# توكين رسمي خاص <br>    



 .ISLAM AHMED RAF IBRAHIM / عن نَّرِيكه كبوجب وكالته ألموثقة برقم

 الهوبةً رثم













> ياسر بن حسن بن السحانق شيخ
共家

دعمكم الاحتياجات المحليةَ والعالمية

| الصفدة | المحتويات |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | أرباح الشركات |
| r | تقارير أعضاء مجلس الإدارة |
| - -1. |  |
| 7 | ببان الموثف الماللي |
| V | ببان الأرباح والخسائر و الدخل |
| $\wedge$ | بيان التغييرات في الأسهم |
| 9 | بِبان التدفقات الفقدية |
| Yo-1. | ملاحظات على البياناتات المالهِّ |

أرباح الشُركات

رقم سجل النّجاري
المساهمين

المدير<br>مكتب المسجل

البنك الرئيسي

| 172.t. |
| :---: |
| 17E.Y. |
| V,7V1 |
| \&.) YA |
| oryor |
| 186). 1 |
| \|A1, |r| |

r. 11
+1
ملاحظّات


حقّوى الملكية والمطلوبات
حشّؤِ الملكية والاحنّياطي رالب المال المشاهم حساب المصاهصين الجاري

هطلوبات غير متكاولة



مطلوبات منكاولة

قَرض بركبة - الحز
اجمالي حقوت الملكيةّ والمطلوبات



| r．iv | r．1A | ملاحظات |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| －2 | 1－2 |  |
| N7．999 | 1r1，r90 | 17 |
| （29，0ry） | （マ£،ソ发） |  |
| rvastr | TV．700 |  |
| VIV | AOA |  |
| ratit． | 7nıOIT |  |
| （172，TAV） | （19．6717） | 1v |
| （Evon०q） | （ $¢ 9,1 \leqslant \cdot)$ | － |
| （rircrif | （rracyor） |  |
|  | （1V\っく\＆「） |  |
| － | － |  |
| （1V6．．A7） | （1v1．tミr） |  |

الدخل
دلـ تكاليف المبيعات الجمالبي الأرباح

خذل آخر مصرورفات عالمة وإدارية
（الخصاتر）للعام
لخل شامل آخر
اجمالـي（الخسائر）الشُاملة للعام






| $\begin{array}{r} \text { r. IV } \\ ب ـ=1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{T}, 1 \mathrm{~A} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| （1v26．A7） | （1V1， T （r） |
|  | 〔96） |
| － | r．197 |
| （ITYTYY） | （119．9．${ }^{\text {（ }}$ ） |
| 1.1 .9 | （IT，¢ ¢ 7） |
| （Y．OIT） | （r7،tor） |
| 1．7،ヘ7） | － |
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| （Y71，A．9） | － |
| 1 Y | 16． TO |
| （YOAsYYY） | （1ry．rVa） |
| （1ヶ£6．27） | （ $\mathrm{TA,GTH}$ ） |
| － | （1r．rAI） |
| （1Y86．87） | （01，$\lambda . \varepsilon$ ） |
| 0，try | （1，1ヶ¢） |
| rA．．9EV | 19¢62．． |
| 「へ76．v9 | 14T，ry7 |
| r，5il | 12.195 |
| 1，92） | 0，ror |
| otror | 19， 5 ¢0 |

#  

 （انخسانّر）لللعام Stay（خساترّ）بيع العقّارات رالأجهزة والمڭات
 تنغير．ات في الموجودات اللاملة والمطلوبات＂：







 مدفر علت شُراء العتارات والأجهزة والمهذات سداد متانم ثُراه العتّارات والأجهزة والمدات


صـقي（سداد）／كنالة اللدئ مسدد الأجل صاني الحركة في حساب المساهمبن الجالري

有 في بدالية اللـئة
في نهاية السنة（راجع الملاحظة رقمّ Q على القوانم المالبة）







 المنامة/الفاتح في مملكة البحرين. الأنشطة الأسانسية

تععل الثركركة في أنشطة نقّديم الطعام، وأنشطة المكتبات والمقرات الرنيسية أو مكاتب الإدارة وأنشطة الطعام والاغذية.

## اللسياسات المحاسبية


 أساسى الإعداد تم إعداد البيانات الماليةَ وفقًا لمعايِير الثقارير المالية الدولية ومنطلبات شانون الشركات التجاريةَ البحريني


 السبياسات المحاسبية للشركة. بيتطلب الأهر من الإدارة أن تمارس مبالغ الأهسول والخصوم المبلغ عنها


 التُقدير ات.
تُقام البيانات المالية بالدينار البحريني.

معايبر التقارير المالية الدولية الجديدة والمعلدلة التّي اعتمدتها الشيركة
 r.1A

 الخطوات الخمس في النموذه هي كما يلي:
~ تحليد الععد مع العميلِ. - تُحديد التز امات الأداء في العقد - تحثيد سعر الصفقة



 أو الممتلكات غير الملموسة). ستكون هنآك حاجةَ إلى إفصادات واسعة النطاق، بما في ذلك تصنيف


بين فتَرات والأحكام الرئبسية والنقّابراتي






## 















 الأخرى لحقوقي الملكية.
 ج. أدخلت تُعديلات على المعيار الدولي لِّمَّاريز الدالية ب، "الدفع على أساس الأسهم" الصـادر في يونيو










 الاعتراف الإولمي












 والثتّي لم تُعد موجودد نو صلة.

 مادي على الاعمتر اف والقياس والعرضن والإفصساح عن البنود في البيانات الملاثة.
r ب. المبياسات المحاسبية (يتبع................) المعايير و التتعديلات والثقفسيرات للمعايير الحالية التّي لم تصبح سارية حتى الآن لم يتم اعنمادها في وهتت مبكر بن قبّل الشركة

إن انمعايِر والتّغيلات التالية على المعايير ألحالية المطبثة على الشركة كاتت سارية وقد نُّرت وهي
 بسِيح لم يَّم اعتماده في وفتّ مبكر من قبل الشُركة؛

 مينة. يتُطلب المعيار الاولي لوعداد التقاربر المالـدة 17 من المستاجربن حشادب جميع عقود الإيجار



 الأصل الالساسي خلال مدة عفد. الإيجار. سوف المستأجرين يكون مطلوب للاعتر اف بشكل منفصلي بنققات


 CERTIFATON








r. 19




 الككانات من قياس بعض المعايير موجودات مالبية مسبقة الدفع مع تُويض سلبي بالتكلفة المطفأة. هذه الأصول، والتي تشمل بعض التقروض وسندات الدين، وإلا يجب أن تقاس بالقيمة العادلة من خلال الربح
 من العقد "ويجب أن يكون الأصل محنفظا به ضمن نموذج" محتفظ به لجمع * العمل. التُعديلات فعالة


 تَبدأ في أو بعد 1 يناير 19.19.


:r. 19

* المعيار الدولي لاعداد اليُقارير المالية رقم (T) - أوضتح أن الحصول على السيطرة على النثاط
 - أوضح المعيار الدولي لأعداد التّقارير المالية رقَم 11 أن الطرف الذي بحصل على سيطرة مشتركة
 - المعبار المحاسبي اللولي رقم با - أوضح أن نتّانج ضريبة الاذل على توزيعات الأرباح على الأدوات
 التّي حقفت أرباخا قابلة للتّوزيع معروف.


 بشأن الاعتراف والقيكاس والعرض والإفصاح عن البنود في الببإنات المالية للفتنرات المسنقّبلة. ب. السياسات الـحاسبية (تابع ...) تحقّق الإيرادات


 في وقت و'حد الفوائد التّي تُقّمها الشُركة.
 بإكما العمل المنجز وقبول العميل، و عند هذه النقطة العقد يتم إعادة تصنيف الأصول إلى الذمم التجاربة





$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الممتلكات و الآلات والمعدات }
\end{aligned}
$$

تكرج الممناكات والآلات والمعدات بالنكافة الثناريخية مطروحاً هنها الاعنماد المتز اكم وأي تر اكم لخسائر انخفاض القيمة.

 الآلات والثّالجير .
اجهزة الكمبيوتر والمكانب +Y٪ Y الأثات والتجهيزات , r الالسيارات .

 على الفور إلى قِيمنَها القابلةَ للاسترد داد.



 العمر الإنتاجي المتبقي لالصل ذي الصلة. r r الأسياسات المحاسبية (تابع ....) انخفاض قيمهة الأصول غير المالية
 هؤشر على أن هذه الأصول قد تكبدت خسائر انخفاض في القيمة. في حالة وجود أي هؤشر من هذا









 الاندوات المالية غير المشُتَّة


!

 موضو عي أن الأصل هو ضعف.











 الهنّاجرة.


 اعنمّادا على تصنئ الأهون المالية.



 - القيمة العادلة من خلالن الربع الو الخسارة (FVTPL).




 الأصول: أو كليوما.
 لإداز
 من ذلالل الربح أو الالخسارث:

 أصلن اللدين والفائدء على المبلغ الأصلي المسيّحوّ.


 وبيع الأصون الماللية؛ و
 أهل الدين و الفلدَد على المبلغ الأصلـي المستّحن.


















 الآ.خل الشـامل.





 الأرباح، في بيان الكذل لثاماما.






 الثشامل، الالاسكبعاد iii
الأصول المالية
 المشألة) عنما

 طرف تالث بموجب تر تيبب "المرور"



الأصل




 المعنية في بيان انلدخل الثـشاهـ.
 ملإِة مُنقّة.
vergeil .iv

 !الالتزام في وقت و ولحد.

保



مونوٌ
 -















|



 بعيار المحاسبة الدولمي رقّم 9 ا، مز ايا المرظفين ، كمصروهات في بيان الدذل الثشاعل.


 الليخصص كمطلوبات غير منداولة في بيان المركز المالمي.



اللهزون




 خساتر عنى تحوطات التدقات الثنتية المؤهلة المنتلقة بشر أه مواد خام.

عقود الإيجار التشبغيلية

 الإلِجار.
العملات الأجنبية
أ وظيفية , عملة العرض


بـ- المعاملات رالأرصدة



مطلوبات ثير هنداولة


r- التقَّيزرات والأحكام المحاسبية الهامة




 أ- الاير اداث من العقود مع العشلاه



ب- انذفاض فَمية الأصول المالية


 نَّ











ع- الأدوات المالية والذارة المشاطر
 الجذول الدناه تصنيف الشر كة لكا فلة من الأصول المالية والخصوم المالئية:








| $\begin{array}{r} \text { r.lV } \\ \text { لإينبار البحرينّي } \end{array}$ |
| :---: |
| 1.917 |
| 1,AVY |
| firat |
| A.lVr |

الانخفاض
Y. IV

الدينال البجريني
الالينار البحريني $\begin{array}{rr}- & 1.91 \mathrm{~V} \\ - & - \\ - & 1.91 \mathrm{~V}\end{array}$
r. 1 A

الاينار البحرينـي

| $1.6 . \mathrm{Vr}$ | الالمم لمديلة |
| :---: | :---: |
| 「E.97\% | الإلبإعا والكسلف. |
| 17،7v\% | !الارصدة المصرفية |
| 71.215 |  |



الانخة
r.1A

الثدينار البحريني

ع-Y- مذاطر السوق

مخاطر السون هي مخاطر تأثير التّنير ات في أسعار السوق، مثل أسعار صرف العملات الأجنبية / السعار الفاثد5 وأسعار الأسهم ، على دخل الشُركة أو قِيمة مnنلكاتها هن الأدوات المالية.


 الaُركة موجودات وخصنوم ذات فائدك كبيرة.


 تعافل الشُركة. لبس لادى الشركة أي مخاطر عملة كبيرة حيث أن معاملات اللشركة بالدينار البحريثي. ؛



 \&-7-1 - مخالط السيولة







وك゙




$$
\pm \pm
$$

210

 بغ كالد العام
 فلا خلال العام هادات ذلال الدام

r-iv
ع كالِ العالم

ع تلال الثعام عادات خلال لالعامب


اللمية الايفثرية: r.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الكمبيونر| }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { H. }
\end{aligned}
$$



مخزون الماكولات والمشُروبات

^- الحسابات والأدم المديثة الأخرى
نـو تُجارية مدينة
تالمين
دفعات متسة إلى الموردين
مصاريف مدفو عة متلدنا
نـم مدينة أخرى


## 9- النقـ والأرصدة البنكية

> ارصتقدة حاضكية

-1- راس الـلـل المساهم






r-1

يالسر حسن شُيخِ
إبلام آحمد راف إبراهيم

صافي الحركة الثالم العام
الالرصيد في ا" لـيسمبر
f أ حسابات داننة ومطلوبـت

هصروفات تَ أكبة



الحر كi خلال :العام

الرصيد في ا بـدلير مـّاح شكلال العأم
مدفوع خلال العام
الزرصيل في ' " ليسسبر
إيرادات بن عتولد مع العملاء


(ب) دهّت الوشماء بالتزّامات السداد

( )



هملاء طرب ثالث

# مصروففات عامة وإدرارية 

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| \％，9rt | Sro． |
| Astrr | rivil |
|  | 1V．AV9 |
| liscriv | 19．1717 |



1人 1－

الابز ابمات طارنة







## Supporting your local and global needs

## T FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L. <br> REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS <br> 31 December 2018

CONTENTS
corporte profile
Report of the Board of Drectors

Independent austors' repor
6
satement of firmacial postion

Statement of profic or liass and other comprehensive income

Sutenert of changes in esury
statment of cash foums

Notes to the finamoll sampents

Commercial Registration Number

Sharehoiders
pirector

Registered office

Principal Banker
$: \quad 94086-01,02 \& 03$

## :

Islam Ahmed Raf Ibrahim

Independent Auditars

ASSETS
Not-current assets
property, plant and equipment Adrarce for property, plant and equipment

Note

5
6


10
12

| 13 | 2,305 | 1,270 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | 1,125 | 4,008 |
|  | 3,430 | 5,278 |
| 14 | 70,405 | 40,114 |
| 15 | 2,883 | 1,124 |
|  | 73,288 | 41,238 |
|  | 234,480 | 181,121 |

On 10 June 2019, the Board of Directors of ST Franchise Bahrain Company W.L.L. approved these financiai statements.


[^0]| Nota | $\begin{aligned} & 2018 \\ & \mathrm{BHD} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2017 \\ 8010 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | $\begin{aligned} & 132,395 \\ & (64,740) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86,979 \\ (49,536) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | 67,555 | 37,43 |
|  | $\frac{65 \mathrm{~A}}{68,513}$ | $\frac{717}{38,160}$ |
| 175 | (190,616) | (164,397) |
|  | (49,140) | (47, 8597 |
|  | (239,756) | $(212,246)$ |
|  | (171,243) | (174,085) |
|  | $(171,243)$ | (174,085) |

## Islam Ahmed Raf Ibrahim

(airector)

## ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Year ended 31 December 2018

## Balance - At 1 Jantury 2017

Transferred from due to related party Total comprehensive (loss) for the year Net movements during the year
(Accumblated losses) transferred to sharehoiders' current account
At 31 December 2017 / 1 Januaty 2018


Net movements during the year
(Accumulated losses) transferred to shareholders' current account At 31 December 2018


Islam Ahmed Raf Ibrahim
(Director)

[^1]year ended 31 December 2018

payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment


CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Net (repayment)/avaiment of term loan
Net movement in shareholder's current account

Net increase in cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents
At the beginning of the year

| $(1,124)$ |
| ---: |
| 194,400 |
| 193,276 |
| 14,193 | | 5,132 |
| ---: | | 380,947 |
| ---: |
| 38,079 |
| 3,311 |

At the end of the year (Refer note 9 to the financial statements)
$\frac{5,252}{19,445}$

## Islam Ahmed Raf Ibrahim <br> (Director)



5T Franchise Eshrain Company
Limuted lisblity Company with the Ministry of Industry, Comenerte incorporated in the Kungdom of Bahran as a number $94086-01$ obtained on 22 June 2015 and its branches registered under under the cimmeroal registraton
 Prindpal activities and beverage service activities

Accounting policies
The printipal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These polices have been consistentiy applied to all years presented in trese financial statements unless otherwise stated.

The fnancial statements have been prepared in acocrdance with International Finandial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and the requirements of the Bahrain Commercial Companies law (issued on June 20, 2001).
The finandal statements have been drawn up from the accounting records of the company under the historical cost convention except financial assets at fair value through profit/ioss. The preparation of financial staternents in conformity with. IFRSS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingert assets and liabilities at the date of the financial stoterrients and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Athough these estmates are based on maniagement's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

The financial statements are presented in Bahraini Dinars.

## New and amended IFRS adopted by the Company

The Company has adopted the following applicable new and amerded IFRSs as of 1 January 2018:
a. IFRS 15, 'Revenue from Contracts with, Customers' issued in May 2014 provides a single, prinoples based five-step model to be applied to alf contracts with customers. The five steps in the model are as follows:

- Identify the contract with the customer
- Idenkify the performance obligations in the contract
- Determine the transaction price
- Aliocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance ubligation

The standard's requirements will also apply to the recognition and measurenent of gains and losses or the sale of some nor-financial assets that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities (e.g., sales of property, plant and equipment or intangibles). Extensive disclosures will be required, induoing disaggregation of total revenue iniormation about performance obligations; changes in contract asset and liability account balances between periods and key judgements and estimates.
The Company has applied IFRS 15 using the cumulative effect method i.e. by recognising the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 15 as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as at 1 January 2018. The comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported in accordance with the previnus 3ccounting policy.
The impact of change in accounting policy, if any, is disclosed in the notes to the firancial statements.

## Year ended 31 December 2018

## 2. Accounting policies (continued...)

New and amended IFRS adopted by the Company (continued...)
b. IFRS 9, 'Financial Instrumerts' outlires the iecognition, measurement and derecognition of financiai assets and financial liabilies, the impairment of financial assets and hedge accountmg. Financial ascets are to be measured at amortised cost, fair value through proff or loss or fait value through other comprehensive income, with an irrevocable option on initial recognition to recognise some equity financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The impairment model in IFRS 9 moves to one that is based on expected cedit losses rather than the IAS 39 incurred loss model. The derccognition prinoples of IAS 39, 'Financial Instrument: Recognition and Measurement' have been transferred to IFRS 9 . The hedge accounting requirements have been liberalised from that allowed previously. The requiements are based on whether an economic hedge is in existence, with less restriction to prove whether a relatronship will be effective than current requrrements.
The Company has elected to apply the kmited exemption in IFRS 9 relating to transitien for dassification and measurement and impairment, and accordingly the Company has applied IFRS 9 prospectively, with an initial application date of 1 January 2018. The Company has not restated the comparative information, which continues to be reported under IAS 39. Differences, if any, arising from the adoption of IFRS 9 have been recognised directly in retained earnings and other components of equity,
The impact of change in accounting policy, if any, is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.
c. Amendments to IFRS 2, 'Share based payment' issued in June 2016 introduced a number of changes and dianifications affecting classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions. The amendment addresses tivee main areas: the effects of vesting conditions on the measurtment of a cash-settled share-based payment transaction; the dassification of a share-based payment transaction with net settlement features for withholding tax cbligations; and classificaion from cash-settled to equity-settled.
d. Amendments to IFRS 4, 'Irisurance Contracts' issued in September 2016 address concerns over the impact of IFRS 9 'Financial Irstruments', where this will be implemented before the replacement of iFRS 4 , which is still under development. An entity shall apply those amerdments, which include permitting insurers that meet specified Giteria to apply a temporary exemption from IFRS 9 and an overlay approach.
e. IFRIC 22, 'Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration' issued in Decermber 2016 addresses how to determine the date of the transaxtion for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecogrition of a non-monetary asset or nonmonetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration, in a foreign currency.
f. Amendments to LAS 4C, 'Investment Property' issued in December 2016 darify the requirement to transfer a property to or from investment property when (ard only when) there is a change in use. The amendments state that the property should meet (or cease to meet) the definition of investment property, and there should be evidence of the change in use (which means mare than management's mtention alone).
g. Annual improvernents to IFRSs (2014-2016 cycle) issued in December 2016 included the following: (1) Amendments to IAS 28, 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures', darify that a venture capitai organisation, or a mutual fund, unit trust and similar entities may elect, at initial recognition, to measure investments in an associate or joint venture at fair value through profit or loss separately for each associate or joint venture. (2) IFRS 1 deleted short-tern exemptions covering transition provisions of IFRS 7, IAS 19 and JFRS 10 . which are no longer relevant.

Except for IFRS 15 and IFRS 9, the management believes the adoption of the above and other amendments effective for the current accounting period has not had any material impact on the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of items in the financial statements.

## ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS <br> Year ended 31 December 2018

## 2. Accourting policies (contlinued...)

## Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company <br> The following standaids and amendments to existing standards that are appleable to the Company have been

 pultished and are mandetory for abcourting periods of the Company beginning after 1 lanuary 2018 , but which have not been adopted eariy by the Company:a. IFRS 16, 'Leases' is effective for annuat periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The scope of 1FRS 16 includes leases of all assets, with certain exceptions. IFRS 16 requires lessees to accourt for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model in a similar way to finance leases under IAS' 17. The standard ircludes two recognition exemptions for lessces - leases of 'low valuc' assets and short-term leases (l.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognige a labiuty to make lease payments and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term. Lessees will be recuired to separately recogpise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expertse on the right-of-use asset. Lessor accounting is substantiaily unchariged from accounting under IAS 17. A lessee can choose to apply the standard using either a full retrospective or a modified retrespective transtion approach. The standard's transition provisions permit certain reliefs. Early application is permitted, but not before an entity applies IFRS 15.
b. IFRS 17, 'Insurance Contracts' issued in May 2017 as replacement for IFRS 4. The standard sets cut the requirements that a compeny should apply in reporting information about insurance conteacts it issues and reinsurance cortracts it hoids. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after I January 2021.
c. Arrendments to IAS 26, 'lnvestments in Associates and Joirt Vertures' issued in October 2017 darify the accounting for tong-term interests in an associate or joint venture, which in substance form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture, but to which equity accounting is not applied. The amenoments are effective for annual periods cormmenting on or after 1 January 2019.
d. IFRIC 23, 'Uncertanty over Income Tax Treatment' issued in June 2017 clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 'Income Taxes' when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. IFRIC 23 is effective for annual perisds beginning on or after 1 Jarruary 2019.
e. Amendments to IFRS 9, 'Drepayment Features with. Negative Compensation' enable entities to measure certain prepayable financial assets with negative compensation at amortised cost. These assets, which inchude some loan and debt securities, would otherwise have to be measured at fair vaiue through profit or loss. To qualify for amcrised cost measurement, the negative compensation must be 'reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract' and the asset must be heid within a 'held to collect' busiress model. The amendments are effective for annual periods commencing on or after 1 Jantary 2019.
f. Amendments to IAS 19, 'Employee Benefits' darify the accourtirng for defined benefit plan amendments, curtaiments and settlements. The amendrnents are effective for annual petiods commencing on or after 1 Jaruary 2019.
g. Annual Improvements to IFR5 Standards ( $2015-2017$ ), Cycle - The following improvements were finalised in December 2017 and are effective for annual perlods beginning on or after 1 January 2019:

- IFRS 3 - clarified that obtaining control of a business that is a joint operation is a business combination achiered in stages.
- IFRS 11 - clarified that the party obtaining joint control of a business that is a joint operation should not remeasure tts previously held interest in the jcint operation.
+ IAS 12- darified that the income tax consequences of dividends on financial instruments classified as equity siould be recognised according to where the past transactions or events that generated distributable profits were recognised.
- IAS 23 - clarified that if a sperific borrowing remains outstarding after the related qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale, it becomes part of general borrowings.
The management believes the adoption of the above standards / amendments is not Ikely to have any material implact on ttie recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of irems in the financial statements for future perious.


## ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Year ended 31 December 2018

## 2. Accounting policies (continued...)

## Revenue recognition

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time in the accounting pervod when servces are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, if any, revenue recognised is based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting penod as a proportion of the total services to be provided because the customer simultaneously recerves and consumes the benefits provided by the Company.
The timing of revenue recognition, billings and collections may result in contract assets, trade recervables and contract liabilities.

## Contract assets

The contract assets primarily relate to the Company's rights to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date. Contract assets are initially recognised for revenue earned on work completed as receipt of consideration is conditional on completion of work done and acceptance by the customer, at which point the contract assets are reclassified to trade accounts receivables.
The contract assets are transferred to trade accounts receivable when the rights become unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due), which usually occurs when the Company issues an invoice to the customer.

## Contract liabilties

The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers prior to meeting the revenue recognition criteria or when the amount of consideration received from custorners exceed the amount of revenue recognised. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

## Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depredation and any accumulated impaiment losses.
Depreciation is calculated on the straight line method so as to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The major class of depreciable assets and the applicable rates are as foliows:-

| Machinery and leasehold | $20 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Computer and office equipments | $20 \%$ |
| Fumiture and fixtures | $20 \%$ |
| Motor vehicles | $20 \%$ |

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each end of the reporting period. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.
Expenditure for repairs and maintenarice of property, plant and equipment is charged to the income statement of the Period in which it is incurred. The cost of major renovations and other subsequent expenditure are included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

## ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Year ended 31 December 2018

## 2. Accounting policles (continued...)

## Impairment of non financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-finanoal asvets, to determine whecther there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indicatoon exosts, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. W/here if is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Compamy estimates the recoverable amount of the cashgenerating unit to which the asset belongs.
If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estumated to be less than its carrying amourt, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unt is reduced to its recoverable amount. An imparment loss is recognised as an expense imrnediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease. Where an imparment loss subsequently reverses (except for goodwill), the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estumate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset or cash-generating unt in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

## Non-derivative Financial instruments

Financia' assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

## Receivable

Receivables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment, if any. Allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired.

## Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and bank balances.

## Accounts payable and accruals

Accounts payable are recognized for amounts to be paid in the future for goods purchased or services availed, whether billed by the supplier or not.

## Enancial instruments - recognition, dassification, measurement, derecognition and offsetting

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial lability or equity instrument of another entity.

## (i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through: profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.
All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised or derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.
All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financiai assets.

# ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L. 

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS <br> Year ended 31 December 2018

## 2. Accounting policies (continued...)

 Non-derivative financial instruments (continued...)(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement Einancial assets: Classification

On mitial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:

- amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt investment;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - equity investment; or
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

In order for a financial asset to be dassified and measured at amortised cost or FVOCI, it needs to give nise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the prinopal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.
The Company's business model for managing financial assets refer to how it manages its finandal assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the assets, or both.
Financial assets are not redassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.
A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on speafied dates to casn flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specfied dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI - equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.
All financial assets not classified or measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.


## Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

- Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL. STATEMENTS <br> Year ended 31 December 2018

2. Accounting polfcies (continued...)

Non-derivative financial Instruments (continued...)
(il) Classification and subsequent measurement (continued...)

- Debt investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at far value. Interest income under the effectree interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairnent are vecognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCl . On derecognition, gains and losses accurnulated in OCl are redassified to the statement of comprehensive income.

- Equity investments at FVOCl

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in the statement of comprehensive income unless the dividend dearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investmerk. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCl and are not reclassified to the statement of comprehensive

- Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequenity measured at fair value. Net gairis and losses, including anly interest or dividend income, are recognised in the statentent of comprehensive income.

## Financual liabilities; Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial llabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or PVTPL. A financial kability is dassified as at FVTPL if it is dassified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initiat renognition. Financial liabilities at PVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, mcluding any interest expense, are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense arid foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Any gain or foss on derecognition is also recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.
(iii) Derecognition

## Financial assets

A financial asset (or where applicible a part of a financial asset or a part of group of similar financial assets) is dereccignised either when:
(i) the rights to receive cash Rows from the asset have expred;
(ii) the Company retains the rigint to receire cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; or
(iii) the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.
Where the Company has transferied its right to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks ard rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset.

## financial liablities

A financial liability is derecugnised when the cbligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the sarne lender on substantially dfferent terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.
The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, term loan, bank borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

# ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L. 

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2018
2. Accounting poilcies (continued...)

Non-derivative finuncial Instruments (continued...)
(iv) Offsetting

Financral assets and financal labitiles are offset and the net amount preserited in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legaily enforceable night to set oft the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and setie the liatility simultareously.

## Impairment of firancial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evdence that it is impaired. A finargial asset is impaired if cojective evidence indicates that a loss event has ocrumed atter the initial recocontion of the asset, and that the loss event had a neqative effect on the estimated future cash fows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.
The Company applies expected credit iosses (EC.) model for nieasurement and recogntion of loss afiowance on the following:

- Trade accounts receivable and contract assets;
- Financial assets measured at amortised cost (other than trade recervables); and
- Debt investments at FVOCI
in case of trade receivables and contract assets, the Company follows a simplied approach wherein an anount equal to infetime ECL is measured and recognised as loss allowance. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on historical uredit loss experience, adjusted for forward•looking factors specfic to the customers/debters and the economic environment. For all other finandial asseto, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 -month ECL., unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime of ECL.
ECl is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to tre Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (t.e. all cash shortalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit iosses resulting from all possicle defaut events over the expected life of a financial asset. 12 -month ECL are a portion of the lifetime ECL which result from default events that are possible within 12 months from: the reporting date. EQL are measured in a manner that they reflect unbiased and proffability weighted ampunts determined by a range of outcomes, taking into account the time value of money and other reasonable information available as a result of past events, currert conditions and forecasts of future economic. conditions.
The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting dete to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of comprehensive inconle.


## Employees' terminal bencfits

Empioyee's terminal benefits and entitlement to annual leave, holiday, air passage and other short term benefits are recognized as they accrue to the employees. The Company contributes to the penision scheme for Bahraini nationals administered by the Generai Organization for Social Insurance in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The Company's share of contribution to this funded scheme which is defined contribution scheme under IAS-19-Employee benefits, is recognised as an experse in the statement of comprehensive income.

The expatriate employees of the Company are paid leaving indemnity in accordance with the provisions of the Bahrain Labour Law for private secter 2012, based on length of service and final salary, Provision for this, which is uniunded and represents a defined benefit pian under LA5-19 has been made by calculating the notional liabjility had all employees left at the reporting date. The provision is dassified as a non-current liabirty in the statement of financial position.

# ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W,L.L. <br> NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS <br> Year ended 31 December 2018 

## 2. Accoanting policies (continued...)

## Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legai or congtructive obligation as a resuk of past events, it is prohatie that an outhow of resources will be requlred to settle the obligation, and a retabie estimate of the amount can be made.

## Inventorles

Inventories ate stated at the lower of coss and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct matorials ard, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that heve been incurred in bringing the inventories to their prement iocation and condrion, excluding barrowing cosis. Cast is calculated using the first-in, first-out CFIFO') method. Het reailsable value represents the estimated seiling arice less all eatimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, seling and distribution, Costs of invertories indude the transfor from equity of any gansfosses on qualitying cash fow herges relating to purchases of raw materials.

## Operating leases

Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of cwnership are retained by the lessor are ciassrfied as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

## Foreign currency translation

1) Functiond and presentation curreacy

Items included in the company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic, environment in which the entity orerates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Bahraini Dinars ( EH H ), which is the company's functional and presentation currency.
2) Irarsactions and batances

Foreign currercy transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settiement of such transactions and from the translaton at year-end exchange iates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign curencies are recogrized in the proft or loss.

## Non-current liabilities

Non-current, liabilities represent amounts that are due mora than twelve months from the end of the reporting period.

## Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

## 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historkal experience and other factors, including expectations of future even's that are believed to be reasonatie under the circumstances.
The Company makes judigements, estimates and assumptions conceming the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seloom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

## a) Revenue fion contracts with customers

The application of revenve recognition policy in accordance with IFRS 15 hias required management to make judigments in identifying performance obligations, deternining transaction prises, allocating transaction prices to performance obligations, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, estimating variable consideration and identifying financing components in contracts.

# ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L. 

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS <br> Year ended 31 December 2018

3. Critical accounting eatimates and judgements (continued...)

## b) Impoliment of Kinanclal assets

The ioss alkwances for finaricial assets are based on assuinptions about risk of sefault and erpecied loss rates, the Company uses fudgernent in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the imparment calcutation, based on the Company's past history, exsting market conditions as well as fow reporting period

## c) Provision for absolete and s/ow-moving inventory

The Company reviews its inventory records for esidence regarding the saieability or inventory and its net realizable value on disposal. The provision for obsoiete and slow-moviry inventory is based on inaragement's past eppenence. taking into consideration the value of inventory as well as the movement and the level of stock of each calegory of inventory. The amount of provision is charged to prufit or loss. The review of the net reaisable value of the irventory is contipuous and the methodology and assumptions used for estimating the provision $\mathrm{f} \times \mathrm{x}$ obsolete and slaw-moving inventory are reviewed regularly and adjusted accordingly.

## d) Usefil life and residual value of property, plant and equipment

The Compary reviews the useful life and residua! value of property, plant and equipment at cach reporting date to determine whether an adjustment to the useful iife and residual value is required. The usefur life and residual value is estimated based on similar assets of the industry, and future economic benefit expectations of the management.
4. Financial instruments and risk management

Financia! assets and liabitities are recogntied when the company becomes a party to the cuntractual provisinns of the instruments, The table below set out the Company's classification of each ctass of financial assets and financiai liabilibes:


## Financial risk factors

The risk management policies employed by the Company to manage the financial risks are discussed below:

## 4.1) Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a failure by ccunter parties to discharge their obligations could reduce the amount of fature cash: inflows from finandal assets on hand at the end of the reporting period. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. The Company has policies in prace to ensure that sales of procucts and services are made to custumers with an appropriate credit history and monitors on a continuous basis the ageing profie of its receivables, Cash balances are held with high credit quality financial institutions and the Company has policies to limat the amount of credit exposure to any financia! institution.

## ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2018
4. Financial Instruments and risk mansgement (continued....)
4.1) Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period was:

|  |  |  | 2018 | 2017 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 日HD | BHD |
| Trade receivable |  |  | 10,073 | 1,917 |
| Deposit and advances |  |  | 34,964 | 1,872 |
| Bank balances |  |  | 16,676 | 4,383 |
|  |  |  | 61,713 | 8,172 |
| The ageing of trade receivable at the reporting date was: |  |  |  |  |
|  | Gross | Impairment | Gross | Impairmert |
|  | 2018 | 2018 | 2017 | 2017 |
|  | BHD | BHE | 340 | BHD |
| 0-30 days | 10,073 | - | 1,917 | - |
| 31-60 days | - | - | . | - |
| More than 60 days | * |  | - | - |
|  | 10,073 | * | 1,917 | $\pm$ |

## 4.2) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rate and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

## 4.3) Interest risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates as the Company has no significant interest-bearing assets and liabilities.

## 4.4) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denorninated in a currency that is not the Company's measurement currency. The Company does not have any significant currency risk as the Company's transactions are in Bahraini Dinars.

## 4.5) Fair value

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability seitled between knowledgeable, willing parties in amn's length transaction. As the Company's financial instruments are compiled under the historical cost method, differences can arise between the book values under the historical method and fair estimates.

The fair value of the Company's financial instruments and assets and liabilities are not materially different from their carrying values.

## 4.6) Capital risk management:

The Company manages its capital to ensure ttlat it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to sharehoiders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from last year.
4. Financlal instruments and risk mariagement (continued...)
4.7) Liquidity risk

Liquidily risk ts the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitinents associated with franicial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from inablity to sell a inancial asset quickly at dore to is far value. Liquidity risk is managed by monitoring on a regular basis that sufficient funds are avalable, to mect any future commenents

| 2018 | Carrying amount | Contractual undiscounted cash flows | Within 6 months | 6 to 12 months | More than 12 months |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BHD | BHD | BHD | BHD | 9 HD |
| Trade payable | 49,043 | 49,043 | 49,043 |  |  |
| Accrued expenses | 13,522 | 13,522 | 13,522 |  |  |
| Vehicle loan | 4,008 | 5,433 | 762 | 762 | 3,909 |
|  | 66,573 | 67,998 | 63,327 | 762 | 3,909 |
| 2017 |  | Cortractual |  |  |  |
|  | Carrying | undiscounted | Within 6 months | 6 เ0 12 months | More than 12 months |
|  |  | $B H D$ | BHD | BHD | SHD |
| Trade payable | 30,415 | 30,419 | 30,419 | - | - |
| Accrued expenses | 9,680 | 9,680 | 9,680 | - | - |
| Vehicie loan | 5,132 | 6,957 | 762 | 762 | 5,433 |
|  | 45,231 | 47,056 | 40,861 | 762 | $\underline{5,433}$ |

## ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 December 2018
5. Property, plant \& equipment

Cost:
Balance - 01 Janauty 2017
Additions during the year
At 31 December 2017 f 01 January 2018
Additions during the year
Disposals during the year
At 31 December 2018
Depreciation:
Balance - 01 Janaury 2017
Charged during the year
At 31 December 2017 / 01 Jamuary 2018
Charged during the year
Disposals during the year
At 31 December 2018

Net bock amount: At 31 December 2018
At 31 Deceniber 2017

Machinery \& mprovement

| 3HD |
| ---: |
| $\mathbf{1 0 8 , 2 4 6}$ |
| 102,212 |
| $\mathbf{2 1 0 , 4 5 8}$ |
| 30,262 |
| $(1,414)$ |
| 239,305 |

## Computer ${ }^{6}$

 office equiprients Motar vehicies

| Total |
| ---: |
| B4D |
| 123,692 |
| 124,046 |
| 237,738 |
| 38,423 |
| $(3,454)$ |
| 272,707 |


| 25,102 | 195 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 44,305 |  |
| 69,407 | 1,955 |
| 43,453 | 2,150 |
| 2,744 |  |
| - | $(511)$ |
|  | $(226)$ |


| 562 |  | 25,859 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1,016 |  |  |
| 1,578 | 583 | 47,559 |
| 1,451 | 583 | 73,718 |
| $(521)$ |  |  |
| 2,508 | 1,492 | 49,140 |
|  | 2,075 | $121,65)$ |



ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2018
6. Advance for property, plant and equipment

Advance for property, plant and equipment represents an advance paid to Farankiktchen in reiation to purchase of Kizchen equipments.
7. Inventories

| Inventories | 2018 | 17 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2018 \\ & \text { BHD } \end{aligned}$ | PHD |
| Stock of food and beverage terns | 20,117 | 7,671 |
|  | 20,117 | 7,671 |

8. Acceunts and other receivable

9. Cash and bank balances

10. Share capital

Yasir Hasan A Shaikh
Islam Ahmed Raf Ibrahim

| Share | Number of | 2018 | 201 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Percentage | Shares | BHD | BH |  |
| $51 \%$ | 204 | 10,200 | 10,20 |  |
| $49 \%$ | 196 | 9,800 | 9,80 |  |
| $100 \%$ |  | 400 | 20,000 | $20,0 \mathrm{Cl}$ |

The share capital of the Company consists of 400 shares at $\mathrm{BHD} .50 /$ - each.

## 11. Statutory reserve

Under the provisions of Bahrain Commercial Companies Law 21/2001, an amount equivalent to $10 \%$ of the Company net profit before appropriations is required to be transferred to a non distributable reserve account until such time ; amount equal to $50 \%$ of the share capital is set aside. During the period no transfer has been made to the reserve the Company has incurred a net loss.
12. Shareholders' current account

|  | 2018 | 20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BHD | B |
| Yasir Hasan A Shaikh | $(188,168)$ | (100,8: |
| Isiam Ahmed Raf Ibrahim | 325,930 | 215,4 |
|  | 137,762 | 114,6 |

The sharerhoiders' current account balarces are unsecured, interest free and there are no definite repaym arrangements.

## ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL. STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 December 2018

16. Revenue from contracts with customets

The following sets out the disaggregation of the Company/s revenue from contracts with customers:
a) Type of gaods or services

Services rendered
b) Timing of satisfaction of performance obligation

Services and properties transferred over time
c) Customer relationship

Third party custamers

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 Deccmber 2018

| 17. General and admialsuation expenter | $\begin{aligned} & 2018 \\ & 3 H 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2017 \\ & \text { Berd } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 122,109 | 87,320 |
| Star cost | 36,756 | 39.2n |
| Rent | 8,241 | 5,585 |
| Unities erpeoses | 1,350 | 6,933 |
| tegat and profersionai | 2,281 | 8,433 |
| advertisement and prometion expenses | 17,879 | 17884 |
| Office expenses | 190,516 | 16A.387 |

18. Rounding off of figures

All figures have been rounded off to the nearest Gahralipi Dinats.
19. Contingent liability

As at 31 December 2018, there were no contingent liabilities arising in the ordinary course of the business, which ate expected to give rise to any 'oss.
20. Events after reporting period

The Company has opened a new branch registered under the commercial registration number 94086 - 04 obtained on 13 January 2019. There were no oither events alter the reporting pertod, which have a bearng on the understanding of the financial statements.

Independent Auditors' Report Page 3, 4 \& 5

موري ستَّفينس
شركة إس. تي. فرنششايز بحرين ذ.م.م.


المحتّويات
ملف الششركة

## شُركة إس. تي. فرنشُايز بحرين ذـم.م.

موز ي ستيفينس

:رقّم سجل التّجاري
(المساهمين

هدير<br>مكتب المسجل

البنك رئيسي

هدقّي الحسمابات المستقلين


تأسست شركةّ إس. تي. فرنشايز بحرين ذ.م.م. ("الشّركة") في مملكتة البحرين كشُركة ذات مسؤولية محدودةً في


 الأشطة الرئيسبة
 و المشُروبات.
'ستعر اض الوضع الحالي، والتطورات المستّبّلية والمخاطر المهـة
 أهم الهخاطر التي تو'جهها الشُركة والخطوات السَخذة لإدارة هذه اللخاهر، مبينة في الإيضاح رقم (؟) من اللبيانات المانبية.

الأداه المسالمي
 رأس ملل الشركة
ريتكون رلس مال الشُركة من . . ؛ عهوما بقيمة .0 دينار ا بحرينيا لكل سهم. الأحداث بعد فترة التقرير

مجلس الإدارة
 أعضاء مجلس الإدارة الحاليين مستمرين في المجلس، ولم تكن هناك تغيير ات جوهرية في إبناد مسؤوليات مجلس

العدققون المستّلكون


 إلى •r، والتّ تخضمن بيان المركز المالي كما في اب ديسمبر r.1V، وبيان الربح أو الخسارة والإير ادات الشاملة الأخرى، وبيان التغغيرات في حقوق المساهمين وببان التَفقّات النقّدية للسنة المنتَهية في ذلك الحين، والإيضضاحات على الليبانات المالية، بما في ذلك السياسانت اللحانيبية المهمة. وفي رأينا، فان البيانات المالثة المرفقة تظهر بُّكل عادل، من جميع النواحي الجوهرية، المركز الهالي اللشركة كما
 وفثّا للمعايبرِ اللولِية لإعداد اللَّاريرِ الماليَة. أساس الرأي

 الححاسبين المحترفين الصلدرة عن مجلس المعابير الولية، وقّا أوفينا بمسؤولياتتا الأخلاقِية الأخرى وفقا لمدونة
 عاليها كافهية ومناسبة لتوَوفِر أسماس لر اينا الهؤهل. الترّركيز على المسألة

 الظُروف إلى وجود حالة من عدم اليقِّن المادي التّي قد تشير شُكوكا جوهربة حول قَرة الشُركة على الاسنُمرار
 مسائل التدقيق الرئيسية

 ونحن لا نقّم رأليا منفصلا حول هذه اللعائل. مسانلة أخرى


الإدارة هي المسؤولة عن إعداد وعرض البيانات المالثة بطريقةٌ عادلة وفغا لمعابيبر الثقارير المالية الدولية
 الببايات المانِّة الخالية من الأخطاء الجوهرية، سواء كان ذلك بسبب الاحتَّل أو الخطا). وعند إعداد البيانات المالية، تكون الإدارة مسؤولة عن تُقيدم قارة الشركة على الاستمرار كمنشأة مسنمرة،

 ويعتَّر مجنس الإدارة هو المسؤول عن الإشتر اف على علية إعداد اللّقارير المالثة للشُركة. مسؤونيات مدقق الحسابات عن تديمّق البيباتات المالية
إن أهافنا هي للحصول على نُأكبِ معقول حول ما إذا كاثت البِإنات المالية ككل خالِّة من الأخطاه الجو هربة،

 جوهرية عند وجودها، ويمكن أن تتشًا الأخطاء من الاحتِّل أو الخطأ وتُتبر مادية إذا كان من المحكن، بُكّل

 المهيةية من خلال عملِية التّكَيِّ، ونقوم أِيضا بما يلي:

 إن خطر عدم اكتشاف أي خطا جوهري ناتّج عن الاحتَّل أكبر من احتَمال حدوث خطا، لأن الاحتَيال قـ بِّضمن

 والكن للِس لغرض التُعبير عن رأي بُشان فعالبة الرقابة الداخلية للشُركة.
 الإدارة.






 نحن نتو اصل مع مجلس الإدارة فبيا بِّعلق، من بين المور الخرى، بالنطاق الزهني المزمع للتَهِيَ الحسابات ونتَائج
 تقرير حول المنطبات القانونية الأخرى
 و Y I V

 تُدم المعلومات المطلوبة بموجب قَانون الشُركات النجاربة اللبحريني، وبالمَ

$\star$ TRANSLATION
C.R. $34741-4$
Tel: 17212460

STRANSL

شُركة إس．تي．فرنشايز بحرين ذ．م．م．


> r. IV
> r.ب


AV，Arr
17ะ，$\%$ ．

$r \cdot, \ldots$
$r \cdot, \ldots$

| （9Y，YOY） | - |
| :--- | ---: |
| $(Y Y, Y \circ Z)$ | $\mid Y \varepsilon, 7,0$ |



## الإلضضاح

الأصول
الاصول غير المتاولةّ العقار، المصنع والمعدات

الاصول المتداولةّ

$$
\varepsilon \cdot, 11 \varepsilon
$$

〔 $1, Y \nmid \wedge$
$r \cdot V, \cdot \lambda$ ．
｜AI，IY｜

7

V
10.1
$\wedge$

9

IY
10．Y
1 \＆

$$
1,1 \times \varepsilon
$$

1Y，rvミ

شُركة ابس）تـي．فرنشايز بحرين ذ．م．ه．

بيان الربح أو الخسارة والدخل الششامل الآخر


د．
（i）r．IV
د．ب
lor，．．．

Aт，9\％9
（०7，91r）（ $£ 9$, ory）
47，．95
iv
（17r．0．A）
（ $\mathrm{r} 0, \mathrm{~A} 09$ ）
（9ヶ，YO\％）
（1Vะ，ค＾）
（1ขะ，ヘィ）
ry，$\frac{1}{}$
viv
（17E，rAY）
（ $£ y, \wedge \circ q$ ）
（9Y，YOY）

الإيضاح


2

．

## 



TRANSLIATIO
C．R． 347414
Tel： 17212460
thansL

شركة إس. تى. فرنشايز بحرين ذ.م.م. بيان التّغيرات في حققو المساهمين Y. IV V للسنة المنتوية في +1 ديسمبر



ب．
（9Y，Y○T）
r0，109


د．دب
（1vะ，ค＾7）
〔 $\mathrm{V}, \wedge \circ$ १
（Irs，ryv）
$1,1.9$
（1．770）
（1・ワ，ヘネ1）
$17, r v \varepsilon$
ri1，A． 9
（ヶ7），А．q）

1，ror
ao，iry
（YOA，VYY）

التَفرات في الأصول التششغيلّة والمطلربات
(زيادة)/نقص المخزون
(الزيادة)/النتصن في

الحسابات والنمم المديئة الأخرى
(الزيادة)//النقص في

المستحقَ من الأطر اف ذات العالاةة
（الزيادة）／الالنصص في
الحساباتت والذم الدائنة الأخرى
(الزيادة)/النقص في

(الزيادنة)/النقص في

كافافة نهلية الخدمة للموظظنين
صافي التدفقات النقدية من الأششطة التششغيلية

التَّفقاث النقدية من الأشُطة الإستّمارية الافع لشُر اء العقار، المصنع والمعدات الصن الصات صافي التّدفقات النقدية هن الأششطة الإستثمارية التتفقات النقدية هن الأششطة التمويلةِ


## 1- التأسبس والأششطةّ الرئيسية

تأسست شُركة ابس تي فزانشُايز البحرين ذ.م.م "لشُركة" في مملكة البحربن كشركة ذات


 المذامة / الفاتّح ، مملكة البحرين.

الأشططة لِّنيسبية
 خدمات الأغذية والمشروبات.
r- السياسات المحاسبيبة

يمكنكا الاطلاع على السبِّاسات المحاسبية الريُبسبة المعتمدة في إعداد هذه البيانّات المالية أدناه. تَم تُطبيق هذه السبِاسات باسنّدر ار على جميع اللسنوات المعروضة في هذه البياناتات المالية ما لم ينص على خلاف ذلك.

## اسستمر ارية المنشأة:




 .


 الأصول المالية بالتِمِة العادلة من خلال الربح / الخسارة. بئطلب إعداد البياناتات المالية وفقًا للمعايير اللولية لاعداد الثّقارير المالية اسنتذام بعض التُقديرات المحاسبية الهامة ويتطبُ من الإدارة ممارسة
 الهبالغ المحددة: من الأصول والخصوم والإفصاح عن الأصول والخصوم المحنملة في تَاريخ البيلنات المالية ولمبالغ المحددة من الإير ادات والمصروفات خلا الفترَة المشُمولة بالتّقْرِر. على الرغم من
 تَختلف في النهالية عن نا

نُعرض للقؤائم المالِية باندينار البحريني لكونها الععلة الوظِفِبة اللشركة.

 وتَا اعْدت الشركة المعابير واللتّنبِرات الجدبدة والمراجعة التّالِية الصادرةٍ عن مجلس معايِير




 في كيفبة استرداد الأصول ذات الصلة (منل البيع) ، لؤ احتمال الستردداد أي أصل


 الخصم الضريبي الناشئ عن عكس موجودات الضنربية المؤجلةً في الربح الخاضع للضربيبة المقّرّر والمستخذم لثقيهير ما إذا كانت هذه الأصول قابلة للاسترداد.


 المعيِر الدولي للثقازير المالية رقم با على الفو ائد (أو جزء منها) في شُركه تَابعة أو مشُروع مشُرَك أو شركة شر لكة مصنفة (أو مدرجة في مجموعة الثّخلص المصنفة) كمحنفظ بها للبيع وفقًا لمعايبر الالتقارير المالبة المولية رتم ه 'اللوجودات غير المتاولة المستفظ بها للبيع والعطليات المنوَففة. تُنتّا الإدارة أن تُطبيق اللتُديلات المذكورة أعلاه و التُعديلات الأخرى الساريدّ لفتُرة المحاسبة الحالية لم


عنها

اللَّارير الماليِة الدولِية الجديدة والمعدلة قِبد الإصدار ولكنها غبر فعالة بعد:

فعالة بعد:

يرسي معيار إعداد التّقارير المالية اللوليةَ رتّم 10 "إير ادات العقود المبرمة مع العملاء" الصـادر في
 مبادئ الإبلاغ عن المطومات المفيدة لمستَخدمي البيانات المالية حول طبيعةَ وششدار ونوفيت وشكوك الإير ادات والتدفقات النققدية الناشئّة عن عقود المنشأة مع العملاء. بِحل المعيار الدولي لاعداد التقارير




 العماسبة عن المبالغ للستردة والضمانات. من المرجح أن تَّيد الإِصاحات عند تُطبيق المعِّار .
 النائئة عن العقود اللبرمة مي العملاء من خال توفير المعلومات النوعبة و الكمبة.










 كانت العلاهة ستكون فعالةَ من المططلبات الحالدة.
















 بعد ( ئلير 1A.1A.














الاعنر اف للمبدئي بالأصل ألو المصماريف أو لآخل ذي الضصلة (أو جزء منه) عند إلفاء وجود أصل



$$
. r \cdot 11
$$



 rr ساري المفعول اللفتر ات النسنوبة الني تبدأ في. أو بعد ( بيناير 19 . 19 .
 الشر اكة" الهادرةء في أكتوبر Y. IV أن نمثلٍ الكيانات حصصنا طويلةً الأجل في شُركة زميلة الو شُركة







$$
. r+19
$$


 مبدأ الاعتر (ف بالاير ادات



تكرج الممثكات والآلات والمعدات بالتكفة اللثّاريخية مطروحاً منها الاستهالك اللمتر اكم وأي خسائر انخفاض قيمة متر اكمة. تتضسن اللتكلفة جميع النكاليف المنسوبة بشُكل مباشُر إلى جعل الأصول في حالة صالدة للاسنَذدام المقصـرد.




 قوِيته القابلبة للاسترداد.
المدتلكات والمنشآت والمعدات (يتبع ...)

ينَ تُحميل نفقات إصلاح وصيانة المنلكات والآلات والمعدات على ربح أو خسارة السنة التّي ينّ



 القيهة. تتث مر اجعة الأصرل الخاضنعة للإهلاك لؤ الإطفاء لالتحقت هن وجود انخفاض في القيمة عندما




## المخزون

 المتوسط المرجح. تشضمن لالثكلفة النفقات المنكبدة في الحصول على المخزونات ونقلها إلمى موقعها وحالتّها الحالية. صصافي القَيمة الممكن تُحقِقها هو سعر اللبيع المقَّر في سياق الأعمال العادية ،
 سنويّا هن تبل الإدارة،

الألوات المـالية
 في الأحكام التُعاقدبة للأداه.

## الحسابات المديتة




اللنقد وها في حكمه



الاعتراف المبئي بالأهل أو المصاريث أُو الاذل ذي الصلة (أو جزء مذ) عند الغغاء وجود أهل

 .Y.1A











 .Y. 19



## مبدأ الاعترافـ بالإلر دادت



 النظاضض ثيمة مثراكمة. تنضمن التكلفة جميع التكاليف لونسوبة بشكل مباشُر إلى جعل الأصول ني

حالة صالهة للاسنتّدام لمعمصود.

الالاستهل|




 فِينَه القابلة للاسترد داد.
الممتلكات والمنشآَت و المدذات (يبتع ...)

يتَ تحمبل نفقات إِملاح وصيانة المسنلكات والآلات , المعدات عنى ربح أو خسازة السنة التي يتم


 .

 يتم الحصول علِيها ، مسواء تُت المطالبة بها من قبل المورد الم لا.

عهود الإيجار التششفيلية




هزاليا الموظفين



 رقم 19، مز اليا الموظفّين ، كهصروف في بيان الالدل الشامل.



 متحاولة في بيان اللركز اللسالمي.

## الععلات الأجنبية

أ- وظيڤية وعملة العرض
بيتّ قياسن الثنود المدرجة في البيانات لمالية للشركة باستخدام عملة البيئة الاتقصطادية الأولية




 بالعمات الأجنبية في الابح لو الخسارة.

## ]


 هوثوق اللمبلغ.

المقارنة
عغد اللصنرورة ، تم تُعديل أرقَام المقارنة لتَو افقى مع التَّغييرات في العرض في الثعام الحالمي.

> ץ- اللـقتديرات والأحكام المحاسبية (لهامة




 خالم السّة المالية الثاليةَ: أ- هخصص الكّيرن المُكوك في تَصصبلها







بـ-هخصص المخزون اللبطئئ و التصّم




 اللمنز

 ت



 §- الالذدات المالية والذارة المخاطر





عؤهمل الخطر
 - ا-






and






- Y-



الثُمالية)
-





؟- ؟- مـخاطر اللعـلة
مخاطر للعملة هي مخاطر تقالب فيمة الأكو ات المالية بسنب اللذفيرات في أسعار صرف





 *الماصتي

を








اللعّمـة العادالـة







يبيار بحرين

| 157．19\％ | － | Y， $\mathrm{R}+1$ | r，ote | 1． 1 ，157 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AT，74， 4 | － | r，t＋1 | T，0to | T－人，YET |
| $1 \mathrm{ra}_{2,01} 51$ | $\gamma, \ldots$ | \＆，or | 3．， rat | 1，T，\％1T |
| सTV，rıFA | $\mathrm{y}_{2} \ldots$ | 7，901 | Mr，TFT | 11． 10 D |

Y． $12 x_{0}$

新

$$
\text { Y. } 1 Y_{\text {genent }}
$$

$$
\therefore \leq y_{2}
$$






0
T． $1 Y_{\text {，}}^{\text {Y，}}$
K． 17 x－med 5 －

茥



4， 4
2 条 4
（5ll
1



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { An } 3 i
\end{aligned}
$$

 :



| Y.15 | 1.17 |
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# ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L. REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017 

## 「 ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L

## REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS <br> 31 December 2017

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## Commercial Registration Number

## shareholders

Director

## Registered Office

Principal Banker

Independent Auditors
: $94086-01 \& 02$
: Islam Ahmed Raf Ibrahim Yasir Hasan A Shaikh

## Islam Ahmed Raf Ibrahim

Flat No. 207 - Building No. 517
Road No. 2408 - Block Mo. 324
Manama / Affateh
Kingdom of Bahrain

Ahli United Bank

Moore Stephens
Public Accountants and Consultants
P.O. Box 10519

16th. Floor, Bahrain Tower
Manarra/ Affateh
Kingdom of Bahrain

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors presents its annual report and audited financial statements of the Compary for the year ended 31 December 2017.

## Incorporation

ST Franchise Bahrain Company W.LL. ("the Company") was incorporated in the Kingdom of Batrain as a Linited Lability Company with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourlsm under the commerdal reglstration number 94086-01 obtained on 22 June 2015. It has another branch registered under the commercial registration number 94086 02 ottained on 31 May 2017. Its registered office is Flat 207, Building 517, Road 2408, Block 324, Manama / Alfateh, Kingdom of Bahialn.

## Principal activities

The company is engaged in the business of catering services, activities of head offines or management offices and focd and beverage semice actrities.

## Review of current position, future developments and significant risks

The Corppany's development to date, financial perfermance and posikion are as presented in the financial statements.
The most significant risks faced by the Company and the steps taken to manage these risks, are described in note No. 4 of the financid statements.

## Financisl performance

The Company's financlal performance for the year is set out on page 7.

## share capital

The share capital of the Company consist of 400 shares of BHD. $50 /$ - each.
Events after reporting period
There were no materjal events after the reporting period, which have a bearing on the understanding of the firancial statements.

## Board of directors

The members of the Board of Directors as at 31 Devember 2017 and the Company profile are shown on page 1. All directors presently member of the Board continue in office. There were no significant changes in the assignment of responsibilitiles of the Board of Drectors.

## Independent Auditors

The independent auditors, Moore Stephens, have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resoiution ghing authority to the Board of Directors to fix thelr remuneration will be proposed at the Annusl General Meeting.

(Director)
Manama,
Klingdom of Bahrain, 03 February 2018
TEL: 17550840 / Email: Info@troufabh.com / Address: Shop 207, Building 517, Road 2408, Block324, Area Manama-Alfateh / CR No. 94086
P.O. Box 10519
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AS Khalifa Avenue, Manama 305
Kingdom of Bahrain
CR. No. 33571
T+973 17200144
f+97317200 145

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

## To the Shareholders of ST Franchise Bahrain Company W.L.L.

## Opinion

Vie have audtred the accomparying financial statements of ST Franchise Bahrain Company W,L.L, set out on pages 6 to 20 , which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017 aid the staterrent of profit er toss and other comprehansive income, statement of ctanges in equily and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and nokes to the finarrial statemtents, induding significant accounting policies.
In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2017 and its financial performance, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Intemational Finandal keporting Standards (IFRTs),

## Basis for Opinion

We conduted our audfy in accordance with Interuational Standands on Aufiting (ISAs). Our responsibilities under thase standards ars further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities ior the Audit of the finandal Statements section of our report. 'We are independent of the Company in accordance with Intemationa! Ethics standards Board for Accountants' code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESAA Code), and we have fulfilled our ether ethicat responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and approprlate io provide a basis for ous qualified opinion.

## Emphasic. of Matter.

We draw attention to note no. 2 to the notes to the finaricial statements wnich states that, as on 31 December 2017 the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by BrD. $24,137 /$. This conditions indicate the exdstence of a material uncertainty which may cast significart doubt abouk the Compary's abillty to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

## Key Audit Matters

Kef audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most slgnificance in our audit of the financial staksments of the cuntent pertod. These कhates were sodressed if the context of our audt of the finandal statements as a whole, and in forming our opirion thereon, and we do mot provide a separate cpirion on these maters.
(Continued to page 4)

3


# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (continued...) 

## To the Shareholders of ST Franchise Bahrain Company W.L.L.

## Other Matter

The financial statements of ST Franchise Bamrain Company W.L.L., for the vear 31 December 2016, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unqualified opinion on these statements en 08 Iugust 2017.

## Responsibillies of Management and Board of Directors for the Fuancial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and feir presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Intemational Financial Reporting Standards, the requirements of the Bahrain Comrierclal Companies Law ard for such internal control as maragement determines is necessary to enabte the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
If. preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Comperiy's ability to coritinue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern und using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either Intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to de so.
The Board of Directors ate responsible for overseeng the Company's fhandal reporting process.

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Finamcial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or emor, and to issue an auditor's report that includas our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a higin level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit cenducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a materal misstatenvent wiren it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, incividually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of userz taken on the basis of these finencial statements.
As part of an audit in acoardance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism UTroughore tha aldic we also!

Identify and assess tine risks of nateriai misstatement of the financial statements, whethes due to fraud or eror, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, ard obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate te provide a basis for our cpinlon. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as ricud may irvolve collusion, fergery, intentional minissions, misrepresertations, or the override of internal contiol.
Obtain an understanding of internal centrol relevark to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the chrcurnstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Compary's internal control.
Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reascmableness of accounting estimates and retated disclosures made ty management.
(continued to page 5)

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (continued...) 

## To the Shareholders of ST Franchise Bahrain Company W.L.L.

## Auditor's Respensibilities forthe Audit of the Financlal Statements (cortinued...)

Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concem basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtalned, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast algnificant doubt on the Company's abilty to continue as a going concem. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exdsts, we are required to Jraw attention in our auditor's report to the reiated disclosures in the innancial statements or, if such disclosures are inodequate, to modify our opinion. Our cordusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our audlior's report. However, future events or cunditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concem.
Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the inandial statements, induding the discosoures, and whether the financial statentents represent the underlying transactions ard events in a manner that actieves farr presentation.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, amory other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant asdit findings, including any significant defidendes in intemal cortsol that we ideritify during our audit.

## Report on Other Legal Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Batrain Commercial Companies Law (issued on June 20, 2001) and also the circular no 173 of 2017 issued by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourlsin, we report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit, ithat proper books of account Mave been kept by the Compary, the company's financial statements are in agreement with the books of account, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, that the financial statements give the information, required by the Batrain Commercial Cornpanies Law, in the manner so required and that the information given in the report of the Board of Directors on page 2 is consisterk with the financial statements.


## ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT

## 31 December 2017



On 03 February 2018, the Board of Directors of ST Franchise Bahrain Company W.L.L. approved these financial statements.


[^2]
## ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L

## STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

## Year ended 31 December 2017




The notes on pages 10 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2017

|  | Share capita! BHD | (Accumulated losses) BHD | Shareholders current account BHD | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { BHD } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balance - At 1 January 2016 | 20,000 | - | - | 20,000 |
| Total comprehersive (loss) for the period | - | $(92,256)$ |  | $(92,256)$ |
| At 31 December 2016/ 1 Jamuary 2017 | 20,000 | $(92,256)$ | - | $(72,256)$ |
| Transferred from due to related party | - | - | 261,809 | 261,809 |
| Total comprehensive (loss) for the year | - | (174,086) |  | ( 174,086 ) |
| Net: movements during the year | - | - | 119,138 | 119,138 |
| (Loss) transferred to shareholders' current account | - | 266,342 | (266,342) |  |
| At 31 December 2017 | 20,000 | - | 114,605 | 134,605 |

## ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

## Year ended 31 December 2017

|  | $\begin{array}{r} 2017 \\ (12 \text { months) } \\ \text { BHD } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2016 \\ \text { (19 months) } \\ \text { BHD } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES |  |  |
| (loss) for the year / period | (174,086) | $(92,256)$ |
| Depreciation | 47,859 | 25,859 |
| Cash frows from operating activities before working capital changes | $(126,227)$ | $(66,397)$ |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: |  |  |
| (Increase) / decrease in inventories | 1,109 | (8,780) |
| (Increase) / decrease in accounts arid other receivable | $(2,513)$ | $(1,665)$ |
| (Increase) / decrease in due from related party | 106,861 | (106,861) |
| Increase / (decrease) in accounts and other payable | 23,840 | 16,274 |
| Increase / (decrease) in due to related party | $(261,809)$ | 261,809 |
| Increase / (decrease) in employees' leaving indemnity | 17 | 1,253 |
| Net cash flows from operating activities | (258,722) | 95,633 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES |  |  |
| Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment: | (124,046) | (113,692) |
| Net cash flows from investing activities | (124,046) | (113,692) |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES |  |  |
| Net availment of vehicle loan | 5,132 | - |
| Share capital | - | 20,000 |
| Net movement in s'nareholders' current account | 380,947 | - |
| Net cash flows from financing activities | 386,079 | 20,000 |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | 3,311 | 1,941 |
| Cash and cash equivalents |  |  |
| At the beginning of the year | 1,941 | - |
| At the end of the year (Refer note no. 8 to the financial statements) | 5,252 | 1,941 |

[^3]
## Year ended 31 December 2017

## 1. Incorporation and principal activities

ST Franchise Bahrain Company W.L.L. ("the Company") was incorporated in the Kingdom of Bahrain as a limited Liability Company with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism under the commercial registration number 9408501 obtained on 22 June 2015. It has another branch registered under the commercial registration number 94086-02 obtained on 32 May 2017. Its registersd office is Flat 207, Building 517, Road 2408, Flock 324, Manama/ Alfateh, Kingdom of Bahrain.

## Principal activities

The Company is engaged in the business of catering services, activities of head offices or management offices and food and beverage service activities.

## 2. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set cut helow. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented in these financial statements unless otherwise stated.

## Going concern

As on 31 December 2017 the Company's currenk liabilities exceeded its current assets by BHD.24,137/-. This condition raise a material uncertainty as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company is dependent upon the continuing financial support of its shareholders' without which there would be significant doubt about its atility to continue as a going concem as well as lts ability to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

## Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International , financial Reporting Stardards (IFRSs) and the requirements of the Bahrain Comrnercial Companies Law (issued on June 20, 2001).

The financial statements have been drawn up from the accounting records of the company under the historical cost convention except financial assets at fair value through profit/loss. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilites at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results inay ultimately differ from those estimates.

The financial staternents are presented in Bahraini Dinars.

## New and amended IFRS adopted by the Company

The finandal satements have been drawn up based on accounting standards, interpretations and amendments effective at 1 January 2017. The Company has adopted the following new and revised Stardards and Interpretations tssued by International Accounting Standards Board and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Commiltee, which were effective for the current accounting period:

Amendments to LAS 7 'Statenuent of cash flows' issued in January 2016 require entikies to provide cisclosures that enabie users of financhal statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.
Amendments to LAS 12 'Income Taxes' issued in Jaruary 2016 darity that in order to compute a temporary difference, the carrying amount is campared to its tax base. In doling so, the entity should not consider how the related assets will be recovered (such as through sale), or the probability that any resulting defered tax asset will be recoverable.
The amendments also clarify that the estimation of taxable profit, against which deferred tax assets can be uatilised, is a separate step. If it is considered probable that an asset will be realised at more than its carrying amount, this is refiected in the entity's estimate of future taxable profit. The tax deduction arising from the reversal of deferred tax assets will not be included in the estimated future taxable profit which is used to evaluate whether those assets are recoverable.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Year ended 31 December 2017

## 2. Accounting policies (contirued...)

## New and amended IFRS adopted by the Company (continued...)

Annual amendments to IFRSs ( $2014-2016$ cycle) issued in Decentber 2016 inciuded an amendment to IFRS 12 'Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities'. The amendment clarifies that, except for the requirements to disclose summarised financial information, the requirements of IFRS 12 apply to interests (or a portion thereof) in a subsidiary, joint venture or associate that is classified (or heluded in a disposal group that is classified) as held for saie in accordance with IFRS 5 'Non-current Assets held for Sale and Discontinued Operations'.
The Management believes the adoption of the above and other amendmerts effective for the current accounting period has not had any material impact on the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of items in the financial statements.

## New and amended IFRS which are in issue but not yet effective

At the end of the reporting period, the following significant new and revised stardards were in issue but not yet effective:
IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' issued in May 2014 and related 'clarifications to IFRS 15 ' issued in April 2016 establish principles for reporting usefil information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. IFRS 15 supersedes iAS 11 'Construction Contracts', IAS 18 'Reverue' and related iFRI's 13,15 and 18, and SIC-31. IFRS 15 is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The standard is based on a 5 step approach to recognise revenue and also provides specific principles to apply, when there is a contract modification, when accounting for centract costs and when accounting for refunds and warranties. On application of the standard, the disclosures are likely to increase. The standard includes principles on disclosing the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers, by providing qualitative and quantitative information.
IFRS 9, 'Financial Instruments' issued in July 2014 has an effective date of accolinting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. IFRS 9 outlines the recognition, measurement and derecogrition of financial assets and financial liabilities, the impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. Firancial assets are to be measured at amortised cost, fair value through profit and loss or fair value throuọh other comprehensive income, with an irrevocable option on initial recognition to recognise some equity financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The impairment model in IFRS 9 moves to one that is based on expected credit losses rather than the IAS 39 incurred ioss model. The derecognition principles of IAS 39, 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' have been transferred to IFRS 9 . The hedge accounting requirements have been liberalised from that allowed previousty. The requirements are based on whether an economic hedge is in existence, with less restriction about proving whether a relationship will be effective than current requirements.

IFRS 16 Issued in January 2016 provides a single lessee accounting mode, requiring lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with lessor accounting substantially unchanged from IAS 17. IFRS 16 is effective from 1 Jamuary 2019.

IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts' issued in May 2017 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued. It also requires similar principles to be applied to reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts with discretionary participation featires issued. IFRS 17 is effective from 1 January 2021.

Amendments to IFRS 2 'Share based payment' issued in June 2016 introduced a number of changes and clarfications affecting IFRS 2 with effect for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

Amendments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts' issued in September 2016 address concerns over the impact of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', where this will be implemented before the replacement of IFRS 4, which is still under development. An entity shall apply those amendments, which include permitting insurers that meet specified criteria to apply a temporary exemption from IFRS 9, for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

## Year ended 31 December 2017

## 2. Accounting policies (continued...)

## New and amended IFRS which are in issue but not yet effective (continued...)

Amendments to IAS 40 'Investment Property' issued in December 2016 clarify the requirement to transfer a property to or frem investment property when (and only when) there is a change in use. The amendments state that the property should meet (or cease to meet) the definition of investment property, and there should be evidence of the change in use (which means more than management's Intention alone). The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.
Annual amendments to IFRSS (2014-2016 cycle) issued in December 2016 included an amendment to IAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures'. The amendments clarify that a venture copital organisation, or a mutual fund, unit trust and similar entities may elect, at initial recognition, to measure investments in an associate or joint venture at fair value through profit or loss separately for each associate or joint venture. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.
IFRIC 22 'Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration' issued in December 2016 addresses how to determine the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or nonmonetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration in a foreign carrency. IFRIC 22 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.
IFRIC 23 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment' issued in June 2017 clar:fies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 'Income Taxes' when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. IFRIC 23 is effective for arinual periods beginning on or after 1 Jaruary 2019.
Amendments to IAS 28 'Investments in Assucrates and Joint Ventures' issued in October 2017 clarifies that entities account for lorng-term interests in an associate or joint venture, to which the equity method is not applied, using IFRS 9. The amendments are effective for annual periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019.

Arnendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' issued in October 2017 allow entities to measure particular. prepayable financial assets with so-called negative compensation at amertised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income if a specified conation is met, instead of at fair value through profit or loss. The amendments are effective for annual periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019.

The Management believes the adoption of the above amendments is not likely to have any material impast on the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of items in the financial statements for future periods.

## Revenue recognition

Sales of goods are recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the customer, which is usually when the company has sold or delivered goods to the customer, the customer has accepted the goods and collectibility of the related receivable is reasonably assured.

## Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes all costs directly attributabie to bringing the assets to working condition for its intended use.

## Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method so as to write-off the cost of each assect to its estimated residual value over its expected useful life. The major classes of depreciable assets and their rate of depreciation are as follows:

| Machinery and leasehold | $20 \% \cdot 25 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Computer and Office equipments | $20 \%$ |
| Furnitire and fixtures | $20 \%$ |
| Motor vehicles | $20 \%$ |

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviened, athar adjusted if appropriate, at the end of the reporting period. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated reccverable amount, the asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amr.unt.

## ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Year ended 31 December 2017

## 2. Accounting policies (continued...)

## Property, plant and equipment (continued...)

Expenditure for repairs and maintenance of property, plant and equipment is charged to the profit or loss of the year in which it is incurred. The cost of major renovations and other subsequent expenditure are included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

## Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

## Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost is determined using the weighted average basis. Cost includes the expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realisable value ts the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estirnated selling expenses. Provision is made for slow-moving and obsolete items and this is assessed annually by the management.

## Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Accounts receivable
Accounts receivable are measured at fair value. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in the profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired.

## Cash and cash equivatents

For purposes of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand and bank balance.

## Accounts payable and accruals

Accounts payable are recognized for amounts to be paid in the future for goods purchased or sevices availed, whether billed by the supplier or not.

## Operating teases

teases where a sigmifucant portion of the nisks and rewands of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

## Empioyees' benefits

Employee's terminal benefits and entitlement to annual leave, holiday, air passage and other short term benefits are recognized as they accrue to the employees. The Company contrioutes to the pension scheme for Bahraini nationals administered by the General Organization for Social Insurance in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The Company's share of contribution to this funded scheme which is defined contribution scheme under IAS-19-Employee benefits, is recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income.
The expatriate employees of the Company are paid leaving indemnity in accordance with the provisions of the Bahrain Labour Law for private sector 2012, based on length of service and final salary. Provision for this, which is unfunded and represents a defined benefit plan under IAS-19 has been made by calculating 'The notional liability had all employees left at the reporting date. The provision is classified as a non-current liability in the.statement of financial position.

## ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Year ended 31 December 2017

## 2. Accounting policies (continued...)

## Foreign currency translation

1) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Bahraini Dinars (BHD), which is the company's functional and presentation currency.
2) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the profit or loss.

## Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources wili be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

## Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

## 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, induding expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.
The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

## a) Provision for bad and doubtful debis

The Company reviews its trade and other receivables for evidence of their recoverability. Such evidence includes the customer's payment record and the customer's overall financial position. If indications of irrecoverability exist, the recoverable amount is estimated and a respective provision for bad and doubtful debts is made. The amount of the provision is charged to profit or loss. The review of credit risk is continuous and the methociology and assumptions used for estimating the provision are reviewed regularly and adjusted accordingly.

## b) Provison for onsolete and show-moving inventory

The Company reviews its inventory records for evidence regarding the saleability of inventory and its net realizable value on disposal. The provision for obsolete and slow-moving inventory is based on management's past experience, taking into consideration the value of inventory as well as the movement and the level of stack of each category of inventory. The amount of provision is charged to profit or loss. The review of the net realisable value of the inventory is continuous and the inethodology and assumptions used for estimating the provision for obsolete and slow-moving inventory are reviewed regularly and adjusted aecordingly.

## c) Useful iffe and residual value of property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews the useful life and residual value of property, furniture and equipment at each reporting date to determine whether an adjustment to the useful life and residual value is required. The useful life and residual value is estimated based on similar assets of the industry, and future economic benefit expectations of the management.

## 4. Financial instruments and risk management

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. The table below set out the Company's classification of each class of financial assets and fru, mncial liabilities:

## ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Year ended 31 December 2017

## 4. Financial instruments and risk management (continued...)

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2017 \\ & \text { BHD } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2016 \\ & \text { BHD } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Financial assets |  |  |
| Trade receivable | 1,917 | 665 |
| Deposit and advanzes | 1,872 | 1,000 |
| Due from related party |  | 106,861 |
| Cash and bank balances | 5,252 | 1,941 |
|  | 9,041 | 110,467 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2017 \\ & \text { BHD } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2016 \\ & \text { BHD } \end{aligned}$ |
| Financial liabilities |  |  |
| Trade payable | 30,419 | 7,753 |
| Accrued expenses | 9,680 | 5,813 |
| Due to related party | - | 261,809 |
| Vehicle loan | 5,132 | - |
|  | 45,231 | 275,375 |

## Financial risk factors

The risk management policies employed by the Company to manage the financial risks are discussed below:

## 4.1) Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a failure by counter parties to discharge their obligations could reduce the amount of future cash infows from financial assets on hand at the end of the reporting period. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. The Company has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history and monitors on a continuous basis the ageing profile of its receivables. Cash balances are held with high credit quality financial institutions and the Company has policies to limit the amount of credit exposure to any financial institution.
The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period was:

| mam exposur |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2017 \\ & \text { BHD } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2016 \\ & \text { BHD } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trade receivable |  |  | 1,917 | 665 |
| Deposit and advances |  |  | 1,872 | 1,000 |
| Due from related party |  |  | - | 106,861 |
| Bank-belanees- |  |  | 4,383 | 1,712 |
|  |  |  | 8,172 | 110,238 |
| The ageing of trade receivable at the reporting date was: |  |  |  |  |
|  | Gross | Impairment | Gross | Impairment |
|  | 2017 | 2017 | 2016 | 2016 |
|  | BHD | BHD | BHD | BHD |
| 0-30 days | 1,917 | - | 665 | - |
| 30-60 days | - | - | - | - |
| More than 60 days | - | - | $\cdots$ | - |
|  | 1.917 | - | 665 | - |

## 4.2) Market risk

Market, risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, iriterest rate and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

## ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Year ended 31 December 2017

## 4. Financial risk factors (continued...)

## 4.3) Interest risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates as the Company has no significant interest-bearing assets and liabilities. The vehicle loan of the Company bears a fixed annual interest rate.

## 4.4) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's measurement currency. The Company does not have any significant currency risk as the Company's transactions are in Bahraini Dinars.

## 4.5) Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from last year.

## 4.6) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value. Liquidity risk is managed by monitoring on a regular basis that sufficient funds are available, to meet any future commitments.
2017

## 4.7) Fair value

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in arm's length transaction. As the Company's financial! instruments are compiled under the historical cost method, differences can arise between the book values under the historical method and fair estimates.

The fair value of the Company's innancial instruments and assets and liabilities are not materially different from their carrying values.

## ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2017
5. Property, plant and equipment

|  | Machinery <br> \& leasehold improvements <br> BHD | Computer \& office equipments BHD | Furniture \& fixutres BHD | Motor vehicles BHD | Total BHD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cost: |  |  |  |  |  |
| At 1 January 2016 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Additions | 108,246 | 2,545 | 2,901 | - | 113,692 |
| At 31 December 2016 / 1 January 2017 | 108,246 | 2,545 | 2,901 | - | 113,692 |
| Additions | 102,212 | 10,781 | 4,053 | 7,000 | 124,046 |
| At 31 December 2017 | 210,458 | 13,326 | 6,954 | 7,000 | 237,738 |
| Depreciation: |  |  |  |  |  |
| At 1 January 2016 | - | - | 5 | - | - |
| Charged during the period | 25,102 | 195 | 562 | - | 25,859 |
| At 31 December 2016 / 1 January 2017 | 25,102 | 195 | 562 | - | 25,859 |
| Charged during the year | 44,305 | 1,955 | 1,016 | 583 | 47,859 |
| At 31 December 2017 | 69,407 | 2,150 | 1,578 | 583 | 73,718 |
| Net book amount: |  |  |  |  |  |
| At 31 December 2017 | 141,051 | 11,176 | 5,376 | 6,417 | 164,020 |
| At 31 December 2016 | 83,144 | 2,350 | 2,339 | - | 87,833 |
| Inventories |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2017 | 2016 |
|  |  |  |  | BHD | BHD |
| Stock of food and beverage items |  |  |  | 7,671 | 8,780 |
|  |  |  | . | 7,671 | 8.780 |
| Accounts and other receivable |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2017 \\ & \text { BHD } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2016 \\ & \text { BHD } \end{aligned}$ |
| Trade recelvable |  |  |  | 1,917 | 665 |
| Deposits |  |  |  | 1,800 | 1,000 |
| Prepayments |  |  |  | 389 | - |
| Other receivable |  |  |  | 272 | - |
|  |  |  |  | 4,178 | 1,665 |
| Cash and bank balances |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2017 \\ \text { BHD } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2016 \\ & \text { BHD } \end{aligned}$ |
| Cash in hand |  |  |  | 869 | 229 |
| Bank balances |  |  |  | 4,383 | 1,712 |
|  |  |  |  | 5.252 | 1,941 |

## ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Year ended 31 December 2017

9. Share capital

|  | Share <br> Percentage | Number of Shares | $\begin{gathered} 2017 \\ \text { BHD } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2016 \\ B+10 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yasir Hasan A Shaikh | 51\% | 204 | 10,200 | 10,200 |
| Islam Ahmed Raf Ibrahim | 49\% | 196 | 9,800 | 9,800 |
|  | 100\% | 400 | 20,000 | 20,000 |

The share capital of the Company consists of 400 shares of $\mathrm{BH}+\mathrm{D}$. 50 /- each.

## 10. Statutory reserve

Under the provisions of Bahrain Commercial Companies Law 21/2001, an amount equivalent to $10 \%$ of the company's net profit before appropriations is required to be transferred to a non distributable reserve account until such time an amount equal to $50 \%$ of the share capital is set aside. During the year no transfer has been made to the account as the Company has incurred a loss.

## 11. Shareholders' current account

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | 2016 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Yasir Hasan A Shaikh | $\mathbf{B H D}$ | BHD |
| Islam Ahmed Raf Ibrahim | $\mathbf{( 1 0 0 , 8 3 4 )}$ | - |

The sharerholders current account balances are unsecured, interest free and there are no definite repayment arrangements.
12. Employees' leaving indemnity

|  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Balance - At 1 January | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ |
| Net movements during the year $/$ period |  |
| Balance - At 31 December |  |

13. Accounts and other payable
$=\left[\begin{array}{rrr} & \text { Trade and other payable } & \mathbf{3 0 , 4 1 9} \\ \text { Provision for leave salary and air passage } \\ \text { Accrued expenses }\end{array}\right.$

## ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Year ended 31 December 2017

14. Vehicle loan

## 15. Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influerce over the other pary in making financial and operating decisions. These represent transactions with shareholders, direaters and key management of the Company, and entities in which they have significant influence or control.

## Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel of the company comprise the Board of Directors and key members of management having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. Key management personnel are the Directors and no compensation was paid to them during the year.
15.1) Due from related party

| , Due from related party | 2017 | 2016 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BHD | BHD |
| Tarek Mohamed Zaki Ismail | - | 106,861 |
|  | - | 106,861 |
| 15.2) Due to related party |  |  |
|  | 2017 | 2016 |
|  | BHD | BHD |
| Islam Ahmed Raf Ibrahim | - | 261.809 |
|  | - | 251,809 |

The related party balances has been transferred to shareholders' current account.
16. General and administration expenses

|  | $\begin{array}{r} 2017 \\ \text { (12 months) } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2016 \\ \text { (19 months) } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BHD | BHD |
| Staff cost | 87,320 | 80,513 |
| Rent | 39,272 | 29,060 |
| Utilities expenses | 4,585 | 2,675 |
| Legal and professional | 6,933 | 5,285 |
| Advertisement and promotion expenses | 8,433 | 14,129 |
| Office expenses | 17,844 | 29,846 |
|  | 164,387 | 162,508 |

## ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN COMPANY W.L.L

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL. STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 December 2017

## 17. Rounding off of figures

All figures have been rounded off to the nearest Bahraini Dinars.

## 18. Contingent liability

As at 31 December 2017, there were no contingent liabilties arising in the ordinary course of the business, which are expected to jive rise to any loss.

## 19. Events after reporting period

There were no events after the reporting period, which have a bearing on the understanding of the financial statements.

Independent Auditors' Report Page 3 - 5

## 1

(المدعــــــــــــــــه الاول ) (المدعــــــي عليـــه الثانـي )
(المدعـــــي عليـــه الثـالثـ )
(المدعــــي عليــهـ الرابع )
(المدعـــي عليــه الخامس )
(المدعــي عايــــه السادس )
(المدعي علــــه السابع )
(المدعـــي عليه الثـامن )
(المدعسي عليـه التّاسع )
(المدعي عليه العاشر )
(المدعي عليه الحادي عشر)
(المدعي عليه الثياني عشر)
( المدعي عليه الثالث عشر )
(المدعي عليه الرابع عشر)
(المدعي عليه الخامس عشر)
(المدعي عليــه الالسادس عشر )
(المدعي عليه النسابع عشر)
( (المدعي عليه الثّامن عشر )
( (المدعي عليه التّاسع عشر )
(المدعي عليه العشُرون )

22-22

## Nasreen Jassim Nasser

Lawyers \& Legal Consultants
(المدعي عليها الثـالث والعشرون)
(المدعي عليها الرابع والتشرون)
(المدعي عليها الخامس و العشرون) (المدعي عليها السادس و العشرونا (المدن)
(المدعي عليه السابع والعشُرون)
(المدعي عيه الثـامن و العشرون)
 (المدعي عليه المُلاثون)

خميس ميدبا
هور ستيفينز -24
25 -25 ا- هاي توب لمقاولات البناء
26-20- شركةَ فودز انلمتد ذ.م.م
م شفتّاح المعلومات التكنلوجيه ذ.م.م
28- -21- مجموعة ترافكو ش.م.ب

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و العششرون)

بيت التمويل الموطني

## (الوقاينع






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( مرفقق رقم 1 )
الفر ع الرابع :- شُركة تُروفا خبز وشوكو لاتهذ م. م ( ع-^4. \& 9 )




عجزت عن الوفاء بالثز امـاتّها وتوقفت عن سداد ديونها وهي عبارة عن :ــ
1-1 شركة مـاستر بيكر للتجارة ذ.م.م مدينة للمدعبة بمبلغ .



 6- شركة بيك هـارت ذ.م.م هدينة للمدعية بمبلغ-/7 \& ا الديناراً.



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هاي توب لمقاولات البناء مدينة للمدعية بمبلغ - /r 1010 دينارأ.






 "تُتديم دعوى افتتاح الاجفلاس حين جرى نصها على :--
 من الأحوال التاليّة:
 مواعبي استحقاقهـ.


 الإفلاس ا, معاهئة بتقار كينين المطابة.





## Lawyer

Nasreen Jassim Nasser





 -)
 النُ وْدت





دعوي الإفلاس.
 عليه أن يبيّن اسباب ذلك في لانحةٌ دعو اه.

ولما كانت المدعية ونظر أ لاضنطراب اععمالها المالية وعجز ها عن دفع ديونها التجاربة للمدعي








Lawyers \& Legal Consultants

 بإصدار ققانون إعادة التتظيم والإفلاس :



## بناءاً عليه

الطلبات:
تلّمس الشُركة المدعيةّ من عدالة المحكمة :-1- قبول دعوى الإفلاس شُكاعلا
 * 3- وقبل الفصل فى الموضوع:


 بابشهار إفلاسها.

## وفم الموضوع

الحكم بابشهار إفلاس المدعية مع إضافةُ المصاريف إلى جانب الثّفليسة.


| العنوان | ونوعوكيل رقي | الجنسية | أسم الطرف - الرقم الشخصي / التجاري | الصعوئ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | شُركة اس تي فر انشايز ذ.م.م. | الددية |
| وكيلته نسرين جاسمنامر (برينية |  |  |  |  |
| الأولّ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | محِّد علي زينل عبالش | المدعا |
|  |  |  | فاين فوزز |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |








الموقرة لانحة دعوى إشهار إفلاس لاى عدالة المحكمة الكبرى المدنية..

مقّدهة دن: -

(المدعية)
(المدعــــي عليـــه الاول )
(المدعـــــي عليــه الثانـي )
(المدعــــــي عليــــه الثـالث )
(المدعــــي عليـــه الرابع )
(المدعــــي عليــــه الخامس ) الما
(المدعــي عليــه السادس )
(المدعـي عليـــه السابع )
(المدعــــي عليه الثامن )
(المدعـي عليـه التاسع )
(المدعـي عليه العاشر )
(المدعي عليه الحادي عشر)
(المدعي عليه الثاني عشر)
( المدعي عليه الثالث عشر)
(المدعي عليـه الرابع عشر)
(المدعي عليه الخامس عشر) (المر)
(المدعي عليــه السادس عشر)
(المدعي عليه السابع عشر)
( المدعي عليه الثامن عشر )
( المدعي عليه التّاسع عشر )
(المدعي عليه المشرون )
( المدعي عليها الثاني والعشرون) (المديها عليها الحاديه

# Lawyer <br> Nasreen Jassim Nasser <br> 0 <br> Lawyers \& Legal Consultants <br>  <br> (المدعي عليها الثالث والعشرون) <br> (المدعي عليها الرابع والعشرون) <br> (المدعي عليها الخامس والعشرون) <br> (المدعي عليها السادس والعشرون) <br> (الدعدعي عليه السابع والعشرون) <br> (المدعي عليه الثامن والعشرون) <br> موّسسة الشرق الأوسط لصاحبها/ ابراهيم خميس احمد (المدعي عليه التّاسع <br> خميس ميديا <br> 24 - 24 <br> -25 - هاي توب لمقاولات البناء <br> 26 شركة فودز انلمتد ذ.م.م <br> مفتّاح المعلومات التكنلوجيه ذ.م.م <br> 28- 28- مجموعة ترافكو ش.م.ب <br> (المدعي عليه الثلاثون) <br> والعشرون) <br> بيت التمويل الموطني <br> -30 

## الوققائعـع

المدعية شُركة ذات مسنولية محدودة تُمارس أعمال تُقديم وجبات الطعام في المناسبات، وأنشُطةً



الفر ع الأول :- اس تي فرانشايز البحرين ذ.م. م ( 1ـ47.49 )
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( مرفق رقّم )
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عجزت عن الوفاء بالتز اماتها وتوقفت عن سداد ديونها وهي عبارة عن :-










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# Nasreen Jassim Nasser 

Lawyers \& Legal Consultants



هاي توب لمقاولات البناء مدينة للمدعية بمبلغ - $10 \%$ دبينارأ. -25 شُركة فودز النمتا ذ.م.م مدينة للمدعية بمبلغ . .

 (




 بإصـــدار قانون إعادة التنظيم والإفلاس، وأوضـــح في المادة (7) منه الأحو ال اللّي يجوز للمدين
تُّدريم دموى افيّتّاح الإفلاس حين جرى نصهها على :-
 من الأحوال التّالية:
 هو اعبد استحقاقها.



الخفاس او مقاصنة بمقدار دين المطالبة.



كما أوضــــح المشـــر ع البحريني المســـتندات لامطلوبة لإثباتا التّوقف عن الدفع ، والمعلومات المطلوب تُقديمها في المادة (Y ا ) من ذات القانون سالف الإشارة إليه والتي جرى نصهها على :_
أ) رِجب ان تشتمل لاندة دعوى المدين لافتتاح إجر اهات الإفلاس على الآتي:

## Lawyer

## Nasreen Jassim Nasser



 إنُ وُجدت
r) تُقرير يتضنهن وصفأ لاوضاع المدين المالية ومعلومات عن أمواله وطبيعتّها، وبيانات العاملين لديهـ
 \&) صورة عن البيانات المالية المتعلقة باعماله عن السنوات الثيلاث السابقة على تقديم الطلب.
 1) بيان باسماء الداينين والمدينين و عناوينهم ومقدار حقوقهم أو ديونهم والضنمانات والكفالات المقّمة اليهمم إن وُجدت


 دعوى الإفلاس.

ع) إذا كان المدين غير قادر على تقديم ايُ من المستندات المشار إليها في الفقرة (ا) من هذه المادة، وجبب عليه أن يبينّ أسباب ذلك في لانحة دعوراه.

ولما كانت المدعيةٌ ونظر أ لاضطراب أعمالها المالية وعجز ها عن دفع ديونها التجارية للمدعي عليهم فقد أقامت هذه الدعوى لاششهار إفلاسها واعتبار تاريخ توقفها عن الدفع هو هو تاريخ قيد هذه الدعوى حيث أن الشركة المدعيةّ مدينةٌ للداننين الموضحين بصدر هذه اللانحة



- وحيث أن الشركة المدعية ليس لديها أي مصدر للدخل تسنطيع منه سداد ديونها المستّحق عليها




Lawyers \& Legal Consultants

 بإصدار قّانون إعادة التتظيم والإفلاس :



بناواً عليه
الطلبات:
تلتمس الشركة المدعيةٌ هن عدالة المحكمة :-

3- وقبل الفصل فـو الموضوع:


 بابشهار إفلاسها.

## وفي الموضوع

الحكم باششهار إفلاس المدعية مع إضافة المصاريف إلى جانب التفليسةُ.






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Lawyers \& Legal Consultants
لاىي عدالة المحكمة الكبرى المدنيةّة...

ف ف


شُركة اس تي فر انشُايز ذ. م.م وكبلتها المحامية / نسرين جاسم ناصر

(المدعـــــي عليـــهـه الاول) )
(المدعـــــــي عليــــهـ الثـاني )
(المدعــــي عليـــهـ الثـالثـ )
(المدعـــي عليـــهـ الرابع )
(المدعـــي عليــــهـ الخامس )
(المدعــي عايـــه السادس )
(المدعي عالــــهـه المسابع )
(المدعــي عليه الثـامن )
(المدعـي عليــه التّاسع )
(المدعسي عليه العاشُر )
(المدعي عليه الحادي عشر)
(المدعي عليه الثّاني عشر)
(المدعي عليه الثالت عثر)
(المدعي عليـه الرابع عشّر)
(المدعي عليه الخامس عشر)
(المدعي عالـــه السادس عشر)
(المدعي غليه السسابع عشّر)
( المدعي عليه الثّامن عشر )
( المدعي عليه الثتّاسع عشر )
(المدعي عليه الحشّرون)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1- شُركة ماستر بيكر للتجارة ذـمـم.م }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 3- محمد علي زينل عبدالهل ش.م.بـب مقفلة مازا } \\
& \text { • } \\
& \text { 5- الحديث للمواد الثذانية الخـام } \\
& \text { 6- شُركة بيك هارت ذ.م.م م } \\
& \text { 7- شركة ترانز بنينسيولا هولدنجز ش.م.بـب مقفلة } \\
& \text { 8- شركة هحامص ومطاحن البحرين الحديثة }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 10-10- اوول فود للمواد الخذاتية } \\
& \text { 11-12-12 الجزيرة سوبرماركت ش.م.مب } \\
& \text { 12-12- عوالئي للقرطاسبية ذ.م.م } \\
& \text { 13-13- شركة بوابة عبالرزاق للتجارة ذ.م.مهم } \\
& \text { 14-13-14 شركة ترانس العربيةٌ للتجارة العالمبة ذ.م.م مر } \\
& \text { 15-15 مصانع احمدي ش.م.مب مقفـةٍ } \\
& \text { 16 شركة العقب الحاره هلالتجارة ذ.م.م.م } \\
& \text { 17-17 شـركة الدعيسي القابضة شن.م.ب مقفلة } \\
& \text { يونيفرسال انتربرايسز } \\
& \text { 19-19 شُركةّ بيس انترجرو تريدينينج ذ.م.م } \\
& \text { 20- 20- }
\end{aligned}
$$

# سولتّك تضامن بحريندة لاصحابها مير أج مبارك وشريكها ( المدعي عليها الحادي <br> $-21$ <br> ( المدعي عليها الثّاني والعشُرون) <br> (المدعي عليها الثـالث والمشـــرون) <br> (المدعي عليها الرابـــــ والمشُرون) <br> (المدعي عليها الخامس والعشرون) <br> (المدعي علبها السساس والعشرون) <br> (المدعي عليه النسابع والمشــرون) <br> (المدعي علِّه الثـّامن والعشُـرون) <br> مؤسسة الشرق الأوسط لصاحبها/ ابر اهيم خميس احمد <br> 27-27- مفتاح المعلومـات التكنلوجبه ذ.م.م <br> 28-27- مجموعة ترافكو ش. <br> -29 <br> (المدعي عليه التّاسع والعشُرون) <br>  <br> بيت التمويل الوطني -30 

## الوقانع


 تُعل فيه، حيث أنها تُعل في أنشطة تقدنمِ - وخبات الطعام في المناسبات، - أنشطة المكاتّب الرئيسة أو الإدارية، - أنشطة خدمات الأطعمة والمشُروبات، - تجارّْ/بيع الأغذية والمشُروبات،
 وهي شُركة لَها الربعة فروع على النحو التّاللي :-






 فروع في دملكة البحرين، فقد عجزت عن الوفاء بالثّز اماتها ونو قفت عن سداد ديونها وهي عبارة

## 




 4- فاين فودز مدينة للمدعية بمبلغ .
 6- شُركة بيك مارت ذ.م.م مدينة للمدعية بمبلغ-/7













20-20- مصنع الوورق الوطني هدينة للمدعبة بهبلغ . . $110 \%$ دينارأ. 21-20- سولتّك تضامن بحرينبة لاصحابها ميراج مبارك وشر بكها مدينة للمدعية بمبلغ

$$
\text { . . } 10 / 0 \text { دينارأ. }
$$






 مجموعة ترافكو ش.م.مب مدينة للمدعية بمبلغ



## 



 بإصـــدار قانون إعادة التُتظيم والإفلاس، وأوضــح في المادة (Y) منـه الأحوال التّي يجوز للمدين تقديم دعوى افتّاح الإفلاس حين جرى نصنها على :-
 من الأحـوالـ التالتِية
 مواعبِ استحقاقٌهُ


 الالفالس أو مقاصنة بمتدار نين المطالبة.






 إنٌ وُحْتِ




 إنُ وُجـت

مُ مُحْ

 لدعو الإفلاس.


ونرفقّ لعدالةٌ المحكمة صبور هن المستندات المطلوبةٌ وهي عبارة عن : -
1- كشّف باسماء العاملين في الثشركه؛

## ( مرفق رقَم



## ( هرفقّ رقم ${ }^{\text {+ }}$










يوجد ما يفيد أن الثشركة لـها أمو ال تداين بها الغغير

ولما كانت المدعية ونظر أ لاضطر اب اعمحالها الماللية وعجز ها عن دفع ديونها التُجاربية للمدعي
 اللدعوى حبث انَ الشركة المدعيةُ مدينة للدانثين المو ضحين بصدر هذه اللنانحة ولما كانت المدعية ونظر آ لاضطر اب أعمالها المالنية و عجز ها عن دنع ديونها النجاربة للمدعي


 بها نتيجة الظروف المادية التي مرت بها، و المحباربف التي زادت عن الدخل باضعافـ هصماعفة.

## Lawyer

## 等



Lawyers \& Legal Consultants
-

للمدعيت


 بإصدار قانون إعادة التنظيم والإفلاس :



الطلبات:


 - 3- وقّل الفصل فى الموضوع:


 بابشتهار إفلاسها.

وفي المهوضوع


المرفقّات :-
1- كُشف باسِماء العاملين في الشُركة.
2

لدى عدالةَ المحكمة الكبرى المدنبةّة ــ الدانرة السابعةة ... مذكرة



مقدمة من: -
(المدعية)

(المدعــــي عليـــه الاول )
(المدعــــــي علـــــه الثـاني )
(المدعـــــي عليــــه الثـالثـ )
(المدعـــي عليـــه الرابع )
(المدعـــي عليــــه الخامس )
(المدعــي عليـــه السادس )
(المدعـي عليـــه السابع )
(المدعـــي عليه الثـامن )
(المدعــي عليـه التـاسع )
(المدعـي عليه العاشر )
(المدعي عليه الحادي عشر)
(المدعي عليه الثناني عشر)
( المدعي عليه الثالث عشر)
(المدعي عليـه الزابع عشر)
(المدعي عليه الخامس عشر)
(المدعي عليـه السادس عشر)
(المدعي عليه المسابع عشر)
( المدعي عليه الثدامن عشر )
( المدعي عليه التاسع عشر )
(المدعي عليه العشرون )


# سولتيك تضامن بحرينبة لاصحابها مير إج مبارك وشريكها ( المدعي عليها الحادي 

والعشرون)


شركة فيرمِنكس ذ.م.م
23-23- خميس ميديا
24 -24
هاي تُوب لمتّاولات انبناء
-25
شركةَ فونز نلمنـ ذ.م.م
-26

> (المدعي عليه السابع والعشرون) 27 مفتاح المعلومات التكنلوجبه ذ.>.م
(المدعي عليه الثامن و العشرون) (المنر)
28-28- مجمو عة تر افكو ش.مبـ
29-28 مؤسسة الشرق الاووسط لصاحبها/ ابر اهثيم خميس احمد (المدعي عليه التّاسع
(المدعي عليه الثُلاثون)
 النكرار، وذللك حرصاً هنا على ثُمين وفقت عـلا لله المحكمة الموڤرة.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { |لدانــــاع :- }
\end{aligned}
$$

تُم تسجيل المدعية كشركة تمارس أعمال نُقيم وجبات الطعام في المناسبات، وأنشطة المكانب

 بفرو عها الموضحهة بلانحة الدعوى وكذللك لاندةُ الدعوى المعدلة.

 الشّركاء وعجزوا عن الانستمرار في النركة
 سداد أجور العاملين لديها ، وعجز ها عن لو الوناء بمنطلبات العمل ، ولا سيما نز اكم الآيون ، وانعدام منبع الأمو ال التي يمكن ادخالمها ، بعد أن ضتح النشركاء كل ما يملكون

## 管



حيبث أن المدعبة بدأت في ممارسة الأنشطة التّجارية المسجلة لدى وزارة الصناعة والنَّجارة





 الدعوى حيث أن السُركة لمدعية مدينة لللادانبن المو ضحين بصدر هذه اللاندة

 نشاط نَجاري أخر وهو الأمر الذي أدى إلى تُوقها الكامل عن سداد ديونها للمدعى عليهه. وعليه لجأت إلى طلب الإفلاس لـحصفية الشُركة

## نـاءأ عليه

الطلبـات:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { تلتمس الثشركة المدعهة من عدالة المحكمة } \\
& \text { 1- قَبول دعوى الإفلاس شكاءِا . وقبول اللاخدة المسدله. }
\end{aligned}
$$


3- وقبّل الفصل في الموضوع:

 إلى تُوقفها عن سداد ديونها الْتجارية، وذلك من خلالِ تُصفية السُركة وإنهائها لاستحالةً استمر ار ها في أعمالها.

وفى الموضوع
الحكم بإشهار إفلاس المدعبةّ مع إضافةَ المحـازبِ إلى جانب الثقفليسة رو وكيلة المدعية
الدحامية/ نسر ين جاسم ناصر

## Lawyer




لـى عدالـة محككة ااكبرى المدنية السابعة
الموضوع :- اجل لتقديم المستندات المطلوبة دعوى رقّم 9/17408/2020/02
( المدعية )
( المدعى عليها الاولى )
( المدعى عليها الثانية )

مقدمـة من :-
شركة اس تي فرانشايز البحرين ذ.م.م وكياتها المحامية / نسرين جاسم ناصر

شركة ماستر بيكر لالتجارة ذ.م-م
الشركة المتقدمة لحلول المخابز ذ. م.م وغيرها

بالاشارة للموضوع اعلاة وبوكالتنا الرسمية عن المدعية في الاعوى وحيث تم تحديد جلسة اليوم لتقديم بعض المستنذات من قبلنا الا انتا لم نتككن من تقديمها في هذه الجلسة وزارة العدل والشؤون الاسلامية بشأن تقديم المذكرات الكترونيا عوضا عن الحضور في الجلسة ويعتبر ذلك - حضورا

ل5
التتس من عدالتكم اصدار امركم بامهالنا اجل لتقديم المستتدات المطلوبة .

ودمتـم سنداً للعدالهـ ...

# الموڤرة <br> لاى عدالةَ المحكمة الكبرى المدنيةّة ... <br>   

شركهة اس تي فر انشايزز ذ. م.م وكيلتها المحامية / نسرين جاسم ناصر
(المدعـــــي عليـهـ الاون )
(المدعـــــي علِيــه الثنانتي )

(المدعــــي علمــــه الر ابع )
(المدعــــي عأيـــه الخاهسى )
(المدعسـي عليـــه السانيانس )
(المدعي عليــه السابع )
(المدعــــي عليه النـامنا ) )
(المدعسي عليـه التانـيع )
(المدعسي علية المانر (المر )
(الْمدعي عثبه الحادي عشر)
(المدعي عليه الثانانت عشرم)


(المدعي عليه الخامس عشر ع)

(المدعي عليه السابع عشر) )


(أنـد

## ض

1- 1- شركهُ ماستر ييكر للتجارة ذ.م.م


4- فاين فودز

5- الْحدبث للمواري ألعذانية الخام
6- شُركة بيك مارت ذ.ه.م


9- شركة بيك ميت ذ.م.م


عو المي للقرطاسيةلة ذ.م.م
13 شركهة بو ابةّ عبدالرززاق للانجارة ذ.م.م
14 1 1

16-15 شركة الـعلب الحار ه نتّجارهة ذ.م.م


18-17-19 يونيفزسالّ انتربرايسز
19-18 شُركة بيس انترجزو تريدينـج ذ.م.م
-20



سولتَيك تضامن بحرينية لاصحابها ميراج مبارك وشريكها ( المدعي عليها الحادي
والعشرون)
( (المدعي عليها الثـاني والعشُرون)
(المدعي علبها الثالث والعشـــرون)
(المدعي علبها الرابـــــــــــي والمشرون)
(المدعي عليّها الخامس والـشاينرون)
(المدعي عليها السادس والششرون)
(المدعي عليه السابع والعشــرون)
(المدعي عليه الثامن والعثـسرون)

## (المدعي عليه التّاسع والعشرون)

(المدعــي عليـــــه الثلانتــــونـ)
بيت التمويل الوطني $-30$
(الو قانـع
 الديون وعجزت عن الدفع، وذلك بسبب الظروف الاقتصادية وركاد السووَ بالنسبة لللنشاط النتي نتعل فيه، حيث أنها تُعمل في أنشّطة تُقديم - وجبات الطُنام في المناسبات، - أنسطة المكاتّب

 وهي شُركة لها الربعة فروع على النحو النّالي :-






 فزوع في مملكة البحربن، فقد عجزت عن الوفاء بالتز اماتها وتوقفت عن سداد ديونها وهي عبارة

Lawyer
Nasreen Jassim Nasser
Lawyers \& Legal Consultants





4- فاين فودز مدينة للمدعية بمبلغ .




9- شركة بيك ميت ذ.م.م مدينة لالمدعية بمبلغ . . .





-15 -15


18- 17 يونيفرسال انتربرايسز مدينة للمدعية بميلغ . .
19-18

21-20- سولتيك تضامن بحرينية لاصحابـها مير اج مبارك وشريكها مدينة للمدعية بمبنغ







28-28- مجمو عة تر افككو ش.م.ب مدينة للمد عيةّ بمبلغ
29-29 - هؤسسة الشثرق الاوسط لصاحبها/ ابر اهيم خميس احمد مدينة للمدعية بمبلغ
.


Lawyer
Nasreen Jassim Nasser
Lawyers \＆Legal Consultants


ว

 الم ستندات الاخرى، و عليه نـشّرف بتُقديم، ولما كان المشر ع البحريني أباح للمدبن المنَو قف عن
 بإصــدار قانون إعادة اللُنظطِم والإفلاس، وأوضــح في المادة（T）منه الأحوالث الثي يجوز للمدين

تُتديم دعوى افتّح الإفلاس حبن جرى نصها على ：－
 من الأهو الن الثّالية：

مواعِد اسنّحقاقهِ．








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家
＂路
（
 （二游

Lawyer

# Nasreen Jassim Nasser 

Lawyers \& Legal Consultants
 د عو الزفلانس
 علبه أن يبيز أسباب ذللك في لا'تحة - توو اه ونرفق لعدالة المحكمةُ صور من المسنتدات المطلوبةُ وهي عبارة عن :-

1- كثنف باسماء القاملبن في الثشر كه
( مرفق رقم : )
 (مرفق ;مّم



 المصـرينـ الأخرى لايت زادت من أعباء اللشركة وعجزت عن اللسداد، ونزفق نعدالةّ
 الو ضت المُنا




ولما كانت النمد مية ونظر ألاضطر اب أعمالها المالية وعجز ها عن دفع ديونها التجاربة للمدعي








# Lawyer <br> Nasreen Jassim Nasser <br> Lawyers \& Legal Consultants <br> $5 \longdiv { Z }$ <br>  , <br> 会 

- وحيب أن الشركة المدعية ليس لديها أي مصدر للاذل تَستطيع منه سداد ديونها المستحمٌ عايها

 - رحيث أن المدعية قد توقفت عن الدفع وتعبز عن سداد ديونها اللتجاربة بما يتحققَ معه قَانونا
 بإصدار قَانون إعادة اللتظيم والإفلاس :

ومع خشية المدعبةّ من التخاذ الداتنين إجر اءات إشهار أفلاس المدعيةَ لاستحقاق ديرنهم، فان المدعيةً


الطبـبات:
تلثمس الشركة الـدعية من عدالة المحكمة :-1- قَبول دعوى الإنالاس شككلاً، وقبول اللذندة المعدلة.


3- وقِبن الفصل فَى الموضوع:
تعيبين أمين تَفليدة مؤقت تكون دهمته الاطلاع على أوراق الدعوى ومستخداتها والاطلاع على
 توقفها عن سداد ديونها التجازرة ونللك للتقف الْححكة الموقرة على مدى أحقبة المدعية في المطالبة بإشهار إفلاسها.
وفمَ الموضوع
الحكم بإشهار إفلاس المدعيةٌ مع إضافةُ المصاريف إلى جاثب الثّفليسةُ

## وكيلة المدعية

المحامية/ نسر ين جاسب ناصر

1- ك كثف باسماء العاملين في الشُركة.
2- كثبف يوضح البيانات المالية لالشركةّ منذ تَاريخ تاسيسها وحنّى تّاريخه.

Lawyer Nasreen Jassim Nasser

Lawyers \& Legal Consultants


3رْ
程

الموضـــوع: البيانات ومعلومات بالموال المدعبة:-

بالإشارة إلى الموضوع أعلاه، وبوكالتنا الرسمية عن/ شُركة اس تي فرانشايزِ البحرين ذ.م.مه؛ المدعي في الدعوى المذكورة رقمها اعلاه ، بناء على طلبكم بتزويدكم معلومات وبيانات بأموال


اولا:-- الحسابات البنكية
1- ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN
AHLI UNITED BANK
BH19AUBB00010578887001.
2- ST FRANCHISE BAHRAIN CO.WLL
AHLI UNITED BANK B.S.C
BH96AUBB00016578887060
ثُتِيا :- السبِارات
سبارة واحدة نقل خاص ثِلاجة سي ام سي موديل 2017 تُحمل لوحةَ رقم 311629 بالتقسبط من قبل بيت التّويل الوطني شُ.م.بب بالبحرين.
وتضضلوا بقبول وافر التحمية والاحترام ،،


بسم النه الرحصن الرحيِم
التتاريخ: 5 أبريل 2021م

حضرة الفاضلة القاضي/ فاطمة حبيل ,,,,حفظكم الشد رئيس المحكمة الكبرى المدنية السابعة - إعادة التنظيم والأفلاس وزارة العدل والشؤون الأسلامية والأوقاف شركة اس تّى فر انشابز ذ.م.م ضذ/ يونبفرسال انتربرايسز واخرون

بالإشارة إلى الموضوع أعلاه, وبالإشارة إلى قرار المحكمة الموقره المؤرخ في 17 فبراير 2021م بتُعيينا كأمين تفليسةُ موقت في الدعوى المشار إليها أعلاه, نوضح لسيادتكم أني قَّ قَبلت الثكاليف بالمأمورية ولايوجد
 1- قُمنا بمخاطبة وكيل المدعي بتّاريخ 18 فبراير 2021م, مطالبين بتُوفير كشُوفات الحسابات التقفصيلية والبيانات المالية للشُركة المدعية, بالاضصافة لكشَف مفصل لليون التّقليسة وبعض المستندات اللازمة لمباشرة عملنا, وطلبنا مو عد للاجتماع في مقر التّفليسة. 2- وبعد المتابعة مع وكيل المدعية أستلمنا بتّاريخ 16 همارس 2021م بريد ألكتروني يتّضمن بعض المستتدات المطلوبة ألا أنها غير كاملة. 3- وحتى تاريخه وفي ضوء ماتوفر من مستتدات قمنا بدراسة أوضاع الشُركة المدينة "المدعية" خلال الفترة منذ بدئها ممارسة النشاط التّجاري في عام 2015م وحتى تاريخ تقّمها بطلب أشهار الإفلاس, وقمنا بالعمل على حصر ديون الثقليسة والتحققّ من صحةٌ ومطابقة الديون في سجلات المدين مع سجلات كل دائن ووفق در استنا المبدئيةّ نوضح مايلي: أولأ: وصف النشاط التجاري للثفليسة والوضع القانم: - التفليسة "شركة اس تي فرانشايز ذ.م.م" هي شركة ذات مسؤولية محدودة مقيدة لدى وزارارة الصناعة والتجارة والسياحة تحت سجل تجاري رقم (94086), وتمارس أنشطة ( خدمات الأطعمة والمشروبات, و أنشطة تقديم الأطعة في المناسبات, وأنشطة المكاتب الرنيّيبة أو الادارية), وذلك من خلال عدد أربعة
فرو ع للشُركة.

- جميع فروع الشُركة غير نشطة وملغية قانونباً وفق بيان مستخلص السجل التجاري الصادرة من وزارة الصناعة والتّجارة و السياحة.
- حاليأ لايوجد مقر تُجاري لأي من فروع الشُركة تمارس من خلاله نشاطها التجاري, وذلك نتيجة تراكم مسنحقات الإيجارات وأضطرار الشُركة لترك مقر اتّها.

من واقع الكشوفات البنكية المتوفره لايوجد عواند مالية متحققة للشُركة منذ نوفمبر 2019م, ونظرأ لعدم ممارسة الشُركة لأنشطتّها الْتجارية بسبب حالتّها القَانونيةّ وبسبب عدم توفر مقر لممارسة النشاط التّجاري, وبسبب عدم قدرة الشُركاء على توفير أستثمار في ظل وضع الموق الحالي لن يكون هناكّ عوائد متوقعة

نتيجة تّوقف الشُركة عن ممارسة نشاطها التُجاري منذ الربع الأخير من عام 2019م وعدم قدرتهـها على تّحقيق عواند مالية منذ ذلك تر اكمت ديون ومستحقات مالثية للغير على اللشركة عجزت عن سدادها لمستحقيها كما أن الشُركة ونتيجة أخلاء مقرات ممارسة أنشُطتها تككبدت خسائر كبيرة في أصولها الثابتّة نظر أ لارتباط تلـك الاصصول
 المالئةة المدققَة المتّوفره لعام 2017, 2018 وهاتّوفر من بيانات محاسبية لعام 2019م:

## - أصول التقليسة:

كما هو معوم فأن أصول التقفلِسة هي ماتْمتلكة من أصول نقّدية أو شبه نقدية أو أصول ثابثة والجدول التّالي يوضح أصول التّفلِيسة بأنوا اعها حتى تاريخة:

| ملاحظات | الالرصيد بالاينار | البيان |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | أصول نقدية وشبه نقدية |
| من واقع أخر كيّفوفات بنكية متاحة في أكتوبر 2019م | 902 | نقد في الحسابات البنكية |
| عبارة عن ديون مستّحقة لصالح التُفليسة لم يتّم تَحصبلها حنّى <br> تُاريخه. | 7,865 | ذمم تجارية مدينة |
|  | 8,767 | المجموع - i |
|  |  | أصول ثابثة |
| يمثل الرصيد الدفتُري لقِّيمة الأصول الثابثّة حتّى | 3433 | القيمة الدفترية للمبيارة |
| القّيمة السو مّية لذلك سوف يتم أعادة تثقييمة وفقّ اسعار <br> السوق لاحقا | 8,162 | القيمة الدفترية للاثاث والمفروشات والأجهزة |
|  | 11,595 | المجموع - ب |
|  | 20,362 | أجمالي أصول التفليسة (أ+ب) |
| حتى تاريخة لم نتمكن من المصادقة على صحة الأرصده للأمم المدينة ولم نتمكن من المعاينة الميدانية للاثّاث والمفروشات للتأكد من وجودها من عدمه. |  |  |

كما سبق الأشارة إلبه أن نتيجة عدم قَارة التفليسة على تَحقيق عو اند مالية بسبب تُوفق نشاطها تر اكم عليها ديون وألنتز امات للموردين والدانتين الأخرين وفيما يلي نوضح تفاصيل الديون: " لايوجد ضمن الدائنين دائن له حق أمتياز على التُفلِيسة كرهن أو غبير ها. - حتّى تّاريخة لم نتّمكن من المصادقة على صحة أرصدة الدانتيين

- بلغ مجموع الديون المستحقة على النفليسة مبلغ وققره 86,133/822 دينار بحريني (يتضمن مبلغ وققره -/12,648 دينار بحريني عبارة عن رواتب وحقوق الموظفين), وحتى تّاريخةٌ لم نتمكن من

الدصادقةّ على صحة أرصدة الدانيّيين.

- وحتى تاريخة مازلنا نحصر ديون التّفليسة للتأكد من أدراج جميع الديون ضمن سجل الدانتين.

رابعأ: الخيبار المرجح لأعادة التنظيمِ أو التصفية:
بشكل مبدني وفي ضوء ما تبين لنا عن حالة التفليسة ونظراً لان النشاط التجاري غير قانم فعلياً ونظرأ لان تشغيل التفليسة بحاجة لرأس مال كبير غير متوفر فأننا نجد أنه لايوجد جدوى أقتصادية من أعادة تنظيم التفليسة نظرأ لافققار ها للمقومات الأساسية التي يمكن البناء عليها, لذا فأن رأينا المبدئي وفق ماتم أستعراضة

هو ترجيح خيار التصفية للتفليسة.

> وتفظلوا بقبول فانق الإحترام والتقدير


فكري محمد أبو شرخ
أمين تُليسة معتمد

\author{

- مرفق الخطابات والردود - المستخلص التجاري للتفليسة
}

حضرة المحامية/ نسرين جاسم ناصر ,,,,حفظكم الله وكيل السادة شركة اس تي فرانشايز ذ.م.م

هاتف: 39966960/17534532
بريد الكتروني: lawyernasreen1@gmail.com نسخة منه إلى السادة/ شركة اس تي فرانشايز ذ.م.م

هاتف: 66302088
بريد ألكتروني: SJKBAHRAIN@GMAIL.COM

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله ويركاته

## الموضوع: دعوى الاففلاس- أعادة التتظيم رقم (02 2020 ( 17408 9) المقامة من / شركة اس تّي

## فرانشايز ذ.م.م ضذ/ يونيفرسال انتربرابسز واخرون

بالإشارة إلى الموضوع أعلاه, وبالإشارة إلى قرار المحكمة الموقره المؤرخ في 17 فبراير 2021م بتّعيينا
 ومطبقةة الديون في سجلات المدين مع سجلات كل دائن نرجو تُحديد مو عد للاجنماع في مقر الشُركة المدعية ونّوفبر مايلي:

1- كشَ مفصل بديون التُقليسة مع تُوضيح أسم الدائن ووسيلةٌ الأتصال به وقيمة الديون ومبرر اتّها. 2- نسخ من أخر فاتورة كهرباء وماء, هيئة التأمينات الأجنماعية, هينة نتظيم سوق العقل, وأية جهات حكومية أخرى لها مستحقات على التُفليسة. 3- كثّف محدث بجميع البضانع في المخازن أو في مقر التُفليسة قبل أخلانه مع بيان تكلفتها, وبيان كمية وقيمة البضانُع التّي تّم التصرف بها حتّى تّاريخه.
4- نسخ عن ملكية وتأمين السيارات والعقارات المملوكة للثقليسة إن وجدت. 5- بيان فيما إذا كان هناك أية أرصدة نققدية أو عقارات أو منقو لات أو شُركات مسجلة ومملوكة للمدعي خارج مملكة البحرين أن وجدت.
6- البيانات المالية المدققة للشركة لاخر ثُلاثة سنوات. 7- ميزان المراجعةٌ الثّفصلي لحسابات الشُركة عن أخر ثِلاثة سنوات. 8- نسخة من ععّد تأسيس الشُركة والسجل التّجاري.

# 9- نسخة من الكشُوفات البنكية للحسابات المسجلة بأسم الشُركة لاخر أثُثى عشر شهر اً. 10-بيان تُصيلي يوضح أصول الشُركةً السائلّة, المنقولةُ, والثابنّة مع توضيح تكلفتها. 11-نسخ من جميع العقود المبرمة بين الشُركة واطر اف أخرى. 

12-كثّف بجميع الموظفين العاملين بالشُركة موضحاً المسمى الوظيفي والراتب والعلاوات والمستحتق منها


وتفظلوا بقبول فائق الإحترام والتقدير


- مرفقّ مُرار المحكمة المقره




# سعـــادة الفاضـــل / امين التثاليسة 

 الاستاذ فكري مصمد ابو شضخ تحيةّ واحترامأوبعد ،،،
## الموضـــوع: دصوي الاوفلاس تحت رقم 9/17408/2020/02

بالإشارة إلى الموضوع أعلاه، وبوكاللتا الرسمية عن/ شركة اس تي فر انشايز البحرين ذ.م.م ، المدعبة في الدعوى المذكورة رقمه اعلاه ، وحيث اننا في صدد نوفير المستندات المطلوبة

1- كشف مفصل بديون الثقفليسة (( تم الارفاق )).
2- نسّخ من اخر فاتورة كهرباء وماء و هيئة التّامينات
3- كشَ محدث بجميع البضائع في المخازن ((لا تو جد بضماعد لانها مواد غذانية جابلة
()

4- نسخ من ملكيةٌ وتُمبن السيارات ((تُم الارفاقَ))
5- بيان فيما اذا كانت هناك ايه ارصدة او عقارات خارج البحرين
6- البيانات المالية المدققة لهركة لاخر 3 سنوات ((تم ارفاق لسنة 2018 ولسنة 2019 فكاثت الشُر كة عاطة لا تُعمل 2020 تَم اغلاق الشُر كة بسسب جانحةٌ كورونا) 7- ميزان المراجعة التفصبيلية لحسابات الشركة (( تم الابداع)) 8- نسخة من عقد التاسيس والسجل (( تُم الاليداع)))
9ـ نسخةّ من الكتّوفات البنكية (( تَم الايداع ))

# Lawyer <br> Nasreen Jassim Nasser <br> Lawyers \& Legal Consultants 

# 10-10 بيان تفصيلي يوضح اصول الشركة السالثلة والمنقولة والثـابتة <br> نسخ من جميع العقود المبرمةَ بين الشركة والاطر اف <br> 12-12- كنَّت بجميع الموظفين (( تُم الارفان))) <br> 13- نسخ من اتقاقِّات القروض و التسهيلات (( لا يوجد)) 

وتفضلوا بقبول وافر التحية والاحترام ،،



[^0]:    Islam Ahmed Raf Ibrahim
    (Director)

[^1]:    The noter on pages i8 to 25 form an integra! part of these financiai statements.

[^2]:    The notes ois pages 10 to 20 form an integral part of these finandial statements.

[^3]:    The notes on pages 10 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

