Annual Report and Financial Statements
Year Ended
31 December 2019

Company Number 08094216

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Company Information

Directors

Abdulla Bin Khalifa Alkhalifa

Ali Bin Khalifa Alkhalifa (appointed 12 September 2019, resigned 10 June

2020)

Ghassan Ali Mohamed Murad

Oliver Finn Decarle McFall (appointed 12 September 2019, resigned 10

June 2020) Ian Kelly Ihab Hinnawi Christopher Hild Mikkel Vinter

Registered number

08094216

Registered office

Hackwood Secretaries Limited

One Silk Street London EC2Y 8HQ

Independent auditor

KPMG Channel Islands Limited

Glategny Court Glategny Esplanade St Peter Port

Guernsey GY1 1WR

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Strategic report For the year ended 31 December 2019

The Directors present the BTC Sure Group Limited (the "Company") Strategic report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Review of the business, principal risks and uncertainties

During the year, the Company made a profit after taxation of £12,066,276 (2018 - £83,532,037).

The sole purpose of the Company is to act as a holding company for its investment in subsidiaries (see note 9 to the financial statements). Accordingly the only source of income to the Company is the dividends received from subsidiaries (see note 5 to the financial statements).

The key risks facing the Company are the risk of impairment of investment in subsidiaries and the non-declaration of dividend income by subsidiaries. During the year the Company did not acquire or dispose of any of its subsidiaries.

The future plans and prospects for the Company are to continue to act as a holding company for its investments in its subsidiaries.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:

Ihab Hinnawi Director

Date: 30 November 2020

Directors' report For the year ended 31 December 2019

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activity

The sole purpose of the Company is to act as a holding company for its investment in subsidiaries (see note 9 to the financial statements). Accordingly, the only source of income to the Company is the dividends received from subsidiaries (see note 5 to the financial statements).

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £12,066,276 (2018 - £83,532,037).

In respect of the year ended 31 December 2019, the Directors did not recommend the payment of a dividend to the shareholders of the Company (2018 - £26,759,916).

Directors

The Directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing of the financial statements were as follows:

Abdulla Bin Khalifa Alkhalifa (appointed 12 September 2019)
Ali Bin Khalifa Alkhalifa (appointed 12 September 2019, resigned 10 June 2020)
Ghassan Ali Mohamed Murad (appointed 12 September 2019)
Oliver Finn Decarle McFall (appointed 12 September 2019, resigned 10 June 2020)
Ian Kelly
Ihab Hinnawi
Christopher Hild (appointed 14 June 2020)
Mikkel Vinter (appointed 14 June 2020)

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

All Directors of BTC Sure Group Limited benefit from qualifying professional indemnity and third party insurance provisions during the financial year and at the date of its report, arranged by Bahrain Telecommunications Company BSC Group ("the Group") as part of the overall Group insurance policy for its Directors and officers.

Political contributions

The Company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year.

Post balance sheet events

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the COVID-19 outbreak has escalated to a global pandemic. The impact of this has been considered on the financial statements up to the date of signing. The impact on the going concern assessment has been considered in the Directors' report and in note 2. No further adjustments are deemed necessary in respect of this matter.

Going concern

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors have considered the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and have prepared cash flow forecasts to inform their decisions.

The Company's only creditor is a subsidiary of the parent company, which will not seek repayment of the amount unless the Company has sufficient cash to make such a repayment. The Directors therefore consider that the Company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future by meeting its liabilities as they fall due for payment.

Directors' report (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

Going concern (continued)

As at the date of signing, BTC Sure Group Limited has net current liabilities of £140,637,000 (2018: £152,393,000) however, the Company remains in a net asset position and the Directors consider there to be sufficient funds to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Directors have reviewed the current and projected financial position of the Company and have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational business for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

COVID-19

On 11 March 2020, the Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization and has rapidly evolved globally. This has resulted in a global economic slowdown with uncertainties in the economic environment. This includes disruption to capital markets, deteriorating credit markets and liquidity concerns. Authorities have taken various measures to contain the spread including implementation of travel restrictions and quarantine measures. The pandemic has had limited financial impact to the operation of subsidiaries of the Company with relation to specific revenue streams and expense items. Key impact on the results of the subsidiaries of the Company are as follows:

- · reduction in sale of mobile handsets; and
- · reduction in roaming revenues.

The Board of Directors of the Company is actively monitoring the COVID-19 situation, and in response to this outbreak, has activated its business continuity plan and various other risk management practices to manage the key impacts of business disruption on its subsidiaries' operations, as noted above. Based on above, the management is of the view that the Company will continue as a going concern entity for the next 12 months from the date of these financial statements.

This information should not be considered as an indication about the results for the future year or relied upon for any other purposes. Since the situation of COVID-19 is uncertain and is still evolving, the above impact is as of the date of preparation of this information. Circumstances may change which may result in this information to be out-of-date.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The Directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each Director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Independent auditor

The auditor, KPMG Channel Islands Limited, will continue in office in accordance with Section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf.

Ihab Hinnawi Director

Date: 30 November 2020

Statement of Directors' responsibilities statement of the Strategic report, Directors' report and the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for such internal controls as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of BTC Sure Group Limited

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BTC Sure Group Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2019, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of the Company's profit for the year then ended;
- are properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including FRC Ethical Standards. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

We have nothing to report on going concern

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. We have nothing to report in these respects.

The directors' report and strategic report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of BTC Sure Group Limited (continued)

- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Respective responsibilities

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, 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 they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Company's member, in accordance with chapter 3 of part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's member those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and its member, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

David Alexander (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of KPMG Channel Islands Limited (Statutory Auditor)

Chartered Accountants

Guernsey

30 November 2020

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Impairment on assets	9	(4,016)	. •
Reversal of impairment on assets	9	4,326	57,610
Operating profit	_	310	57,610
Income from shares in group undertakings	5	11,900	26,000
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(144)	(78)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	-	12,066	83,532
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	7	-	-
Profit for the financial year	_	12,066	83,532
Other comprehensive income	· -	•	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	12,066	83,532

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

BTC Sure Group Limited Registered number:08094216

Balance sheet As at 31 December 2019

	.		2019		2018
Fixed assets	Note		£000		£000
Fixed investments	9		254,458		254,148
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	31,837		45,197	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(172,474)		(197,590)	`
Net current liabilities	•	_	(140,637)		(152,393)
Total assets less current liabilities		- -	113,821	-	101,755
Capital and reserves		•		_	
Called up share capital	12		49,000		49,000
Profit and loss account	13		64,821		52,755
		<u>-</u>	113,821	_	101,755
		-		. =	

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors and were signed on its behalf by:

Ihab Hinnawi Director

Date: 30 November 2020

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total shareholders' funds £000
At 1 January 2019	49,000	52,755	101,755
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	12,066	12,066
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	12,066	12,066
At 31 December 2019	49,000	64,821	113,821

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 December 2018

At 1 January 2018	Called up share capital £000 49,000	Profit and loss account £000 (4,017)	Total shareholders' funds £000 44,983
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	83,532	83,532
Total comprehensive income for the year Dividends: declared	-	83,532 (26,760)	83,532 (26,760)
Total transactions with owners	•	(26,760)	(26,760)
At 31 December 2018	49,000	52,755	101,755

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

1. General information

BTC Sure Group Limited (the "Company") is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is Hackwood Secretaries Limited, One Silk Street, London, EC2Y 8HQ.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements were prepared on a historical cost basis in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' ("FRS 102"). The functional and presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest £1,000.

The Company is exempt by virtue of s401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

In these financial statements, the Company is considered to be a qualifying entity and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to end of the period;
- Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Key Management Personnel compensation.

As the consolidated financial statements of Bahrain Telecommunications Company BSC include the disclosures equivalent to those required by FRS 102 the Company has also taken the exemptions available in respect of the following disclosures:

 The disclosures required by FRS 102.11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and FRS 102.12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' in respect of financial instruments not falling within the fair value accounting rules of Paragraph 36(4) of Schedule 1.

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors have considered the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and have prepared cash flow forecasts to inform their decisions.

The Company's only creditor is a subsidiary of the parent company, which will not seek repayment of the amount unless the Company has sufficient cash to make such a repayment. The Directors therefore consider that the Company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future by meeting its liabilities as they fall due for payment.

As at the date of signing, BTC Sure Group Limited has net current liabilities of £140,637,000 (2018: £152,393,000) however, the Company remains in a net asset position and the Directors consider there to be sufficient funds to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Directors have reviewed the current and projected financial position of the Company and have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational business for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

COVID-19

On 11 March 2020, the Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization and has rapidly evolved globally. This has resulted in a global economic slowdown with uncertainties in the economic environment. This includes disruption to capital markets, deteriorating credit markets and liquidity concerns. Authorities have taken various measures to contain the spread including implementation of travel restrictions and quarantine measures. The pandemic has had limited financial impact to the operation of subsidiaries of the Company with relation to specific revenue streams and expense items. Key impact on the results of the subsidiaries of the Company are as follows:

- reduction in sale of mobile handsets; and
- · reduction in roaming revenues.

The Board of Directors of the Company is actively monitoring the COVID-19 situation, and in response to this outbreak, has activated its business continuity plan and various other risk management practices to manage the key impacts of business disruption on its subsidiaries' operations, as noted above. Based on above, the management is of the view that the Company will continue as a going concern entity for the next 12 months from the date of these financial statements.

This information should not be considered as an indication about the results for the future year or relied upon for any other purposes. Since the situation of COVID-19 is uncertain and is still evolving, the above impact is as of the date of preparation of this information. Circumstances may change which may result in this information to be out-of-date.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each Balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs).

Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each Balance sheet date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction or, if hedged forward, at the rate of exchange under the related forward currency contract. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the contracted rate or the rate of exchange ruling at the Balance sheet date and the gains or losses on translation are recognised in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Dividends receivable

Dividend income from shares in group undertakings is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Finance costs

Interest expense is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, to the extent that it is not probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and the reporting entity is able to control the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less amounts written off in respect of any impairment.

At each Balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of all assets to determine whether there is any indication that any of those assets have suffered an impairment loss.

Impairment is recognised in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income whenever the carrying amount of an assets exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of net selling price, defined as the fair value less cost to sell, and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Financial instruments

Financial assets are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently held at cost, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than the financial instrument's legal form.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently held at amortised cost.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value net of transaction costs incurred and are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

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

Dividends payable

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgements, 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.

In preparing the financial statements, the key judgements relate to whether there are indicators of impairment of the carrying value of fixed asset investments. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the investments.

Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates; normally, that is, the currency of the environment in which an entity primarily generates and expends cash. One of the key judgements in preparing these financial statements is the functional currency. As most of the transactions of the Company are being carried out in Pound Sterling, we have come to a conclusion that the functional currency of the Company is Pound Sterling.

4. Staff costs and Directors' remuneration

Director's emoluments are borne by other group companies during the year ended 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018. The Directors received no remuneration in respect of their qualifying services to the Company (2018: £nil).

The Company had no employees during the year ended 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018, reflected in £nil (2018 - £nil) staff costs.

In 2019 the auditor's remuneration is £3,000 (2018: £3,000) for the audit of these financial statements which is borne by the ultimate parent company.

5. Income from shares in group undertakings

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Dividend income received from subsidiary undertakings	11,900	26,000

Income from shares in group undertakings consists of dividend income from subsidiary undertakings. The income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Interest payable and similar expenses		•
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Loans from group undertakings	144	78 ———
7.	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Total current income tax	•	-
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities		-
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
	The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - lower than) the standard ra	ate of corporation	on tax in the
	UK of19.00% (2018 -19.00%). The differences are explained below:		
	UK of19.00% (2018 -19.00%). The differences are explained below:	2019 £000	2018 £000
	UK of19.00% (2018 -19.00%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax		
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%)	£000	£000
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax = Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) Effects of:	12,066 2,293	83,532 15,871
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) Effects of: Write back not taxable for tax purposes	£000 12,066 2,293 (59)	15,871 (10,946)
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax = Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) Effects of: Write back not taxable for tax purposes Income not taxable for tax purposes	2,293 (59) (2,261)	83,532 15,871
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) Effects of: Write back not taxable for tax purposes Income not taxable for tax purposes Adjustments to brought forward values	2,293 (59) (2,261) (16)	15,871 (10,946) (4,940)
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) Effects of: Write back not taxable for tax purposes Income not taxable for tax purposes Adjustments to brought forward values Adjustments to losses	2,293 (59) (2,261)	15,871 (10,946) (4,940)
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) Effects of: Write back not taxable for tax purposes Income not taxable for tax purposes Adjustments to brought forward values Adjustments to losses Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods - deferred tax	£000 12,066 2,293 (59) (2,261) (16) 16	15,871 (10,946) (4,940) - 625 (559)
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	Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) Effects of: Write back not taxable for tax purposes Income not taxable for tax purposes Adjustments to brought forward values Adjustments to losses Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods - deferred tax	£000 12,066 2,293 (59) (2,261) (16) 16	15,871 (10,946) (4,940) - 625 (559)

The effects of changes to the corporation tax rates, substantively enacted as part of the Finance Act 2016 on 15 September 2016, made a reduction of UK corporation tax to 17% effective 1 April 2020. Subsequent to the balance sheet date, on 17 March 2020, it was announced that this change was to be reversed and the rate remains at 19% from 1 April 2020.

There were no other factors that may affect future tax charges.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

8.	Dividends		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Dividends declared (£nil per ordinary share (2018 - £0.55 per ordinary share))	<u>-</u>	26,760
9.	Fixed asset investments		
			Investments in subsidiary companies £000
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 January 2019		285,750
	At 31 December 2019		285,750
	Impairment		
	At 1 January 2019		31,602
	Charge for the period		4,016
	Reversal of impairment losses		(4,326)
	At 31 December 2019		31,292
	Net book value		
	At 31 December 2019		254,458
	At 31 December 2018		254,148

The Company has carried out a review to determine whether there has been any impairment in the carrying values of its fixed asset investments. The review was based on a combination of discounted cash flow analysis (using the Group's approved five-year business plan) and cost of investments in the books of the Company. For the year ended 31 December 2019, this exercise has resulted in impairment on Sure (Diego Garcia) Limited of £4,016,000 and reversal of impairment on Sure (Guernsey) Limited of £4,326,000 (2018: reversal of impairment on Sure (Guernsey) Limited of £53,600,000 and on Sure South Atlantic Limited of £4,009,851).

These impairments were recorded as a result of carrying values being less than cost previously, based on historical discounted cash flow analysis.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

9. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Principal activity	Class of shares	Holding
Sure (Diego Garcia) Limited	9F Cumberland House, 1 Victoria Street, Hamilyo, Bermuda	Telecommunication services	Ordinary	100%
Sure South Atlantic Limited	Ross Road, Stanley, Falkland Islands, FIQQ1ZZ	Telecommunication services	Ordinary	100%
Sure (Guernsey) Limited	Centenary House, La Vrangue, St Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 2EY	Telecommunication services	Ordinary	100%
Sure (Jersey) Limited	The Powerhouse, Queen's Road, St Hellier, Jersey, JE2 3AP	Telecommunication services	Ordinary	100%
Foreshore Limited	The Powerhouse, Queen's Road, St Hellier, Jersey, JE2 3AP	Telecommunication services	Ordinary	100%
Sure (Isle of Man) Limited	33-37 Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man, IM1 1LB	Telecommunication services	Ordinary	100%
10. Debtors: amounts falling d	lue within one year			
			2019 £000	2018 £000
Amounts owed by group und	lertakings	=	31,837	45,197
All amounts shown under de	btors are unsecured, interes	est free and repayable o	n demand.	
11. Creditors: amounts falling	due within one year			
			2019 £000	2018 £000
Amounts owed to group under	ertakings	=	172,474	197,590

All amounts shown under creditors are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

12. Share capital

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
49,000,001 Ordinary shares of £1 each	49,000	49,000

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carries no right to fixed income.

13. Reserves

Called up share capital

Called up share capital represents the nominal value of the shares issued.

Profit and loss account

This reserve records cumulative profits, losses and total other recognised gains or losses made by the Company, including distributions.

14. Ultimate parent company and immediate parent company

The Company is a subsidiary of Bahrain Telecommunications Company BSC (together with its subsidiaries referred to as 'Batelco Group') which is the ultimate parent company and controlling undertaking incorporated in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The Company's immediate parent company is Batelco International Group Holding Limited which is a company incorporated in Jersey.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Bahrain Telecommunications Company BSC, incorporated in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The consolidated accounts of Bahrain Telecommunications Company BSC are available to the public and may be obtained from the Group's website www.batelcogroup.com or from Office of the Registrar, Bahrain Bource, Bahrain Financial Harbour, Harbour mall - 4th Floor, PO Box 3203, Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain.

15. Subsequent events

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the COVID-19 outbreak has escalated to a global pandemic. The impact of this has been considered on the financial statements up to the date of signing. The impact on the going concern assessment has been considered in the Directors' report and in note 2. No further adjustments are deemed necessary in respect of this matter.

No other subsequent events were noted.