

معلومات السجل التجاري

رجوع طباعة

معلومات أساسية

رقم السجل التجاري	
الاسم التجاري (عربي)	إس أي فاشن فاكنتوري ذ.م.م
الاسم التجاري (إنجليزي)	S.A. FASHION FACTORY W.L.L
الاسم التجاري للمجموعة (عربي)	إس أي فاشن للتجارة ذ.م.م
الاسم التجاري للمجموعة (إنجليزي)	S.A. FASHION TRADING W.L.L.

معلومات الشركة

نوع الشركة	شركة ذات مسئولية محدودة	
حالة السجل	ملغي مع استيفاء شروط الإلغاء	
تاريخ التسجيل	17/04/2017	تاريخ الاستحقاق
مدة الشركة	لا ينطبق	نهاية السنة المالية
		بحريني
		17/04/2020
		31/12

عناوين وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي

عناوين وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي	1. فيسبوك 2. انستغرام 3. تويتر
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العنوان التجاري

عرض العنوان على خارطة

شقه / محل رقم	مبنى	
طريق / شارع	مجمع	
المدينة	صندوق البريد	RIFFA / ALSHARGI / الرفاع / الشرقي
البريد الإلكتروني	رقم الهاتف ٢	DR.ATAWI@GMAIL.COM
رقم الهاتف ١	رقم الفاكس	
عنوان الانترنت		

الأنشطة التجارية عرض الأنشطة القديمة

ابرك 4	وصف النشاط التجاري
14104	تفصيل وخياطة وحقاكة الملابس

تاريخ التأشير

تاريخ التأشير	العملية
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حذف فرع	30/10/2019
تجديد	17/04/2019
تغيير العنوان التجاري	12/06/2018
تجديد	16/02/2018
إضافة فرع	17/04/2017

تفاصيل رأس مال الشركة

مجموع عدد الحصص	100	القيمة الإسمية لكل حصة
الاستثمار المحلي		استثمار مجلس التعاون الخليجي
الاستثمار الأجنبي		العملة
أ. نقدا		Bahrain Dinar
ب. عينيا		00.000
رأس المال المدفوع		المبلغ الفعلي المدفوع
الوصف (عينيا)		

المساهمين والشركاء

حالة الحجر التحفظي	حالة الرهن	الملكية (%)	عدد الحصص	الجنسية	الاسم (انجليزي)	الاسم (عربي)
		51	51	BAHRAINI	ABDULRAHMAN ALI SAQER ALATAWI	عبدالرحمن علي صقر العطاوي
		49	49	INDIAN	SAJEEB KASIM	

المخولين بالتوقيع

مستوى التوقيع	الجنسية	الاسم (انجليزي)	الاسم (عربي)
Solely	BAHRAINI	ABDULRAHMAN ALI SAQER ALATAWI	عبدالرحمن علي صقر العطاوي
Solely	INDIAN	SAJEEB KASIM	

الفروع

فرع	اسم الفرع	حالة السجل	تاريخ الاستحقاق
101850-1	إس أي فاشن للتجارة ذ.م.م	ملغي قانونيا	20/07/2020
101850-2	إس أي للتجارة العامة ذ.م.م	ملغي مع استيفاء شروط الإلغاء	19/02/2020
101850-3	إس أي فاشن فاكوتوري ذ.م.م	ملغي مع استيفاء شروط الإلغاء	17/04/2020

09/11/2019	ملغى مع استيفاء شروط الإلغاء	في ستراب ذ.م.م	101850-4
02/01/2020	ملغى مع استيفاء شروط الإلغاء	إس أي فاكثوري أوتلت ذ.م.م	101850-5

الأطراف

الطرف	اسم الطرف - الرقم الشخصي / التجاري	الجنسية	رقم التوكيل ونوعه	الصفة
١	إس أي فاشن للتجارة ذ.م.م السجل التجاري			المدعية
٢	المحامي / ماجد محمد مجدم العطاوي	بحريني		وكيلها
٣	شركة البحرين للتسهيلات التجارية ش.م.ب			المدعي عليه الاول
٤	لولو هايبر ماركت - الرفاع			المدعي عليه الثاني
٥	د.فاطمة البلوشي			المدعي عليه الثالث

	بنك استيت أوف انديا	المدعى عليه الرابع	٦
الهند	ArjunTraders NEW ATMANAND	المدعى عليه الخامس	٧
الهند	Condor Footwear Ltd.	المدعى عليه السادس	٨
الهند	Liberty Shoes Ltd	المدعى عليه السابع	٩
	United Footwear, Kerala العنوان:	المدعى عليه الثامن	١٠
الصين	Shanghai Sinyo Imp & Exp Co. LTD	المدعى عليه التاسع	١١
الهند	PARAGON POLYMER PRODUCTS PVT. LTD.	المدعى عليه العاشر	١٢

	الصين	Guangzhou Xiange Leather Co. LTD.	المدعى عليه الحادي عشر	١ ٣
	الصين	Wangdu Yuxing Shoes Factory,(Triga, China)	المدعى عليه الثاني عشر	١ ٤
		SITCO (Season International	المدعى عليه الثالث عشر	
		Shibam Trading 7. T ni	المدعى عليه الرابع عشر	
		GS1 BAHRAIN	المدعى عليه الخامس عشر	
		Pearl Ocean Shipping Services W.L.L.	المدعى عليه السادس عشر	
		DHL Express, Bahrain	المدعى عليه السابع عشر	

	Aqua Air Logistics (paragon Demurrage)	المدعى عليه الثامن عشر
	SUN BEAUTIFUL TRADING	المدعى عليه التاسع عشر
	MAPPO FOR PHONE ACCESSORIES	المدعى عليه العشرون
	ZAINAL MARKETS	المدعى عليه الواحد والعشرون
	LOAY BOOTIQUE	المدعى عليه الثاني و العشرون
	911 FASHIONS CO. W.L.L	المدعى عليه الثالث والعشرون
	COOL & HOT	المدعى عليه الرابع والعشرون
	MLEJA BOUTIQUE, MANAMA	المدعى عليه الخامس والعشرون

	Princess Mariam Cold Store	المدعي عليه السادس و العشرون
	Black 47 Gudaibiya	المدعي عليه السابع و العشرون
	SANAD GATE BOUTIQUE	المدعي عليه الثامن و العشرون
	AJIRAH BOUTIQUE	المدعي عليه التاسع و العشرون
	ZAIDAN SPORT	المدعي عليه الثلاثون
	RASIS FAHIONS	المدعي عليه الواحد و الثلاثون
	REYAH CAR ACCESSORIES	المدعي عليه الثاني والثلاثون
	KING PHONE & ELECTRONIC EST.	المدعي عليه الثالث و الثلاثون

		AMBAT PARAMBIL MUSTHAFA SUNIL BABU	المدعي عليه الرابع و الثلاثون
الهند		SINDHU SHAMIL	المدعي عليه الخامس و الثلاثون
		THANSEER KARAKUNIYIL PUTHIYAPURA	المدعي عليه السادس الثلاثون
		FARUK ABDUL HAI	المدعي عليه السابع و الثلاثون
		MOHAMMAD SHOHAG MIA	المدعي عليه الثامن و الثلاثون
		MUHAMMED ABDUL WAHID	المدعي عليه التاسع و الثلاثون
		MOAMMAD SAYFUL ISLAM MOHAMMAD NARI HOSAIN	المدعي عليه الرابعون
		MOH RASHID	المدعي عليه الواحد والربعون ن

	MOHAMAD NAJMUDIN	المدعي عليه الثاني واربعون
	SANTHOSH KUMAR BAHULAYAN	المدعي عليه الثالث واربعون
	RUMON ABUL KHAIR	المدعي عليه الرابع واربعون
	DINU RAJ	المدعي عليه الخامس واربعون
	AHANAS PADAPPIL	المدعي عليه السادس واربعون
	IJAZ MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM	المدعي عليه السابع واربعون

الموقرة

لدى عدالة المحكمة الكبرى المدنية

لائحة دعوى / اشهار افلاس

مقدمة من :

(المدعية)

إس أي فاشن للتجارة ذ.م.م.

رقم السجل التجاري ٣-١٨٥٠-١٠

وكيلها المحامي / ماجد مجدم العطاوي

ضد:

- (المدعي عليه الأول)
(المدعي عليه الثاني)
(المدعي عليه الثالث)
(المدعي عليه الرابع)
(المدعي عليه الخامس)
(المدعي عليه السادس)
(المدعي عليه السابع)
(المدعي عليه الثامن)
(المدعي عليه التاسع)
(المدعي عليه العاشر)
(المدعي عليه الحادي عشر)
(المدعي عليه الثاني عشر)
(المدعي عليه الثالث عشر)
(المدعي عليه الرابع عشر)
(المدعي عليه الخامس عشر)
(المدعي عليه السادس عشر)
(المدعي عليه السابع عشر)
(المدعي عليه الثامن عشر)
(المدعي عليه التاسع عشر)
(المدعي عليه العشرون)
(المدعي عليه الواحد والعشرون)
(المدعي عليه الثاني والعشرون)

شركة البحرين للتسهيلات التجارية ش.م.ب وغيره
لولو هايبر ماركت - الرفاع
د.فاطمة البلوشي
بنك استيت أوف انديا

ArjunTraders NEW ATMANAND INDUSTRIAL
Condor Footwear Ltd
Liberty Shoes Ltd
United Footwear, Kerala
Shanghai Sinyo Imp & Exp Co. LTD
PARAGON POLYMER PRODUCTS PVT. LTD
Guangzhou Xiange Leather Co. LTD
Wangdu Yuxing Shoes Factory,(Triga, China)
SITCO (Season International
Shibam Trading
GS1 BAHRAIN
Pearl Ocean Shipping Services W.L.L.
DHL Express, Bahrain
Aqua Air Logistics (paragon Demurrage)
SUN BEAUTIFUL TRADING
MAPPO FOR PHONE ACCESSORIES
ZAINAL MARKETS
LOAY BOOTIQUE

(المدعي عليه الثالث والعشرون)	911 FASHIONS CO. W.L.L
(المدعي عليه الرابع والعشرون)	COOL & HOT
(المدعي عليه الخامس والعشرون)	MLEJA BOUTIQUE,MANAMA
(المدعي عليه السادس والعشرون)	Princess Mariam Cold Store
(المدعي عليه السابع والعشرون)	Black 47 Gudaibiya
(المدعي عليه الثامن والعشرون)	SANAD GATE BOUTIQUE
(المدعي عليه التاسع والعشرون)	AJIRAH BOUTIQUE
(المدعي عليه الثلاثون)	ZAIDAN SPORT
(المدعي عليه الواحد والثلاثون)	RASIS FAHIONS
(المدعي عليه الثاني والثلاثون)	REYAH CAR ACCESSORIES
(المدعي عليه الثالث والثلاثون)	KING PHONE & ELECTRONIC EST
(المدعي عليه الرابع والثلاثون)	AMBAT PARAMBIL MUSTHAFA SUNIL BABU
(المدعي عليه الخامس والثلاثون)	SINDHU SHAMIL
(المدعي عليه السادس والثلاثون)	THANSEER KARAKUNIYIL PUTHIYAPURA
(المدعي عليه السابع والثلاثون)	FARUK ABDUL HAI
(المدعي عليه الثامن والثلاثون)	MOHAMMAD SHOHAG MIA
(المدعي عليه التاسع والثلاثون)	MUHAMMED ABDUL WAHID
(المدعي عليه الأربعون)	MOAMMAD SAYFUL ISLAM MOHAMMAD
(المدعي عليه الواحد وأربعون)	MOH RASHID
(المدعي عليه الثاني وأربعون)	MOHAMAD NAJMUDIN
(المدعي عليه الثالث وأربعون)	SANTHOSH KUMAR BAHULAYAN
(المدعي عليه الرابع وأربعون)	RUMON ABUL KHAIR
(المدعي عليه الخامس وأربعون)	DINU RAJ
(المدعي عليه السادس وأربعون)	AHANAS PADAPPIL
(المدعي عليه السابع وأربعون)	IJAZ MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM

الوقائع والأسباب:

المدعية شركة إس أم فاشن للتجارة ذ.م.م تزاوّل نشاط تجارة بيع الأحذية بالجملة وقد تأسست برأس مال قدره ٥٠٠٠٠ دينار بحريني، وتوسعت في نشاطها بمناطق متفرقة بمملكة البحرين، فتم فتح أربعة فروع أخرى لها بمناطق متفرقة بمملكة البحرين حتى أصبح للشركة خمسة فروع هي:

فرع إس أي فاشون للتجارة العامة ذ.م.م سجل رقم ١٠١٨٥٠ - ١

فرع إس أي للتجارة العامة ذ.م.م سجل رقم ١٠١٨٥٠ - ٢

فرع إس أي فاشون فاكتور ي ذ.م.م سجل رقم ١٠١٨٥٠ - ٣

فرع في ستراب ذ.م.م سجل رقم ١٠١٨٥٠ - ٤
فرع إس أي فاكنتوري أوتلت ذ.م.م سجل رقم ١٠١٨٥٠ - ٥

واقترضت لذلك من بنك البحرين للتنمية لدعم نشاطها وتوسعاتها.

في نهاية عام ٢٠١٧ وخلال عام ٢٠١٨ تدهور السوق ولم تعد الشركة بكافة فروعها قادرة على تحقيق المبيعات الكافية لتغطية التكاليف، وبحلول موعد استحقاق أقساط القرض أصبحت الشركة عاجزة عن سداد الأقساط وغيرها من الديون والالتزامات كأقساط السيارات والإيجارات الشهرية ورواتب الموظفين والرسوم الحكومية ورسوم الكهرباء و الماء فضلا عن مستحقات الموردين وتجار الجملة.

حاول الشركاء الاقتراض الشخصي لتغطية ديون الشركة وإعادة جدولة قرض البنك لتحويله إلى قرض طويل الأجل، ولكن دون جدوى فاضطرت الشركة إلى الاستدانة وسداد القرض لوقف نزيف الفوائد وأمام استمرار عجز الشركة عن تحقيق المبيعات الكافية فاضطرت لغلق كافة فروعها وأبقت على المركز الرئيسي وقد تجاوزت ديونها قيمة أصولها وقدرة الشركة وقدرة الشركاء المالية حتى عجزت تماما عن سداد ديونها.

بناء عليه

تلتمس المدعية من عدالة المحكمة الوقرة الحكم
بفتح إجراءات تصفية الشركة وإشهار إفلاسها.

ودمتم سندا للحق والعدالة،،،

ع/ وكيل المدعية
المحامي/ ماجد مجدم العطاوي

مرفقات :

- ١- تقرير بوصف أوضاع المدين المالية و بيان أمواله وأسماء العاملين.
- ٢- صورة من البيانات المالية للسنوات ٢٠١٨ ، ٢٠١٩ ، ٢٠٢٠ .
- ٣- بيان بأسماء الدائنين و المدينين و عناوينهم و مقدار ديونهم.
- ٤- السجل التجاري للشركة و الفروع.





2659935

مملكة البحرين
وزارة العدل والشئون الإسلامية والأوقاف
إدارة التوثيق

سجل التوثيق
الرقم المسلسل
الرقم الإيصال

توكيل رسمي خاص
يوم الأحد الرابع عشر من صفر لعام ألف وأربعمائة وواحد وأربعين للهجرة.
الموافق الثالث عشر من أكتوبر لعام ألفين وتسعة عشر للميلاد.
بإدارة التوثيق.



13/10/2019

حضر لدي كل من /عبدالرحمن علي صقر العطاوي بحريني الجنسية ويحمل بطاقة هوية رقم
SAJEEB KASIM هندي الجنسية يحمل بطاقة الهوية رقم بصفتها
شركاء في شركة اس اي فاشن للتجارة ذ.م.م شركة ذات مسئولية محدودة والمسجلة لدى وزارة الصناعة
والتجارة بموجب القيد رقم

أقر الحاضر بأهليته للتصرف، وطلب منا إثبات التوكيل الآتي نصه:
قد وكل الحاضر بموجب هذا التوكيل المحامي / ماجد محمد جاسم العطاوي بحريني الجنسية يحمل بطاقة
الهوية رقم في حضوره وموافقته في رفع الدعاوى وفي الدعاوى المرفوعة أو التي ترفع
منه أو عليه أمام قيادات الأمن ومراكز الشرطة والنيابة العامة وجميع المحاكم على اختلاف أنواعها
و درجاتها وأمام الهيئات ذات الاختصاص القضائي وفي المرافعة وإمضاء الأوراق الخاصة بالدعاوى
وحضور التحقيق والتبليغ والإنكار والصلح والإقرار والتخالف وإبراء الذمم واستلام الحقوق والوفاء بها
والتحكيم وطلب حلف اليمين وردّها وقبولها والمخاصمة وإنكار الأختام والإمضاءات والطعن فيها والتنازل
عن ذلك وفي تقديم الأدلة وطلب تعيين الخبراء وردهم والحضور أمامهم وتقديم المذكرات ورد القضية
وقبول الأحكام واستلامها وتنفيذها والتنازل عنها واستلام المبالغ المحكوم بها لصالحه أو المودعة لحسابه
في خزانة المحاكم وتسليم وتسلم الأوراق والمستندات وفي تقديم العرائض والطلبات والإطلاع على كافة
الأوراق والمستندات وبأن يستخرج منها صوراً وفي رفع الاستئناف والطعن بالتمييز والاعتراض على
الأحكام وطلب إعادة النظر فيها والنفع بعدم دستورية القوانين أمام المحكمة الدستورية ومباشرة الإجراءات
القانونية التي تحتاج إليها الدعاوى أمام أي جهة والتنازل عنها وترك الخصومة أمام جميع درجات
التقاضى، كما للتوكيل الحق في توكيل وإنابة الغير في كل أو بعض مما ذكر وعزلهم متى شاء.

وبما ذكر تحرر هذا التوكيل من أصل ونسخة وتم التوقيع عليه بعد قراءته من قبل الموكل ومني
وتسليم أصحان الشان نسخة منه للعمل بموجبه.





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☎ : +973 35055910

تقرير بوصف أوضاع الشركة المالية وبيان أموالها وأسماء العاملين

أولا: وصف أوضاع الشركة المالية:

١- كانت التجارة في البداية واعدة فحصلت على قرض من بنك البحرين للتنمية وفتحت عدة فروع في أماكن مختلفة وزوايا خاصة بمنتجاتنا في بعض محلات التجزئة الكبيرة ، لكن بعد عدة أشهر (بسبب التدهور العام في السوق من نهاية سنة ٢٠١٧ وخلال ٢٠١٨ لم تعد الفروع تأت بالمبيعات المطلوبة لتغطية المصاريف بما في ذلك رواتب الموظفين وأقساط سيارات وشاحنات صغيرة يستلزمها العمل في الشركة) ولما صارت أقساط البنك مستحقة الدفع وجدنا أنفسنا عاجزين عن سدادها وبعد فترة وجدت الإدارة أن الشركة أصبحت عاجزة عن سداد أقساط السيارات وعن دفع الإيجارات وعن دفع رواتب الموظفين والالتزامات الأخرى كرسوم الكهرباء والرسوم الحكومية.

٢- حاول الشركاء بطرق متعددة الحصول على قروض من الأصدقاء لسداد بعض الالتزامات لكن تراكت كل تلك الالتزامات ولم نستطع تغطيتها. فحاولنا مع بنك البحرين للتنمية من ديسمبر ٢٠١٨ وعلى مدى عدة شهور لطلب المساعدة لتأجيل بعض الأقساط أو تحويل القرض إلى قرض طويل الأجل لكن دون استجابة منهم.

٣- ولذا فقدت الشركة القدرة على شراء بضائع جديدة عن طريق البنك حتى تكدست البضائع المستوردة بميناء خليفة لعدم القدرة على دفع ثمنها للشركات الأجنبية ، وحاولت إدارة الشركة مع بعض الشركات لإعادة البضائع إليهم ولكن بقيت ٣ حاويات لا زالت بالميناء. وقد حاولنا مع الشركات كي يتعاونوا معنا كي نستطيع تخليص البضاعة وبيعها وسداد المبالغ إليهم أو أن يعطونا تخفيضا على المبالغ المتبقية إلا أنهم أصروا على استلام جميع المستحقات قبل أن يوافقوا على إرسال الأوراق المطلوبة لتخليص البضاعة (ومع أنهم لاحقا بعد شهور عديدة قبلوا بالسماح بتخليص البضاعة والسماح لنا بالتسديد لاحقا إلا أن ذلك جاء متأخرا جدا بحيث لم تعد الشركة قادرة حتى على تسديد مبالغ التخزين التي تراكت وأيضا رسوم الجمارك والتخليص من أجل استلام البضاعة).

Asst. Manager

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٤ - ولم تستطع الشركة سداد المبالغ فحاولت مع الشركات المصدرة كي يسترجعوا البضاعة أو تحويلها إلى موزعين آخرين (ومع أنهم وافقوا في البداية إلا أنهم تراجعوا عن تلك الموافقة وصاروا يطالبون بسداد المبالغ المستحقة كاملة).

٥ - وقد بلغت مطالبات بنك البحرين للتنمية ٨٧,٠٠٠ (سبعة وثمانين ألف) دينار.

٦ - تم اقتراض ٥٥,٠٠٠ (خمسة وخمسين ألف) دينار من زوجة أحد الشركاء لصالح الشركة لعمل تسوية مع البنك (وإعادة وثيقة بيئتها المرهون إليها لحساب القرض) وتم شطب المستحقات والقرض والتي قيمتها ٨٧,٠٢٦/٠١٨ ديناراً (سبعة وثمانون ألف وستة وعشرون ديناراً و١٨ فلساً).

٧ - لتخفيف العبء عن الشركة تم إغلاق فروعها الأربعة وأبقينا على الفرع الرئيسي وتم تسريح أغلب الموظفين (وعدد منهم استقالوا من الشركة بسبب ما كانت تعاني منه من خسائر وعدم القدرة على دفع الرواتب).

٨ - قد سحبت شركة تسهيلات البحرين إحدى السيارات التي تم شراؤها عن طريقها وباعتها بسعر زهيد وصارت تطالبنا بما تبقى من أقساط غير مدفوعة وقيمتها ٥٥٥٦/٣١٠ ديناراً (خمسة آلاف وخمسمائة وستة وخمسون ديناراً و٣١٠ فلساً). وبقيت ٣ سيارات اضطررنا إلى بيعها لتسديد أقساط شركة تسهيلات البحرين المستحقة عليها.

وقد حاولنا جهدنا وبكل الطرق أن نستمر في العمل، ولكننا وصلنا إلى طريق مسدود إذ لم يعد بإمكاننا تجديد السجل التجاري بسبب خسائر الشركة ووضعها المحاسبي، وطلبت وزارة الصناعة والتجارة والسياحة منا ضخ رأس مال جديد والتعهد بإصلاح الوضع المالي لتجديد السجل، ولكن لم يكن ذلك بمقدورنا (فتم حذف السجل التجاري قانوناً من قبل وزارة الصناعة والتجارة والسياحة في ٢٠ يوليو ٢٠٢٠).



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ثانياً: أموال المدين وطبيعتها :

- عدد ٣ حاويات من البضائع (أحذية) بلغ ثمن شرائها - ١١,٤٥١/٧٢٠ ديناراً (أحد عشر ألفاً وأربعمئة وواحد وخمسين ديناراً و ٧٢٠ فلساً) - موجودة في ميناء خليفة.
- البضاعة المتبقية في المخزن وتقدر القيمة السوقية لها الآن بمبلغ --/٣٣,٨٥٠ ديناراً (ثلاثة وثلاثين ألف وثمانمئة وخمسون ديناراً) بخلاف ما ذكر لا تمتلك المدعية أية أموال يمكن بيانها.

ثالثاً: قائمة بأسماء العاملين :

الرقم المتسلسل	الاسم	رقم الهوية	رقم النقال	المبالغ المستحقة
1	AMBAT PARAMBIL MUSTHAFA SUNIL BABU			3096/177
2	SINDHU SHAMIL			2423/338
3	THANSEER KARAKUNIYIL PUTHIYAPURA			853/767
4	FARUK ABDUL HAI			1438/137
5	MOHAMMAD SHOHAG MIA			1366/592
6	MUHAMMED ABDUL WAHID			913/780
7	MOAMMAD SAYFUL ISLAM MOHAMMAD NABI HOSAIN			1209/150
8	MOH RASHID			589/685
9	MOHAMAD NAJMUDIN			653/995
10	SANTHOSH KUMAR BAHULAYAN			462/310
11	RUMON ABUL KHAIR			403/090
12	DINU RAJ			139/500
13	AHANAS PADAPPIL			576/164
14	IJAZ MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM			274/521

Qasataw

توقيع المدين



S.A. Fashion Trading W.L.L.

Financial Statements and Independent Auditors'
Report for the year ended December 31, 2018

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General information

Commercial Registration Number

101850 dated July 20, 2016

Shareholders

Abdulrahman Ali Saqer Alatawi

Sajeeb Kasim

Registered Office

Building 111,

Bankers

Auditors

Awael Public Accountants & Management
Consultants
PO Box 18198
Manama,
Kingdom of Bahrain.

Board of Directors' report

The Directors of S.A Fashion Trading W.L.L. (the "Company") have great pleasure in presenting the annual report and the financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company are the sale/trade of clothing, footwear, apparel accessories and leather articles.

Results

The results of the Company are given in Page 6 to the financial statements.

Directors and Management

There was no change in the management during the year.

Auditor

The financial statements have been audited by Awael Public Accountants & Management Consultants, Bahrain, who has expressed their willingness and considered themselves eligible for appointment.

Staff

The Directors take this opportunity to place on record their appreciation to the staff for their loyalty and dedication, which has greatly helped to maintain the reputation and results of the Company.



Abdulrahman Ali Saqer Alatawi
Chairman



Sajeeb Kasim
Managing Director

September 5, 2019
Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain

Independent auditors' report to the Shareholders of S.A. Fashion Trading W.L.L.**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements****Qualified Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of S.A. Fashion Trading W.L.L. ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion Section of the report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. We were appointed as auditors of the Company subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2018 and thus did not observe the counting of the physical inventories at the end of the year. We are unable to satisfy ourselves by alternative means concerning the inventory quantities as at December 31, 2018. As a result, we are unable to determine whether any adjustments were necessary in respect of the recorded or unrecorded inventories.
2. The Company did not follow the expected credit loss method in the preparation of financial statements which in our opinion, is not in accordance with International Financial Reporting standard No 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9").

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

The Company has reported a loss of BD 53,849 for the year ended December 31, 2018 and there are borrowings of BD 110,437 in outstanding debt obligations as presented on its statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018 resulting in equity deficit of BD 4,730.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board of Directors' report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial 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 error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law, we report that:

- a) the Company has maintained proper accounting records and the financial statements are prepared;
- b) the financial information contained in the Directors' report is consistent with the financial statements;
- c) We are not aware of any violations during the year of the Commercial Companies Law, or the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association that would have had a material adverse effect on the business of the company or on its financial position; and
- d) satisfactory explanations and information have been provided to us by the management in response to all our requests.


 Awael Public Accountants & Management Consultants



August 28, 2019

Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain.

S.A FASHION TRADING W.L.L.
RIFFA- KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Bahraini Dinars)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
ASSETS			
<i>Non-current assets</i>			
Plant and equipment	5	26,933	33,824
Total non-current assets		26,933	33,824
<i>Current assets</i>			
Inventories	6	84,494	39,944
Trade and other receivables	7	56,304	16,460
Due from related parties	8	7,711	17,201
Cash and bank balances		1,971	3,311
Total current assets		150,480	76,916
Total assets		177,413	110,740
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
<i>Equity</i>			
Share capital	9	5,000	5,000
Accumulated losses		(82,099)	(28,250)
Shareholder's account	11	72,367	64,872
Total equity(deficit)		(4,732)	41,622
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>			
Provision for employees' end-of-service benefits	12	1,810	1,810
Borrowings	13	13,419	25,561
Total non-current liabilities		15,229	27,371
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Borrowings	13	97,018	6,554
Due to related parties	8	-	600
Trade and other payables	14	69,898	34,593
Total current liabilities		166,916	41,747
Total liabilities		182,143	69,118
Total equity and liabilities		177,413	110,740

The financial statements were approved and by the Shareholders on September 5, 2019 and signed by:



Abdulrahman All Saqer Alatawi
Chairman



Sajeed Kasim
Managing Director

Notes on pages 9 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements

S.A FASHION TRADING W.L.L.
RIFFA- KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN

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

(In Bahraini Dinars)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>For the period from July 20, 2016 (inception) to December 31, 2017</u>
Revenue		155,406	87,947
Cost of revenue		(107,859)	(55,592)
Gross profit		47,547	32,355
Other income		33	-
General and administrative expenses	15	(96,675)	(58,141)
Finance costs		(4,754)	(2,464)
Loss for the year/period		(53,849)	(28,250)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year/period		(53,849)	(28,250)

Abdulrahman Ali Saqer Alatawi
Chairman

Sajeed Kasim
Managing Director

Notes on pages 9 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements

S.A FASHION TRADING W.L.L.
RIFFA- KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Bahraini Dinars)

	<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated losses</u>	<u>Shareholder's account</u>	<u>Total</u>
Share capital introduced	5,000	-	-	5,000
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	(28,250)	-	(28,250)
Net movement in shareholder's account			64,872	64,872
Balance at December 31, 2017	5,000	(28,250)	64,872	41,622
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(53,849)	-	(53,849)
Net Movement in shareholder's account			7,495	7,495
Balance at December 31, 2018	5,000	(82,099)	72,367	(4,732)

Notes on pages 9 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements

S.A FASHION TRADING W.L.L.
RIFFA- KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Bahraini Dinars)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>For the period from November 23, 2016 (inception) to December 31, 2017</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Loss for the year/period	(53,849)	(28,250)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	7,960	6,042
Provision for employees' end-of-service benefits		1,810
Finance costs	4,708	2,464
	<u>(42,250)</u>	<u>(17,934)</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Inventories	(44,550)	(39,944)
Trade and other receivables	(39,844)	(16,460)
Trade and other payables	35,304	34,593
Due from related parties	9,490	(17,201)
Due to related parties	(600)	600
	<u>(82,450)</u>	<u>(56,346)</u>
Net cash used in operating activities		
	<u>(82,450)</u>	<u>(56,346)</u>
Cash flows from investing activity:		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(1,069)	(39,866)
Net cash used in investing activity	<u>(1,069)</u>	<u>(35,360)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Share capital introduced	-	5,000
Finance costs paid	(4,708)	(2,464)
Net movement in borrowings	78,322	32,115
Net Movement in Shareholder's account	7,495	64,872
Net cash from financing activities	<u>81,110</u>	<u>99,523</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,340)	3,311
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year/period	3,311	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year/period	<u>1,971</u>	<u>3,311</u>
Represented by:		
Bank balances	281	2,134
Cash balance	1,690	1,177
	<u>1,971</u>	<u>3,311</u>

Notes pages 9 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
(In Bahraini Dinars)

1. STATUS AND ACTIVITIES:

S.A Fashion Trading W.L.L. ("the Company") is a limited liability company registered with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism in the Kingdom of Bahrain under commercial registration number 101850-1 dated July 20, 2016. The registered office of the Company is , Building 111, Road 7, Block 911, Riffa, Kingdom of Bahrain.

The principal activities of the Company are sale/trade of clothing, footwear, apparel accessories and leather articles. The Company also operates the following branches("the Branches") in the kingdom of Bahrain and the financial information of these Branches are included in these financial statements.

	Name	CR number	Principal activity
i.	S.A General Trading W.L.L	101850-2 dated February 19,2017	Sale/trade of food and beverages
ii.	S.A. Fashion Factory W.L.L	1018502-3 dated April 17, 2017	General trade
iii.	V Strap W.L.L	101850-4 dated November 9, 2017	Apparel tailoring activities
iv.	S.A Factory Outlet W.L.L	101850-5 dated January 2, 2018	Sale/trade of clothing, footwear ,apparel accessories, and leather articles.
			Apparel Tailoring Activities
			General Trade

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS)

The Company has adopted the Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB that are relevant to the operations of the Company and effective for the current reporting period.

Improvements/amendments to IFRS 2014/2016 and 2015/2017 cycle

Improvements/amendments to IFRS issued in 2014/2016 and 2015/2017 cycles contained numerous amendments to IFRS that the IASB considers non-urgent but necessary. 'Improvements to IFRS' comprise amendments that result in accounting changes to presentation, recognition or measurement purposes, as well as terminology or editorial amendments, related to a variety of individual IFRS standards. The amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2018 and subsequent periods with either adoption permitted. No material changes to accounting policies are expected as a result of these amendments.

Standards, amendments and interpretations effective and adopted in 2018

The following new standards, amendments to existing standards or interpretations to published standards is mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning January 1, 2018 and where adopted in the preparation of these financial statements:

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018**
(In Bahraini Dinars)

**2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL
REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS) (CONTINUED)**

Standard or Interpretation	Title	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
IFRS 9	Financial instruments	January 1, 2018
IFRS 15	Revenue from contracts with customers	January 1, 2018

(i) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 replaces the provisions of IAS 39, that relates to the recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, derecognition of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting.

The adoption of IFRS 9 from January 1, 2018 has resulted in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The new accounting policies are set out in Note 3. In accordance with the exemptions available as per the transitional provisions of IFRS 9, the comparative figures have not been restated and adoption of this standard had no significant impact on the financial statements.

(ii) IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue and related interpretations and it applies to all revenue arising from contracts with customers, unless those contracts are in the scope of other standards. The new standard establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

The standard requires a Establishment to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract.

There is no significant impact on the Establishment's financial statements from the adoption of this standard.

Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective in 2018

The following new/amended accounting standards and interpretations have been issued, but are not mandatory for financial period ended December 31, 2018. They have not been adopted in preparing the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 and will or may have an effect on the entity's future financial statements. In all cases, the entity intends to apply these standards from application date as indicated in the table below:

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018**
(In Bahraini Dinars)

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS) (CONTINUED)

Standard or interpretation	Title	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
IAS 12	Income taxes	January 1, 2019
IAS 19	Employee benefits	January 1, 2019
IAS 23	Borrowing costs	January 1, 2019
IAS 28	Investment in Associate and Joint Ventures	January 1, 2019
IFRS 9	Financial instruments	January 1, 2019
IFRS 3	Business combinations	January 1, 2019
IFRS 11	Joint agreements	January 1, 2019
IFRS 16	Leases	January 1, 2019
IFRIC 23	Uncertainty over income tax treatments	January 1, 2019
IFRS 17	Insurance contracts	January 1, 2021

(iii) IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 introduces a single, on-balance sheet accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are optional exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low value items. Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard- i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases.

IFRS 16 replaces existing leases guidance including IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15 Operating Leases-Incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease.

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for entities that apply IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers on or before the date of initial application of IFRS 16.

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, new Accounting Standards and Interpretations were in issue. The management anticipates that all of the above Standards and Interpretations as applicable, will be adopted in the Company's financial statements in future periods and that the adoption of those Standards and Interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of initial application.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), and the applicable provisions of the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law.

Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for any modifications required by IFRSs referred to in the accounting policies given below and are presented in Bahraini Dinars (BD) which is the functional currency of the Company.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

(In Bahraini Dinars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

Basis of measurement

critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

Going concern

The Company has a reported equity deficit of BD 4,730 as at December 31, 2018 and reported a loss of BD 53,849 for the year then ended. In addition, the Company is reporting borrowings of BD 110,437 as outstanding obligations on its financial position as at December 31, 2018.

However, based on the current plans and strategies, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will generate adequate cash flows and profitability which will allow the Company to continue in operational existence in the foreseeable future. On the basis, the directors have maintained the going concern assumption in the preparation of these financial statements.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes all costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method to write-off the cost of plant and equipment to their estimated residual values over their expected useful life of five years.

Repairs and renewals are charged to the profit or loss when the expenditure is incurred. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the profit or loss.

The carrying values of the plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying values may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amounts, the plant and equipment are written-down to their recoverable amounts.

(b) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for any obsolete or slow-moving items. Cost is based on the weighted average price method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018
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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

(c) Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

1. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), and
2. Financial assets at amortised cost.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value, including transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset except transaction cost on financial instruments at FVTPL are not included in the amount at which the instrument is initially measured, instead they are immediately recognized in profit or loss. Equity and debt instruments are measured at fair value and all changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of profit or loss under IFRS 9.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets carried at amortised costs are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction cost that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and subsequently carried at amortised cost method less, provision for impairment.

Categories of financial assets measured at amortised cost are given below:

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are carried at their anticipated realizable values. An estimate is made for impaired trade receivables based on review of all outstanding amounts at the year-end. Bad debts are written-off during the year in which they are identified. Impairment provision is recognized based on expected losses over the entire life of the trade receivables unless these are collectable over more than 12 months, in which case impairment losses are recognized on expected credit losses model developed by the Company.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are recorded at amortised cost in the financial statements less expected credit loss. Cash and cash equivalent comprise of cash on hand and bank balances which are subject to insignificant risk of fluctuation in its realizable value.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. Financial assets are considered to be impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have been impacted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

(In Bahraini Dinars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Objective evidence of impairment could include significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or breach of contract such as default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization; or the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a contract receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Establishment derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Establishment neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Establishment recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Establishment retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Establishment continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset derecognized and the sum of the consideration received/receivable is recognized in profit or loss.

(d) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities are recognized in the Company's financial statements when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the sum of the consideration paid/payable is recognized in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Related party transactions

These represent transactions with related parties, as defined in International Accounting Standard 24: Related Party Disclosures, which include Shareholders', Directors and senior management of the Establishment, their close family members and entities of which they are principal owners. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Establishment's management. Related party balances are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed maturity.

(f) Revenue recognition under IFRS 15

Sale of Goods

The Company's contracts with customers for the sale of goods generally include one performance obligation. The Company has included that revenue from sale of goods should be recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods.

Determining the transaction price

The Establishment's revenue is derived from fixed price contracts and therefore the amount of revenue to be earned from each contract is determined by reference to those fixed prices.

(g) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position, if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the Establishment intends to settle either on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(h) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

(i) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Establishment has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Establishment will be required to settle the

(k) Provisions

obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(l) Provision for employees' end-of-service benefits

The Establishment provides end-of-service benefits to its expatriate employees in accordance with the Bahrain Labour Law. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employee's final salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of the employment.

For Bahraini employees, the Establishment makes contributions to the Social Insurance Organisation based on the applicable law and regulation. The Establishment obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

(m) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

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

(n) Government grants

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY ESTIMATES

In the application of the Establishment's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, the Establishment is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgments in applying the entity's accounting policies

In the process of applying the entity's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, and due to the nature of operations, the management did not have to make judgments that may have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period are discussed below:

Useful lives of plant and equipment

The management determines the useful lives of plant and equipment and the related depreciation charge. The depreciation charge for the period will change significantly if the actual life is different from the estimated useful life of the asset.

Impairment of tangible assets

The management tests regularly whether tangible assets have suffered impairment in accordance with the accounting policies stated in Note 3. The recoverable amount of an asset is determined based on value-in-use method. This method uses estimated cash flow projections over the estimated useful life of the asset discounted using market rates.

Impairment provision for receivables

The management tests, regularly, whether any receivables have suffered impairment in accordance with accounting policies stated in Note 3. The recoverable amount of the receivable is determined based on estimated collectability.

5. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:

	<u>Office Equipments</u>	<u>Motor Vehicle</u>	<u>Furniture & fittings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost				
Additions during the period	<u>2,471</u>	<u>37,155</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>39,866</u>
Balance at December 31, 2017	2,471	37,155	240	39,866
Additions during the year	<u>505</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>564</u>	<u>1,069</u>
Balance at December 31, 2018	<u>2,976</u>	<u>37,155</u>	<u>804</u>	<u>40,935</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
Depreciation expense	<u>482</u>	<u>5,511</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>6,042</u>
Balance at December 31, 2017	482	5,511	49	6,042
Depreciation expense	<u>492</u>	<u>7,431</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>7,960</u>
Balance at December 31, 2018	<u>974</u>	<u>12,942</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>14,002</u>
Carrying amount				
As at December 31, 2017	<u>1,989</u>	<u>31,644</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>33,824</u>
As at December 31, 2018	<u>2,002</u>	<u>24,213</u>	<u>718</u>	<u>26,933</u>

S.A FASHION TRADING W.L.L.
RIFFA- KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Trade receivables	53,343	11,188
Advance to staff	-	570
Deposit	600	600
Advance to suppliers	2361	4,102
	<u>56,304</u>	<u>16,460</u>

The Company has not applied the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade and other receivables.

Trade receivables are unsecured, noninterest-bearing and have credit terms of 60 to 120 days. Advances to suppliers pertain to advance payments on purchases of trade goods, materials and services for the operations of the business. Advances to employees are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled through salary deduction.

7. SHARE CAPITAL:

The share capital of the Company comprises of 100 shares of BD 50 each, contributed as follows:

	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage of ownership interest</u>
Abdulrahman Ali Saqer Alatawi	51	2,550	51%
Sajceb Kasim	49	2,450	49%
	<u>100</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>100%</u>

8. STATUTORY RESERVE:

As required by the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law, an amount equal to minimum of 10% of Company's profit before appropriations is to be transferred to a non-distributable reserve account until such time as a minimum of 50% of the share capital is set aside. This reserve is not available for distribution except in the circumstances stipulated in the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law. No amount is transferred to statutory reserve due to loss during the year.

9. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES END-OF-SERVICE BENEFITS:

The movement in end-of-service benefits liability applicable to expatriate employees is as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	1810	-
Accruals for the year/period	-	1,810
Balance at end of the year/period	<u>1,810</u>	<u>1,810</u>

S.A FASHION TRADING W.L.L.
RIFFA- KINGDOM OF BAIIRAIN

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018**

(In Bahraini Dinars)

10. BORROWINGS:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Bank Overdraft	85,206	-
Vehicle loan	25,231	32,115
	<u>110,437</u>	<u>32,115</u>
Presented as:	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Current	97,018	6,554
Non-current	13,419	25,561
	<u>110,437</u>	<u>32,115</u>

The vehicle loan is towards purchase of vehicle from local financial institutions.

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

Related party balances included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Due to related parties	Directors	7,711	17,201
Due to related parties	Other related party	-	600
		<u>7,711</u>	<u>13,776</u>

Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including the Directors of the Company.

Transactions with key management personal included in the statement of profit or loss are as follows

<u>Nature of transaction</u>	<u>Nature of relationship</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Short Term Employee benefits	Directors	12000	-

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Trade payables	53,343	29,730
Accrued expenses	37,342	4,863
	<u>69,897</u>	<u>34,593</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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13. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Staff costs	34,666	32,985
Depreciation expenses	7,960	6,042
Rent and utilities	6,960	5,055
Commission	775	489
Fuel Charges	2535	2114
Telephone Internet	1591	433
Repair & maintenance	2851	624
Printing & stationery	3,061	4,205
Audit Fees	368	950
Director Fees	12,000	-
Other expenses	23,908	5,244
	<u>86,568</u>	<u>58,141</u>

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

Financial instruments include financial assets and liabilities carried on the statement of financial position. Financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances. Financial liabilities include deferred revenue, trade and other payables, due to related parties and borrowings. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

The Company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

17.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and change equity prices.

17.1.1 Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are denominated primarily in Bahraini Dinars and accordingly management consider the Company is not exposed to significant currency risk.

17.1.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's interest risk is limited to the borrowings from the financial institutions.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year ended December 31, 2018 would increase/decrease by BD 5,522

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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17.1.3 Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will decrease as a result of changes in equity prices. The Company is not exposed to the risk of change in equity prices as the Company's financial assets does not include investments in marketable securities.

17.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. All financial assets are subject to credit risk. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. Credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counter parties are banks with reasonably good credit ratings.

The management considers the maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to carrying amount of the financial assets at the reporting date.

17.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk, also referred to as funding risk, is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in meeting commitments associated with financial liabilities. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

Following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities including interest payments, if any:

2017	Carrying amount	Contractual undiscounted cash flows	12 months or less	More than 12 months
Trade and other payables	29,730	29,730	29,730	-
Due to a related party	600	600	600	-
Borrowings	32,115	32,115	6,554	25,561
	<u>62,445</u>	<u>62,445</u>	<u>36,884</u>	<u>25,561</u>
2018	Carrying amount	Contractual undiscounted cash flows	12 months or less	More than 12 months
Trade and other payables	53,343	53,343	53,343	-
Borrowings	110,437	110,437	11,812	98,625
	<u>163,780</u>	<u>163,780</u>	<u>65,155</u>	<u>98,625</u>

17.4 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(In Bahraini Dinars)

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Consequently, differences may arise between the carrying values and the fair value estimates.

The carrying value of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements approximate their fair values at the reporting dates.

17. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT:

The Company manages the capital structure in the context of economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain a capital base to support the sustained development of its businesses and maximize the Shareholders' wealth.

In order to achieve this objective, the Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by Equity. Equity includes share capital, retained earnings, statutory reserve and Shareholders' accounts.

Gearing ratio:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Borrowings	110,437	32,115
Less: cash and bank balances	<u>(1,971)</u>	<u>(3,311)</u>
	108,466	28,804
Equity	<u>(4730)</u>	<u>41,622</u>
Gearing ratio	<u>-</u>	<u>0.69</u>

S.A. Fashion Trading W.L.L.
Financial Statements and Independent Auditors'
Report for the year December 31, 2019.

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General Information

Commercial Registration Number

101850-1 dated July 20, 2016

Shareholders

Abdulrahman Ali Saqer Alatawi
Sajeeb Kasim

Registered Office

Building 111,
Road 7, Block 911,
Riffa,
Kingdom of Bahrain

Banker

State Bank of India
Bahrain Islamic Bank

Auditors

Awaef Public Accountants & Management Consultants
PO Box 18198
Manama
Kingdom of Bahrain

Board of Director's report

The Directors of S.A. Fashion Trading W.L.L (the "Company") have great pleasure in presenting the annual report and the financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company are the sale/trade of clothing, footwear, apparel accessories and leather articles.

Results

The results of the Company are given in Page 7 to the financial statements.

Directors and Management

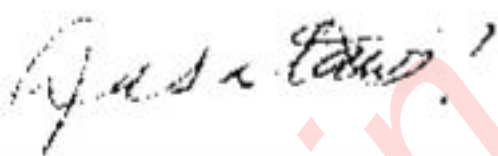
There was no change in the management during the year.

Auditors

The financial statements have been audited by Awael Public Accountants & Management Consultants Bahrain, who have expressed their willingness to continue in office and considered themselves eligible for re-appointment.

Staff

The Directors take this opportunity to place on record their appreciation to the staff for their loyalty and dedication, which have greatly helped to maintain the reputation and results of the Company.



Abdulrahman Ali Saqer Alatawi
Chairman

August 6, 2020
Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
S.A. Fashion Trading W.L.L.
Riffa, Kingdom of Bahrain

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

We have audited the financial statements of S.A. Fashion Trading W.L.L. ("the Company"), which comprise of the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion Section of the report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. We were appointed as auditors of the Company subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2019 and thus did not observe the counting of the physical inventories at the end of the year. We are unable to satisfy ourselves by alternative means concerning the inventory quantities as at December 31, 2019. As a result, we are unable to determine whether any adjustments were necessary in respect of the recorded or unrecorded inventories.
2. The Company did not follow the expected credit loss method for financial assets in the preparation of financial statements which in our opinion, is not in accordance with International Financial Reporting standard No 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9").
3. The Company did not follow the present value of the minimum lease payments method for the accounting of 'right of use asset' and the lease liability in the preparation of financial statements which in our opinion, is not in accordance with International Financial Reporting standard No 16 – Leases ("IFRS 16").
4. The share capital of the Company has been eroded completely. The company has reported a loss of BD 65,385 and there is negative equity of BD 70,117.
5. We are unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence with respect to the bank balance or other banking agreements as the management did not request confirmation of balances from the bank and we were unable to perform alternative procedures due to lack of adequate information. Hence, we could not determine whether any adjustments to these amounts or disclosures were necessary.

6. We are unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence with respect to bank overdraft and vehicle loan repayment details as bank overdraft statement and vehicle loan repayment schedule for the period ended December 31, 2019 were not provided to us. Hence, we could not determine whether any adjustments to these amounts or disclosures were necessary.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board of Directors' report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial 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 error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law, we report that:

- a) the Company has maintained proper accounting records and the financial statements are in agreement with those records;
- b) the financial information contained in the Board of Director's report is consistent with the financial statements;
- c) We are not aware of any violations during the period of the Commercial Companies Law, or the terms of the Company's memorandum and articles of association that would have had a material adverse effect on the business of the company or on its financial position; except that the company's capital is inadequate to realize its objections in accordance with Article 109; and
- d) satisfactory explanations and information have been provided to us by the management in response to all our requests.

Awael



Awael Public Accountants & Management Consultants

**Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain.
Auditor Register Number 11**

August 6, 2020

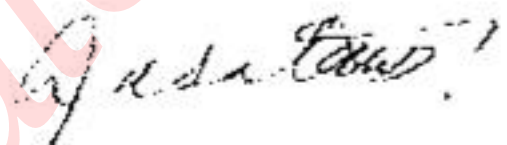
S.A FASHION TRADING W.L.L.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2019

(In Bahraini Dinars)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
ASSETS			
<i>Non-Current assets</i>			
Property, plant and equipment	5	18,746	26,933
Total non-current assets		<u>18,746</u>	<u>26,933</u>
<i>Current assets</i>			
Inventories	6	50,499	84,494
Trade and other receivables	7	43,457	56,304
Due from related party	8	6,761	7,711
Cash and cash equivalents		504	1,971
Total current assets		<u>101,221</u>	<u>150,480</u>
Total assets		<u>119,967</u>	<u>177,413</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
<i>Equity</i>			
Share capital	9	5,000	5,000
Accumulated losses		(147,484)	(82,099)
Shareholders account	11	72,367	72,367
Total equity (Deficit)		<u>(70,117)</u>	<u>4,732</u>
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>			
Provision for employees' end-of-service benefits	12	3,030	1,810
Long term borrowings	13	11,798	13,419
Total non-current liabilities		<u>14,828</u>	<u>61,072</u>
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Short term borrowings	13	96,087	97,018
Due to a related party	8	1,724	-
Trade and other payables	14	77,445	69,898
Total current liabilities		<u>175,256</u>	<u>166,916</u>
Total liabilities		<u>190,084</u>	<u>182,145</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>119,967</u>	<u>177,413</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Shareholders on August 6, 2020 and signed by:



Abdulrahman Ali Saqer Alatawi
Chairman

Notes on pages 10 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements

S.A FASHION TRADING W.L.L.

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

(In Bahraini Dinars)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Revenue		91,630	155,406
Costs of revenue		(56,873)	(107,859)
Gross profit		34,757	47,547
Other income		1,286	33
General and administrative expenses	15	(99,809)	(96,675)
Finance costs		(1,619)	(4,754)
Loss for the year		(65,385)	(53,849)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(65,385)	(53,849)



Abdulrahman Ali Saqer Alatawi
Chairman

Notes on pages 10 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements

S.A FASHION TRADING W.L.L.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(In Bahraini Dinars)

	<u>Share</u> <u>capital</u>	<u>Accumulated</u> <u>losses</u>	<u>Shareholders</u> <u>accounts</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance as at January 1, 2018	5000	(28,250)	64,872	41,622
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(53,849)	-	(53,849)
Net movement in shareholders' account	-	-	7,495	7,495
Balance at December 31, 2018	5,000	(82,099)	72,367	(4,732)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(65,385)	-	(65,385)
Balance at December 31, 2019	5000	(147,484)	72,367	(70,117)

Notes on pages 10 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements

S.A FASHION TRADING W.L.L.**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(In Bahraini Dinars)**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Loss for the year/period	(65,385)	(53,849)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	8,187	7,960
Provision for employees end-of-service benefits	1,220	
Finance costs	1,619	4,754
	<u>(54,359)</u>	<u>(41,135)</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Inventories	33,995	(44,550)
Trade and other receivables	12,847	(39,844)
Trade and other payables	7,547	35,305
Due from related party	950	9,490
Due to related party	1,724	(600)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	<u>2,704</u>	<u>(81,334)</u>
Cash flows from investing activity:		
Purchase of plant and equipment	-	(1,069)
Net cash used in investing activity	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,069)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Finance costs paid	(1,619)	(4,754)
Net movement in borrowings	(2,552)	78,322
Net Movement In Shareholder's account	-	7,495
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	<u>(4,171)</u>	<u>81,063</u>
(Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,467)	(1,340)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,971	3,311
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>504</u>	<u>1,971</u>
Represented by:		
Bank balances	150	281
Cash balance	354	1,690
	<u>504</u>	<u>1,971</u>

Notes on pages 10 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements

S.A FASHION TRADING W.L.L.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 (In Bahraini Dinars)

1. STATUS AND ACTIVITIES

S.A Fashion Trading W.L.L. ("the Company") is a Limited Liability Company registered with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism in the Kingdom of Bahrain under commercial registration number 101850-1 dated July 20, 2016. The registered office of the Company is, Building 111, Road 7, Block 911, Riffa, Kingdom of Bahrain.

The principal activities of the Company are the sale/trade of clothing, footwear, apparel accessories and leather articles. The Company also operates the following branches in the kingdom of Bahrain and the financial information of these Branches are included in these financial statements.

	Name	CR number	Principal activity
i.	V Strap W.L.L.	101850-4 dated November 9, 2017	Sale/trade of clothing, footwear, apparel accessories, and leather articles.
ii	S.A Factory Outlet W.L.L.	101850-5 dated January 2, 2018	Apparel Tailoring Activities, General Trade
iii	S.A. Fashion Factory W.L.L.	101850-3 dated April 17, 2017	Apparel tailoring activities
iv	S. A. General Trading W.L.L	101850-2 dated January 19, 2017	Sale/Trade of Food and Beverages, General Trade

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

a. New standards, interpretations and amendments effective from 1 January 2019

New standards impacting the Company that will be adopted in the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019, and which have given rise to changes in the Company's accounting policies are:

- IFRS 16 Leases (IFRS 16); and
- IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments (IFRIC 23)

Other new and amended standards and interpretations issued by the IASB that will apply for the first time in the next annual financial statements are not expected to impact the Company as they are either not relevant to the Company's activities or require accounting which is consistent with the Company's current accounting policies.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**
(In Bahraini Dinars)

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS (Continued)

b. *New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective*

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods that the group has decided not to adopt early. The most significant of these is are as follows, which are all effective for the period beginning 1 January 2020:

- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (Amendment – Definition of Material)
- IFRS 3 Business Combinations (Amendment – Definition of Business)
- Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting

c. *Other*

The Company does not expect any other standards issued by the IASB, but not yet effective, to have a material impact on the Company.

The following is a list of other new and amended standards which, at the time of writing, had been issued by the IASB but which are effective in future periods. The amount of quantitative and qualitative detail to be given about each of the standards will depend on each entity's own circumstances.

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (effective 1 January 2021) - In June 2019, the IASB issued an exposure draft to amend IFRS 17, including a deferral of its effective date to 1 January 2022. At the time of writing, these amendments had not been finalized.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on basis of historical cost. The Company's financial statements are presented in Bahrain Dinars which is the functional currency of the Company. All amounts are rounded to the nearest Bahrain Dinar.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and the applicable requirements of the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law.

Going concern

The financial statements of the Company are prepared on the basis that the Company is a going concern and will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and it has no intention or necessity to liquidate.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**
{In Bahraini Dinars}

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Going Concern (Continued)

We draw attention to the financial statements which indicate that the Company has reported a loss of BD 65,385 for the year ended December 31, 2019 and there are borrowings of BD 107,885 in outstanding debt obligations as presented on its statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019 resulting in equity deficit of BD 70,117. The factors described above, indicates the existence of a material uncertainty related to the events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The shareholders have committed themselves to support the company to meet its obligations for one year.

(a) Property, plant and equipment

Property plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation, other than capital work in progress. Cost includes all costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method to write-off the cost of property, plant and equipment to their estimated residual values over their expected useful life as below.

Office equipment	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Furniture and fittings	5 years

Repairs and renewals are charged to the profit or loss when the expenditure is incurred. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the profit or loss.

The carrying values of the property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying values may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amounts, the property, plant and equipment are written down to their recoverable amounts.

(b) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for any obsolete or slow-moving items. Cost is based on the weighted average price method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**
(In Bahraini Dinars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Impairment of tangible assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets other than the financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated, and an impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the profit and loss account.

(d) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(e) Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

1. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), and
2. Financial assets at amortized cost.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value, including transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset except transaction cost on financial instruments at FVTPL are not included in the amount at which the instrument is initially measured, instead they are immediately recognized in profit or loss. Equity and debt instruments are measured at fair value and all changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of profit or loss under IFRS 9.

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets carried at amortized costs are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction cost that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and subsequently carried at amortized cost method less, provision for impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(In Bahraini Dinars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Financial assets (Continued)

Categories of financial assets measured at amortized cost are given below:

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognized at historical cost and subsequently carried at their anticipated realizable values. An estimate is made for impaired trade receivables based on review of all outstanding amounts at the period-end. Bad debts are written-off during the period in which they are identified. Impairment provision is recognized based on expected losses over the entire life of the trade receivables unless these are collectable over more than 6 months, in which case impairment losses are recognized on expected credit losses model developed by the Company.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are recorded at amortized cost in the financial statements. Cash and cash equivalent comprise of cash on hand and a bank balance which are subject to insignificant risk of fluctuation in its realizable value.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 requires the Company to record an allowance for expected credit loss for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Expected credit losses are based on the difference between contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows (including those arising from any credit enhancements that are part of the contract) that the Company expects to receive.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(In Bahraini Dinars)**

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Financial assets (Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset derecognized and the sum of the consideration received, and receivable is recognized in profit or loss.

(f) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost. At present, the financial liabilities of the Company consist of long-term borrowings, due to a related party, trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities are recognized in the Company's financial statements when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the sum of the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

(g) Related party transactions

These represent transactions with related parties, as defined in International Accounting Standard 24: Related Party Disclosures, which include the Chairman, Managing Director, Shareholders, their close family members and entities in which they are principal owners. Related party balances are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed maturity.

(h) Revenue recognition under IFRS 15

Sale of Goods

The Company's contracts with customers for the sale of goods generally include one performance obligation. The Company has included that revenue from sale of goods should be recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(In Bahraini Dinars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Determining the transaction price

The Company's revenue is derived from fixed price contracts and therefore the amount of revenue to be earned from each contract is determined by reference to those fixed prices.

Other income

Other income is recognized on an accrual basis or when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

(i) Leases

All leases are accounted for by recognizing a right-of-use asset and a lease liability except for:

- Leases of low value assets; and
- Leases with a duration of 12 months or less.

IFRS 16 was adopted January 1, 2019 without restatement of comparative figures. For an explanation of the transitional requirements that were applied as at 1 January 2019. The following policies apply subsequent to the date of initial application January 1, 2019. Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the contractual payments due to the lessor over the lease term, with the discount rate determined by reference to the rate inherent in the lease unless (as is typically the case) this is not readily determinable, in which case the group's incremental borrowing rate on commencement of the lease is used. Variable lease payments are only included in the measurement of the lease liability if they depend on an index or rate. In such cases, the initial measurement of the lease liability assumes the variable element will remain unchanged throughout the lease term. Other variable lease payments are expensed in the period to which they relate.

On initial recognition, the carrying value of the lease liability also includes:

- Amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee;
- The exercise price of any purchase option granted in favor of the group if it is reasonable certain to assess that option;
- Any penalties payable for terminating the lease, if the term of the lease has been estimated on the basis of termination option being exercised. Right of use assets are initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, reduced for any lease incentives received, and increased for:
 - Lease payments made at or before commencement of the lease;
 - Initial direct costs incurred; and
 - The amount of any provision recognized where the group is contractually required to dismantle, remove or restore the leased asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(In Bahraini Dinars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Leases (Continued)

Subsequent to initial measurement lease liabilities increase as a result of interest charged at a constant rate on the balance outstanding and are reduced for lease payments made. Right-of-use assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the lease or over the remaining economic life of the asset if, rarely, this is judged to be shorter than the lease term. When the group revises its estimate of the term of any lease (because, for example, it re-assesses the probability of a lessee extension or termination option being exercised), it adjusts the carrying amount of the lease liability to reflect the payments to make over the revised term, which are discounted using a revised discount rate.

The carrying value of lease liabilities is similarly revised when the variable element of future lease payments dependent on a rate or index is revised, except the discount rate remains unchanged. In both cases an equivalent adjustment is made to the carrying value of the right-of-use asset, with the revised carrying amount being amortized over the remaining (revised) lease term. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is adjusted to zero, any further reduction is recognized in profit or loss.

(j) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position, if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends to settle either on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(k) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

(i) Provision for employees' end-of-service benefits

The Company provides end-of-service benefits to its expatriate employees in accordance with the Bahrain Labour Law. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employee's final salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of the employment.

For Bahraini employees, the Company makes contributions to the Social Insurance Organisation based on the applicable law and regulation. The Company obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(In Bahraini Dinars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(m) Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences are included in profit or loss.

(n) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

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

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY ESTIMATES

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, the Company is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgments in applying the entity's accounting policies

In the process of applying the entity's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, and due to the nature of operations, the management did not have to make judgements that may have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities due to the limited operations of the Company.

Useful lives of plant and equipment

The management determines the useful lives of plant and equipment and the related depreciation charge. The depreciation charge for the period will change significantly if the actual life is different from the estimated useful life of the asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(In Bahraini Dinars)

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

The review carried out by management in the current period did not indicate any necessity for changes in the useful lives of the plant and equipment.

Impairment provision for receivables

The management tests, regularly, whether any receivables have suffered impairment in accordance with accounting policies stated in Note 3. The recoverable amount of the receivable is determined based on estimated collectability.

S.A FASHION TRADING W.L.L.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(in Bahraini Dinars)****5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

	<u>Office Equipments</u>	<u>Motor vehicle</u>	<u>Furniture and fittings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance as at January 1, 2018	2,471	37,155	240	39,866
Additions during the year	505	-	564	1,069
Balance as at December 31, 2018	2,976	37,155	804	40,935
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2019	2,976	37,155	804	40,935
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>				
Balance as at January 1, 2018	482	5,511	49	6,042
Depreciation expenses for the year	492	7,431	37	7,960
Balance as at December 31, 2018	974	12,942	86	14,002
Depreciation expenses for the year	595	7,431	161	8,187
Balance as at December 31, 2019	1,569	20,373	247	22,188
Net Book Amount				
Balance as at December 31, 2018	2,002	24,213	718	26,933
Balance as at December 31, 2019	1,407	16,782	557	18,746

S.A FASHION TRADING W.L.L.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**
(In Bahraini Dinars)

6. INVENTORIES

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Footwear and bags	50,499	84,494

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Trade receivables	42,857	53,343
Deposits	600	600
Advance to suppliers	-	2,361
	<u>43,457</u>	<u>56,304</u>

The Company has not applied the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade and other receivables.

Trade receivables are unsecured, noninterest-bearing and have credit terms of 60 to 120 days. Advances to suppliers pertain to advance payments on purchases of trade goods, materials and services for the operations of the business. Advances to employees are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled through salary deduction.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

Related party transactions in the financial statements represents amounts due to/from Directors, Executive Management and entities under common control as follows:

<u>Name of related party</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Amount due from related party</u>
Sajeeb Kasim	Managing Director	6,761

<u>Name of related party</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Amount due to related party</u>
Abdulrahman Ali Saqer Alatawi	Chairman	1,724

Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including the Directors of the Company.

Transactions with key management personal included in the statement of profit or loss are as follows

<u>Nature of transaction</u>	<u>Nature of relationship</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Short Term Employee benefits	Directors	-	12,000
Director sitting fee	Directors	2,400	-
		<u>2,400</u>	<u>12,000</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**
(In Bahraini Dinars)

9. SHARE CAPITAL:

The share capital of the Company comprises of 100 shares of BD 50 each (2018: 100 shares of BD 50 each) contributed as follows:

	Number of shares	Amount	Percentage of ownership interest
Abdulrahman Afi Saqer Alatawi	51	2,550	51%
Sajeeb Kasim	49	2,450	49%
	<u>100</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>100%</u>

10. STATUTORY RESERVE

As required by the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law, an amount equal to minimum of 10% of Company's profit before appropriations is to be transferred to a non-distributable reserve account until such time as a minimum of 50% of the share capital is set aside. This reserve is not available for distribution except in the circumstances stipulated in the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law. No amount is transferred to statutory reserve due to loss incurred during the year.

11. SHAREHOLDERS' ACCOUNT:

The balance in Shareholder's account represents the amount contributed by the shareholders, which is interest free and not repayable in the near future.

12. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES END-OF-SERVICE BENEFITS:

The movement in end-of-service benefits liability applicable to expatriate employees is as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,810	-
Accruals during the year	1,220	1,810
Balance at the end of the year	<u>3,030</u>	<u>1,810</u>

S.A FASHION TRADING W.L.L.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(In Bahraini Dinars)****13. BORROWINGS:**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Bank overdraft	85,136	85,206
Vehicle loan	22,749	25,231
	<u>107,885</u>	<u>110,437</u>
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Presented as:		
Current		
Bank overdraft	85,136	85,206
Vehicle loan	10,951	11,812
	<u>96,087</u>	<u>97,018</u>
Non-current		
Vehicle loan	11,798	13,419

Bank Overdraft has been taken to fund the Company's working capital requirement. The overdraft facility amount is BD 90,000 (2018: BD 90,000).

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Trade payables	42,107	37,343
Accrued Expenses	35,338	32,555
	<u>77,445</u>	<u>69,898</u>

15. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Staff costs	42,130	34,666
Other expenses	26,031	23,908
Rent and utilities	13,290	6,960
Depreciation expenses	8,187	7,960
Printing & stationery	2,731	3,061
Director Fees	2,400	12,000
Fuel Charges	2,243	2,535
Repair & maintenance	1,521	2,851
Telephone Internet	758	1,591
Audit Fees	400	368
Commission	118	775
	<u>99,809</u>	<u>96,675</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(In Bahraini Dinars)**

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments include financial assets and financial liabilities carried on the statement of financial position. Financial assets include trade and other receivables, due from related party, cash and bank balances. Financial liabilities include trade and other payables, due to related party and borrowings. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

The Company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

16.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and change equity prices.

16.1.1 Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are denominated primarily in Bahraini Dinars and accordingly management consider the Company is not exposed to significant currency risk.

16.1.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's interest risk is limited to the borrowings from the financial institutions.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year ended December 31, 2019 would increase/decrease by BD 5,394

16.1.3 Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will decrease as a result of changes in equity prices. The Company is not exposed to the risk of change in equity prices as the Company's financial assets does not include investments in marketable securities.

16.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. All financial assets are subject to credit risk. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. Credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counter parties are banks with reasonably good credit ratings.

The management considers the maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to carrying amount of the financial assets at the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(In Bahraini Dinars)

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

16.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk, also referred to as funding risk, is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in meeting commitments associated with financial liabilities. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

Following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities including interest payments, if any:

2019	Carrying amount	Contractual undiscounted cash flows	12 months or less	More than 12 months
Trade and other payables	77,445	77,445	77,445	-
Due to related party	1,724	1,724	1,724	-
Long term borrowings	107,885	107,885	96,087	11,798
	<u>187,054</u>	<u>187,054</u>	<u>175,256</u>	<u>11,798</u>
2018	Carrying amount	Contractual undiscounted cash flows	12 months or less	More than 12 months
Trade and other payables	69,898	69,898	69,898	-
Long term borrowings	110,437	110,437	97,018	13,419
	<u>180,335</u>	<u>180,335</u>	<u>166,916</u>	<u>13,419</u>

16.4 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Consequently, differences may arise between the carrying values and the fair value estimates.

The carrying value of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements approximate their fair values at the reporting dates.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(In Bahraini Dinars)**

17. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages the capital structure in the context of economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain a capital base to support the sustained development of its businesses and maximize the Shareholders' wealth.

In order to achieve this objective, the Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by Equity. Equity includes share capital, retained earnings, statutory reserve and Shareholder's accounts.

Gearing ratio:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Long term borrowings	107,885	110,437
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(504)	(1,971)
Net debt	107,381	108,466
Equity	(70,117)	(4,732)
Gearing ratio	-	-

S.A. Fashion Trading W.L.L.
Financial Statements and Independent Auditors'
Report for the year December 31, 2020

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General Information

Commercial Registration Number

101850-1, dated July 20, 2016

Board of Directors

Abdulrahman Ali Saqer Alatawi
Sajeb Kasim

Registered Office

Banker

Auditors

Awael Public Accountants & Management Consultants
PO Box 18198
Manama
Kingdom of Bahrain

Directors' report

The Directors of S.A. Fashion Trading W.L.L. (the "Company") have pleasure in presenting the annual report and the financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company are the sale/trade of clothing, footwear, apparel, accessories and leather articles.

Results

The results of the Company are given in Page 6 to the financial statements.

Directors and Management


There is no change in the management during the year.

Auditors

The financial statements have been audited by Awael Public Accountants & Management Consultants Bahrain, who has expressed their willingness to continue in office and considered themselves eligible for re-appointment.

Appreciation to the staff

The Directors take this opportunity to place on record their appreciation to the staff for their loyalty and dedication, which has greatly helped to maintain the reputation and results of the Company.



Abdurahman Ali Saqer Alatawi
Chairman

March 3, 2021
Riffa, Kingdom of Bahrain

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of
S.A. Fashion Trading W.L.L.
Riffa - Kingdom of Bahrain

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified opinion

We have audited the financial statements of S.A. Fashion Trading W.L.L. ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified opinion section of the report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with *International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)*.

Basis for Qualified opinion

1. We were appointed as auditors of the Company subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2020 and thus did not observe the counting of the physical inventories at the end of the year. We are unable to satisfy ourselves by alternative means concerning the inventory quantities as at December 31, 2020. As a result, we are unable to determine whether any adjustments were necessary in respect of the recorded or unrecorded inventories.
2. The Company did not follow the expected credit loss method for financial assets in the preparation of financial statements which in our opinion, is not in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard No 9- Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9").

We conducted our audit in accordance with *International Standards on Auditing (ISAs)*. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are Independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code)*, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Emphasis of matters

We draw attention to Note 3 to the financial statements which indicates that the Company has a deficit in equity amounting to BD 74,785 (BD 68,393 as at December 31, 2019) as at December 31, 2020 and accumulated losses amounting to BD 135,365 (BD 147,484 as at December 31, 2019) as at December 31, 2020. These conditions may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, our report is not qualified in respect of this matter as the shareholder agreed to meet future expenses of the Company when needed.

Other Information

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Management is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial 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 error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.


- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law, we report that:

- a) the Company has maintained proper accounting records during the year and the financial statements agree with those records,
- b) the financial information contained in the Board of Director's report is consistent with the financial statements,
- c) Except for the Company having a negative equity which is a violation of Article 264, we are not aware of any violations during the period of the Commercial Companies Law, or the terms of the Company's memorandum and articles of association that would have had a material adverse effect on the business of the company or on its financial position; and
- d) satisfactory explanations and information have been provided to us by the management in response to all our requests.


Awael Public Accountants & Management Consultants

Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain.

Auditor Register Number 11

March 3, 2021



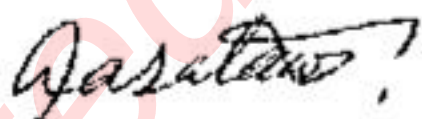
S.A. FASHION TRADING W.L.L.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Bahraini Dinars)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
ASSETS			
<i>Non-current assets</i>			
Property, plant, and equipment	5	2,390	18,746
Total non-current assets		<u>2,390</u>	<u>18,746</u>
<i>Current assets</i>			
Inventories	6	33,850	50,499
Trade and other receivables	7	11,741	43,457
Due from a related party	8	6,761	6,761
Cash and cash equivalents		12	504
Total current assets		<u>52,364</u>	<u>101,221</u>
Total assets		<u>54,754</u>	<u>119,967</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
<i>Equity</i>			
Share capital	9	5,000	5,000
Statutory reserve	10	1,347	-
Accumulated losses		(135,365)	(147,484)
Shareholder's account	11	54,233	74,091
Total equity		<u>(74,785)</u>	<u>(68,393)</u>
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Provision for employees' end-of-service benefits	12	-	3,030
Long term borrowings	13	-	11,798
		<u>-</u>	<u>14,828</u>
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Short term borrowings	13	5,556	96,087
Loan from a related party	8	55,000	-
Trade and other payables	14	68,983	77,445
Total current liabilities		<u>129,539</u>	<u>173,532</u>
Total liabilities		<u>129,539</u>	<u>188,360</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>54,754</u>	<u>119,967</u>

The financial statements were approved on March 3, 2020 and signed by:



Abdulrahman Ali Saqer Alatawi
Chairman

Notes on pages 9 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements

S.A. FASHION TRADING W.L.L.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Bahraini Dinars)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Revenue		17,688	91,630
Costs of revenue		<u>(17,681)</u>	<u>(56,873)</u>
Gross profit		7	34,757
Other income	15	36,462	1,286
General and administrative expenses	16	(21,082)	(91,622)
Depreciation	5	(1,921)	(8,187)
Finance cost		.	<u>(1,619)</u>
Profit/(loss) for the year		<u>13,466</u>	<u>(65,385)</u>
Other comprehensive income		.	.
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year		<u>13,466</u>	<u>(65,385)</u>



Abdulrahman Ali Saqer Alatawi
Chairman

Notes on pages 9 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements

S.A. FASHION TRADING W.L.L

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Bahraini Dinars)

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Statutory Reserve</u>	<u>Accumulated losses</u>	<u>Shareholders account</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at January 1, 2019	5,000	-	(82,099)	74,092	(3,007)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(65,385)	-	(65,385)
Balance at December 31, 2019	5,000	-	(147,484)	74,092	(68,392)
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	-	13,466	-	13,466
Transferred to statutory reserve	-	1,347	(1,347)	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2020	5,000	1,347	(135,365)	74,092	(54,926)

Notes on pages 9 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Bahraini Dinars)

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit/(loss) for the year	13,466	(65,385)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	1,921	8,187
Provision for employees' end-of-service benefits	2,681	1,220
Profit from sale of fixed assets	(2,758)	-
Profit from non-operating activities	(30,136)	-
Finance costs	-	1,619
	<u>(14,826)</u>	<u>(54,359)</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Inventories	16,649	33,995
Trade and other receivables	31,716	12,847
Trade and other payables	(8,462)	7,547
Due from related party	-	950
	<u>25,077</u>	<u>980</u>
Employees' end-of-service benefits paid	(5,711)	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>19,366</u>	<u>980</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Finance costs paid	-	(1,619)
Loan from a related party	55,000	-
Net movement in borrowings	(55,000)	(2,552)
Net movement in Shareholder's account	(19,858)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(19,858)</u>	<u>(4,171)</u>
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(492)	(1,467)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	504	1,971
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>12</u>	<u>504</u>
Represented by:		
Bank balances	3	150
Cash balance	9	354
	<u>12</u>	<u>504</u>

Notes on pages 9 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**
(In Bahraini Dinars)

1. STATUS AND ACTIVITIES:

S.A. Fashion Trading W.L.L. ("the Company") is a limited liability company registered with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism in the Kingdom of Bahrain under commercial registration number 101850-1 dated July 20, 2016. The registered office of the Company is Building 111, Road 7, Block 911, Riffa, Kingdom of Bahrain.

The principal activities of the Company are the sale/trade of clothing, footwear, apparel, accessories and leather articles.

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS:

a) New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted from January 1, 2020

New standards impacting the Group that have been adopted in the annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 are:

- i. Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3);*
- ii. Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – IBOR 'phase 2' (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7); and*
- iii. COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendments to IFRS 16)*

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods that the group has decided not to adopt early.

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning January 1, 2022:

- i. Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37);*
- ii. Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16);*
- iii. Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 (Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41); and*
- iv. References to Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)*

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1, which clarify the criteria used to determine whether liabilities are classified as current or non-current. These amendments clarify that current or non-current classification is based on whether an entity has a right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. The amendments also clarify that 'settlement' includes the transfer of cash, goods, services, or equity instruments unless the obligation to transfer equity instruments arises from a conversion feature classified as an equity instrument separately from the liability component of a compound financial instrument. The amendments were originally effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. However, in May 2020, the effective date was deferred to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

b) Other

The Group does not expect any other standards issued by the IASB, but not yet effective, to have a material impact on the group. IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (effective January 1, 2023) - In June 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 17, including a deferral of its effective date to January 1, 2023.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Bahraini Dinars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Basis of preparation

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on basis of historical cost. The Company's financial statements are presented in Bahrain Dinars which is the functional currency of the Company. All amounts are rounded to the nearest Bahrain Dinar.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and the applicable requirements of the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law.

Going concern

The Company has a deficit in equity amounting to BD 74,785 (BD 68,393 as at December 31, 2019) and accumulated losses amounting to BD 135,365 (BD 147,484 as at December 31, 2019) as at December 31, 2020. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

(a) Property, plant and equipment

Property plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation, other than capital work in progress. Cost includes all costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method to write-off the cost of property, plant and equipment to their estimated residual values over their expected useful life of 5 years.

Repairs and renewals are charged to the profit or loss when the expenditure is incurred. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the profit or loss.

The carrying values of the property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying values may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amounts, the property, plant and equipment are written down to their recoverable amounts.

(b) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value after making allowance for any obsolete or slow-moving items. Cost is based on the weighted average price method. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

(c) Impairment of tangible assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets other than the financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated, and an impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Bahraini Dinars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED):

(d) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and liabilities comprise all assets and liabilities reflected in the statement of financial position, although excluding investments in subsidiaries, equity accounted associated companies and joint ventures, employee benefit accruals, pre-payments and taxation payable.

Initial recognition and measurement

The Company recognises financial assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial instruments are classified at inception into one of the following categories, which then determine the subsequent measurement methodology.

Financial assets are classified into one of the following three categories:

Financial assets at amortised cost;
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);
Financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities are classified into one of the following two categories:

Financial liabilities at amortised cost;
Financial liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value, including transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset except transaction costs on financial instruments measured at FVTPL are not included in the amount at which the instrument is initially measured; instead, they are immediately recognised in profit or loss. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, representing the proceeds received net of premiums, discounts and transaction costs that are directly attributable to the financial liability.

All regular way purchases and sales of listed/ quoted financial assets and liabilities classified as FVTPL, are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date on which Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the investments.

All regular way purchases and sales of other financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the settlement date, i.e., the date on which the asset or liability is received from or delivered to the counterparty.

Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**
(In Bahraini Dinars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED):

(d) Financial Instruments(continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowance for ECL on financial assets measured at amortized cost. Loss allowance for trade receivables is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

(e) Related party transactions

These represent transactions with related parties, as defined in International Accounting Standard 24: Related Party Disclosures, which include the Directors, Shareholders, their close family members and entities in which they are principal owners. Related party balances are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed maturity.

(f) Revenue recognition under IFRS 15

Sale of Goods

The Company's contracts with customers for the sale of goods generally include one performance obligation. The Company has included that revenue from sale of goods should be recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods.

Determining the transaction price

The Company's revenue is derived from fixed price contracts and therefore the amount of revenue to be earned from each contract is determined by reference to those fixed prices.

Other income

Other income is recognized on an accrual basis or when the Company's right to receive payment is established. Other income includes support from gain from transfer of asset, waiver of borrowings and reversal of provisions.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**
(In Bahraini Dinars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED):

(g) Leases

All leases are accounted for by recognising a right-of-use asset and a lease liability except for:

- Leases of low value assets; and
- Leases with a duration of 12 months or less.

IFRS 16 was adopted January 1, 2019 without restatement of comparative figures. For an explanation of the transitional requirements that were applied as at January 1, 2019. The following policies apply subsequent to the date of initial application January 1, 2019. Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the contractual payments due to the lessor over the lease term, with the discount rate determined by reference to the rate inherent in the lease unless (as is typically the case) this is not readily determinable, in which case the group's incremental borrowing rate on commencement of the lease is used. Variable lease payments are only included in the measurement of the lease liability if they depend on an index or rate. In such cases, the initial measurement of the lease liability assumes the variable element will remain unchanged throughout the lease term. Other variable lease payments are expensed in the period to which they relate.

On initial recognition, the carrying value of the lease liability also includes:

- Amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee;
- The exercise price of any purchase option granted in favor of the group if it is reasonably certain to assess that option;
- Any penalties payable for terminating the lease, if the term of the lease has been estimated on the basis of termination option being exercised. Right of use assets are initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, reduced for any lease incentives received, and increased for:
 - Lease payments made at or before commencement of the lease;
 - Initial direct costs incurred; and
 - The amount of any provision recognised where the group is contractually required to dismantle, remove or restore the leased asset.

Subsequent to initial measurement lease liabilities increase as a result of interest charged at a constant rate on the balance outstanding and are reduced for lease payments made. Right-of-use assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the lease or over the remaining economic life of the asset if, rarely, this is judged to be shorter than the lease term. When the group revises its estimate of the term of any lease (because, for example, it re-assesses the probability of a lessee extension or termination option being exercised), it adjusts the carrying amount of the lease liability to reflect the payments to make over the revised term, which are discounted using a revised discount rate. The carrying value of lease liabilities is similarly revised when the variable element of future lease payments dependent on a rate or index is revised, except the discount rate remains unchanged. In both cases an equivalent adjustment is made to the carrying value of the right-of-use asset, with the revised carrying amount being amortised over the remaining (revised) lease term. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is adjusted to zero, any further reduction is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Bahraini Dinars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED):

(h) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position, if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends to settle either on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

(j) Provision for employees' end-of-service benefits

The Company provides end-of-service benefits to its expatriate employees in accordance with the Bahrain Labour Law. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employee's final salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of the employment.

For Bahraini employees, the Company makes contributions to the Social Insurance Organisation based on the applicable law and regulation. The Company obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

(k) Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences are included in profit or loss.

(l) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Bahraini Dinars)

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY ESTIMATES

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, the Company is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgments in applying the entity's accounting policies

In the process of applying the entity's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, and due to the nature of operations, the management did not have to make judgements that may have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities due to the limited operations of the Company.

Useful lives of plant and equipment

The management determines the useful lives of plant and equipment and the related depreciation charge. The depreciation charge for the period will change significantly if the actual life is different from the estimated useful life of the asset. The review carried out by management in the current period did not indicate any necessity for changes in the useful lives of the plant and equipment.

Impairment of tangible assets

The management tests regularly whether tangible assets have suffered impairment in accordance with the accounting policies stated in Note 3. The recoverable amount of an asset is determined based on value-in-use method. This method uses estimated cash flow projections over the estimated useful life of the asset discounted using market rates.

Impairment provision for receivables

The management tests, regularly, whether any receivables have suffered impairment in accordance with accounting policies stated in Note 3. The recoverable amount of the receivable is determined based on estimated collectability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Bahraini Dinars)

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	<u>Office Equipment</u>	<u>Motor vehicle</u>	<u>Furniture and fittings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance as at December 31, 2018	2,976	37,155	804	40,935
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2019	2,976	37,155	804	40,935
Deletions during the year	-	(31,330)	-	(31,330)
Balance as at December 31, 2020	<u>2,976</u>	<u>5,825</u>	<u>804</u>	<u>9,605</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>				
Balance as at December 31, 2018	974	12,942	86	14,002
Depreciation expenses for the year	595	7,431	161	8,187
Balance as at December 31, 2019	1,569	20,373	247	22,189
Deletions during the year	-	(16,895)	-	(16,895)
Depreciation expenses for the year	595	1,165	161	1,921
Balance as at December 31, 2020	<u>2,164</u>	<u>4,643</u>	<u>408</u>	<u>7,215</u>
Net Book Amount				
Balance as at December 31, 2019	<u>1,407</u>	<u>16,782</u>	<u>557</u>	<u>18,746</u>
Balance as at December 31, 2020	<u>812</u>	<u>1,182</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>2,390</u>

6. INVENTORIES

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Footwear and bags including raw materials	<u>33,850</u>	<u>50,499</u>

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Trade receivables	1,493	42,857
Deposits	600	600
Advance to suppliers	9,648	-
	<u>11,741</u>	<u>43,457</u>

The Company has not applied the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade and other receivables.

Trade receivables are unsecured, non-interest-bearing and have credit terms of 60 to 120 days. Advances to suppliers pertain to advance payments on purchases of trade goods, materials and services for the operations of the business. Advances to employees are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled through salary deduction.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Bahraini Dinars)

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

Related party transactions in the financial statements represents amounts due to/from Directors, Executive Management and relatives of shareholders as follows:

<u>Amount due from related party</u>	<u>Nature of relationship</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Sajeeb Kasim	Managing Director	6,761	6,761
<u>Loan from a related party</u>	<u>Nature of relationship</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Fatima Mohamed Yousif Albalooshi	Spouse of shareholder	55,000	-

Ms. Fatima Mohamed Yousif Albalooshi is the spouse of Mr. Abdulrahman Ali Saqer Alatawi. The amount represents full and final settlement amount paid by her on behalf of the Company to Bahrain Development Bank on August 19, 2020 to settle the overdraft balance.

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including the Directors of the Company.

Transactions with key management personal included in the statement of profit or loss are as follows

<u>Nature of transaction</u>	<u>Nature of relationship</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Director sitting fee	Directors	2,400	2,400

9. SHARE CAPITAL:

The share capital of the Company as at December 31, 2020 comprises of 100 shares of BD 50 each, (2019: BD 5,000) contributed as follows:

	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage of ownership interest</u>
Abdulrahman Ali Saqer Alatawi	51	2,550	51%
Sajeeb Kasim	49	2,450	49%
	<u>100</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>100%</u>

10. STATUTORY RESERVE:

As required by the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law, an amount equal to minimum of 10% of Company's profit before appropriations is to be transferred to a non-distributable reserve account until such time as a minimum of 50% of the share capital is set aside. This reserve is not available for distribution except in the circumstances stipulated in the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law. An amount of BHD 1,347 (2019, nil) is transferred to statutory reserve during the year.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**
(In Bahraini Dinars)

11. SHAREHOLDERS' ACCOUNTS:

The balance in Shareholder's account represents the amount contributed by the shareholder for operation of the Company, which is interest free and not repayable in the near future.

12. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES END-OF-SERVICE BENEFITS:

The movement in end-of-service benefits liability applicable to expatriate employees is as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,030	1,810
Accruals during the year	2,681	1,220
Paid during the year	(5,711)	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u> </u>	<u>3,030</u>

13. BORROWINGS:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Bank overdraft	-	85,136
Vehicle loan	5,556	22,749
	<u>5,556</u>	<u>107,885</u>
Presented as	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Current		
Bank overdraft	-	85,136
Vehicle loan	5,556	10,951
	<u>5,556</u>	<u>96,087</u>
Non-current		
Vehicle loan	-	11,798
	<u> </u>	<u>11,798</u>

Bank Overdraft has been taken to fund the Company's working capital requirement. The overdraft facility amount is BD 90,000, which was closed on August 19, 2020 by paying off the settlement amount of BHD 55,000 (2018: BD 90,000).

Outstanding vehicle loan was taken over by a third party by acquiring the title of the vehicles (carrying cost BHD 18,330) and with an agreement to pay off the remaining dues. Vehicle of carrying cost BHD 13,000 was taken by Bahrain credit and agreed for a settlement of balance amount for BHD 5,556 as per letter issued by them dated February 10, 2021 and the validity of the letter is March 10, 2021.

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Trade payables	31,300	42,107
Accrued Expenses	37,683	35,338
	<u>68,983</u>	<u>77,445</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Bahraini Dinars)

15. OTHER INCOME

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Waiver of borrowings by bank	30,136	-
Excess provision reversed	3,568	-
Gain on sale of transfer of vehicle	2,758	-
Discount received	-	1,286
	<u>36,462</u>	<u>1,286</u>

16. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Staff costs	11,219	42,130
Rent and utilities	6,234	13,290
Director Fees	2,400	2,400
Other expenses	1,229	39,746
	<u>21,082</u>	<u>99,809</u>

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

Financial instruments include financial assets and financial liabilities carried on the statement of financial position. Financial assets include trade and other receivables, due from a related party, cash and bank balances. Financial liabilities include borrowings, trade payables, accrued expenses and due to related parties. The recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

The Company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

18.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices.

The Company is exposed to following market risks.

18.1.1 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are denominated primarily in Bahraini Dinars and accordingly the management consider the Company is not exposed to significant foreign currency exchange risks.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(In Bahraini Dinars)

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS(CONTINUED):

18.1 Market risk(continued)

18.1.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The Company's interest risk is limited to the borrowings from the financial institutions.

18.1.3 Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will decrease as a result of changes in equity prices. The Company is exposed to equity price risk on investments held-for-maturity. The Company monitors the investment portfolio based on market indices.

The Company is not exposed to significant equity price the risk of change in equity prices as the Company's financial assets does not include investments in marketable securities.

18.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. All financial assets are subject to credit risk.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to bank balance. The company seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to banks by only dealing with reputable banks.

18.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset at close to its fair value.

Following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

2020	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>1 to 3 months</u>	<u>3 to 12 months</u>	<u>More than 12 months</u>
Trade and other payables	68,983	20,883	48,100	-
Related party balances(net)	48,239	-	48,239	-
Borrowings	5,556	5,556	-	-
	<u>225,107</u>	<u>26,439</u>	<u>96,339</u>	<u>-</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020**
(In Bahraini Dinars)

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS(CONTINUED):**18.3 Liquidity risk(continued)**

2019	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>1 to 3 months</u>	<u>3 to 12 months</u>	<u>More than 12 months</u>
Trade and other payables	77,445	14,515	62,930	-
Borrowings	107,885	-	96,087	11,798
	<u>187,054</u>	<u>14,515</u>	<u>159,017</u>	<u>11,798</u>

18.4 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Consequently, differences may arise between the carrying values and the fair value estimates.

The carrying value of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements approximate their fair values at the reporting dates.

20. OTHER EVENTS

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of the coronavirus (COVID-19) as a global pandemic. As a result, economic uncertainties have arisen, and consumer spending has reduced. The COVID-19 outbreak in the Kingdom of Bahrain has resulted in reduced customer traffic, temporary reduction of operating hours and temporary closures as a government mandate. Whilst these events have had a limited impact on the Company's operations to date, these will have an increased implication on the Company's results of operations if the weakened economic environment continues. Given the uncertainty related to the duration and effect of this pandemic, the management and the Board of Directors are of the view that the Company will continue as a going concern.

21. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT:

The Company manages the capital structure in the context of economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain a capital base to support the sustained development of its businesses and maximize the Shareholders' wealth.

To achieve this objective, the Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by Equity. Equity includes share capital, retained earnings, statutory reserve and Shareholder's accounts.

Gearing ratio:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Borrowings	5,556	107,885
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(12)	(504)
Net debt	<u>5,542</u>	<u>107,381</u>
Equity	<u>(74,785)</u>	<u>(68,393)</u>
Gearing ratio	-	-

الموقرة

لدى عدالة المحكمة الكبرى المدنية

لائحة دعوى / اشهار افلاس

مقدمة من :

(المدعية)

إس أي فاشن للتجارة ذ.م.م.

رقم السجل التجاري ٣-١٨٥٠-١٠

وكيلها المحامي / ماجد مجدم العطاوي

ضد:

- (المدعي عليه الأول)
(المدعي عليه الثاني)
(المدعي عليه الثالث)
(المدعي عليه الرابع)
(المدعي عليه الخامس)
(المدعي عليه السادس)
(المدعي عليه السابع)
(المدعي عليه الثامن)
(المدعي عليه التاسع)
(المدعي عليه العاشر)
(المدعي عليه الحادي عشر)
(المدعي عليه الثاني عشر)
(المدعي عليه الثالث عشر)
(المدعي عليه الرابع عشر)
(المدعي عليه الخامس عشر)
(المدعي عليه السادس عشر)
(المدعي عليه السابع عشر)
(المدعي عليه الثامن عشر)
(المدعي عليه التاسع عشر)
(المدعي عليه العشرون)
(المدعي عليه الواحد والعشرون)
(المدعي عليه الثاني والعشرون)

شركة البحرين للتسهيلات التجارية ش.م.ب وغيره
لولو هايبر ماركت - الرفاع
د.فاطمة البلوشي
بنك استيت أوف انديا

ArjunTraders NEW ATMANAND INDUSTRIAL
Condor Footwear Ltd
Liberty Shoes Ltd
United Footwear, Kerala
Shanghai Sinyo Imp & Exp Co. LTD
PARAGON POLYMER PRODUCTS PVT. LTD
Guangzhou Xiange Leather Co. LTD
Wangdu Yuxing Shoes Factory,(Triga, China)
SITCO (Season International
Shibam Trading
GS1 BAHRAIN
Pearl Ocean Shipping Services W.L.L.
DHL Express, Bahrain
Aqua Air Logistics (paragon Demurrage)
SUN BEAUTIFUL TRADING
MAPPO FOR PHONE ACCESSORIES
ZAINAL MARKETS
LOAY BOOTIQUE

(المدعي عليه الثالث والعشرون)	911 FASHIONS CO. W.L.L
(المدعي عليه الرابع والعشرون)	COOL & HOT
(المدعي عليه الخامس والعشرون)	MLEJA BOUTIQUE,MANAMA
(المدعي عليه السادس والعشرون)	Princess Mariam Cold Store
(المدعي عليه السابع والعشرون)	Black 47 Gudaibiya
(المدعي عليه الثامن والعشرون)	SANAD GATE BOUTIQUE
(المدعي عليه التاسع والعشرون)	AJIRAH BOUTIQUE
(المدعي عليه الثلاثون)	ZAIDAN SPORT
(المدعي عليه الواحد والثلاثون)	RASIS FAHIONS
(المدعي عليه الثاني والثلاثون)	REYAH CAR ACCESSORIES
(المدعي عليه الثالث والثلاثون)	KING PHONE & ELECTRONIC EST
(المدعي عليه الرابع والثلاثون)	AMBAT PARAMBIL MUSTHAFA SUNIL BABU
(المدعي عليه الخامس والثلاثون)	SINDHU SHAMIL
(المدعي عليه السادس والثلاثون)	THANSEER KARAKUNIYIL PUTHIYAPURA
(المدعي عليه السابع والثلاثون)	FARUK ABDUL HAI
(المدعي عليه الثامن والثلاثون)	MOHAMMAD SHOHAG MIA
(المدعي عليه التاسع والثلاثون)	MUHAMMED ABDUL WAHID
(المدعي عليه الأربعون)	MOAMMAD SAYFUL ISLAM MOHAMMAD
(المدعي عليه الواحد وأربعون)	MOH RASHID
(المدعي عليه الثاني وأربعون)	MOHAMAD NAJMUDIN
(المدعي عليه الثالث وأربعون)	SANTHOSH KUMAR BAHULAYAN
(المدعي عليه الرابع وأربعون)	RUMON ABUL KHAIR
(المدعي عليه الخامس وأربعون)	DINU RAJ
(المدعي عليه السادس وأربعون)	AHANAS PADAPPIL
(المدعي عليه السابع وأربعون)	IJAZ MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM

الوقائع والأسباب:

المدعية شركة إس أم فاشن للتجارة ذ.م.م تزاوّل نشاط تجارة بيع الأحذية بالجملة وقد تأسست برأس مال قدره ٥٠٠٠٠ دينار بحريني، وتوسعت في نشاطها بمناطق متفرقة بمملكة البحرين، فتم فتح أربعة فروع أخرى لها بمناطق متفرقة بمملكة البحرين حتى أصبح للشركة خمسة فروع هي:

فرع إس أي فاشون للتجارة العامة ذ.م.م سجل رقم ١٠١٨٥٠ - ١

فرع إس أي للتجارة العامة ذ.م.م سجل رقم ١٠١٨٥٠ - ٢

فرع إس أي فاشون فاكتور ي ذ.م.م سجل رقم ١٠١٨٥٠ - ٣

فرع في ستراب ذ.م.م سجل رقم ١٠١٨٥٠ - ٤
فرع إس أي فاكنتوري أوتلت ذ.م.م سجل رقم ١٠١٨٥٠ - ٥

واقترضت لذلك من بنك البحرين للتنمية لدعم نشاطها وتوسعاتها.

في نهاية عام ٢٠١٧ وخلال عام ٢٠١٨ تدهور السوق ولم تعد الشركة بكافة فروعها قادرة على تحقيق المبيعات الكافية لتغطية التكاليف، وبحلول موعد استحقاق أقساط القرض أصبحت الشركة عاجزة عن سداد الأقساط وغيرها من الديون والالتزامات كأقساط السيارات والإيجارات الشهرية ورواتب الموظفين والرسوم الحكومية ورسوم الكهرباء و الماء فضلا عن مستحقات الموردين وتجار الجملة.

حاول الشركاء الاقتراض الشخصي لتغطية ديون الشركة وإعادة جدولة قرض البنك لتحويله إلى قرض طويل الأجل، ولكن دون جدوى فاضطرت الشركة إلى الاستدانة وسداد القرض لوقف نزيف الفوائد وأمام استمرار عجز الشركة عن تحقيق المبيعات الكافية فاضطرت لغلق كافة فروعها وأبقت على المركز الرئيسي وقد تجاوزت ديونها قيمة أصولها وقدرة الشركة وقدرة الشركاء المالية حتى عجزت تماما عن سداد ديونها.

بناء عليه

تلتمس المدعية من عدالة المحكمة الوقرة الحكم
بفتح إجراءات تصفية الشركة وإشهار إفلاسها.

ودتمت سنداً للحق والعدالة،،،

مرفقات :

- ١- تقرير بوصف أوضاع المدين المالية و بيان أمواله وأسماء العاملين.
- ٢- صورة من البيانات المالية للسنوات ٢٠١٨ ، ٢٠١٩ ، ٢٠٢٠
- ٣- بيان بأسماء الدائنين و المدينين و عناوينهم ومقدار ديونهم.
- ٤- السجل التجاري للشركة و الفروع.