
Bahrain Breast Cancer Society

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

31 DECEMBER 2018

Bahrain Breast Cancer Society
REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Chairperson has pleasure in submitting the Report of the Board of Directors and the audited financial statements of Bahrain Breast Cancer Society ("the Society") for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activities

The Society aims to educate women on early detection of breast cancer, help women make informed decisions and promote the importance of cancer screening programs.

Revenue and results

Total revenue for the year ended 31 December 2018 amounted to BD 15,806 as compared to BD 121,367 for the year ended 31 December 2017. Net surplus for the year was BD 26,610 as compared to BD 88,196 in 2017.

Movement in accumulated funds

Movement in the accumulated funds during the year, was as follows:

	2018 BD	2017 BD
As of 1 January	156,560	68,364
Net surplus for the year	26,610	88,196
As of 31 December	<u>183,170</u>	<u>156,560</u>

Auditors

Ernst & Young have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution proposing their appointment as auditors of the Society for the year ending 31 December 2019 will be submitted to the Annual General Meeting.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors on 18/7/19 by: JULIE SPRAKEL
FOUNDER + PRESIDENT


Julie Frances Sprakel
Chairperson



AP



Ernst & Young Middle East
P.O. Box 140
10th Floor, East Tower
Bahrain World Trade Center
Manama
Kingdom of Bahrain

Tel: +973 1753 5455
Fax: +973 1753 5405
manama@bh.ey.com
C.R. No. 29977 - 1

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BAHRAIN BREAST CANCER SOCIETY

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Bahrain Breast Cancer Society ("the Society"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, the statements of activities and changes in accumulated funds, the 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, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Society as at 31 December 2018, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for opinion

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 Society in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (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.

Other information

Other information consists of the Report of the Board of Directors, set out on page 1; other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Society's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. 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 the Board of Directors for the financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors 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, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Society's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Society or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BAHRAIN BREAST CANCER SOCIETY (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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 judgement 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 Society's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Society'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 Society 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 the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



Bahrain Breast Cancer Society
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
 As at 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 BD	2017 BD
ASSETS			
Current asset			
Bank balance	3	183,170	156,560
TOTAL ASSETS		183,170	156,560
FUNDED BY			
Accumulated funds		183,170	156,560
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS		183,170	156,560


 Julie Frances Sprakel
 Chairperson


 Tahera Al Alawi
 Vice Chairperson



The attached notes 1 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Bahrain Breast Cancer Society

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	<i>Notes</i>	2018 BD	2017 BD
REVENUE			
Revenue from contracts with customers- events and sale of merchandise	5	15,806	-
Revenue from events and sale of merchandise	5		69,864
Donations and sponsorship	4	-	51,402
Interest Income		-	101
TOTAL REVENUE		15,806	121,367
OTHER INCOME			
Donations and sponsorship	4	35,753	-
Merchandise expenses		(2,880)	(2,896)
Ribbon campaign expenses		(2,028)	(8,535)
Research and sponsorship expenses		(270)	(15,000)
Application expenses		(37)	(500)
Others		(19,734)	(6,240)
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		(24,949)	(33,171)
NET SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		26,610	88,196
CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS			
As at 1 January		156,560	68,364
Net surplus for the year		26,610	88,196
As at 31 December		183,170	156,560


Julie Frances Sprakel
Chairperson


Tahera Al Alawi
Vice Chairperson



The attached notes 1 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Bahrain Breast Cancer Society

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	<i>Note</i>	2018 BD	2017 BD
OPERATING ACTIVITY			
Net surplus for the year and cash flows from operating activity		<u>26,610</u>	<u>88,196</u>
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		26,610	88,196
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January		<u>156,560</u>	<u>68,364</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER	3	<u>183,170</u>	<u>156,560</u>

The attached notes 1 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Bahrain Breast Cancer Society

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2018

1 ACTIVITIES

Bahrain Breast Cancer Society ("the Society") is a non-profit society was established in May 2010 in the Kingdom of Bahrain and registered under the Law of Social Communities, decree number 19/CA/CD. The Society aims to educate women on early detection of breast cancer, help women make informed decisions and promote the importance of cancer screening programs. The postal address of the Society's office is PO Box 15005, Adliya, Kingdom of Bahrain.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 18 July 2019.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements have been presented in Bahraini Dinars (BD) being the functional currency of the Society.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Society have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

New and amended standards adopted as of 1 January 2018

During 2018, the Society adopted IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers", which are effective as of 1 January 2018. The adoption of these standards did not have any impact on the financial position or financial performance of the Society but resulted in changes to the accounting policies and additional disclosures in the notes to the financial statements. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of these new accounting standards are described below:

IFRS 9 IFRS 9 replaces the provisions of IAS 39 that relate to the recognition, classification, and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, derecognition of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets, and hedge accounting. The new provisions did not result in reclassifications in the Society's classification of financial instruments, but the valuation methodology for financial assets has been adjusted. From 1 January, 2018, the Society assesses the expected credit losses on financial assets incorporating forward-looking information. The Society applies the simplified approach mentioned in the standard to receivables. A provision for doubtful receivables is recognised upon initial recognition and at each subsequent reporting periods updated for the expected credit losses over the entire lifetime of the receivables. The application of this revised impairment policy did not result in a material change to the provision for doubtful receivables. Accordingly, there is no adjustment to the previous year's figures or balances as of 1 January 2018 due to the first-time application of this standard.

The classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 did not have a significant impact to the Society. The following are the changes in the classification of the Society's financial assets:

Trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables as these are held to collect contractual cash flows and therefore, classified and measured as financial assets carried at amortised cost beginning 1 January 2018. There are no changes in classification and measurement for the Society's financial liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2018

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

New and amended standards adopted as of 1 January 2018 (continued)

The adoption of IFRS 9 has fundamentally changed the Society's accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. IFRS 9 requires the Society to recognise an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss and contract assets. The Society used the simplified approach in calculating the ECL. There was no significant impact on the Society's financial statements.

IFRS 15 IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 11 "Construction Contracts", IAS 18 "Revenue" and related interpretations and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 establishes a five-step model for the recognition of revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be 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.

IFRS 15 requires entities 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. In addition, the standard requires relevant disclosures.

The Society adopted IFRS 15 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1 January 2018. Under this method, the standard can be applied either to all contracts at the date of initial application or only to contracts that are not completed at this date. The adoption of IFRS 15 did not have any effect on the Society's revenue recognition for the year ended 31 December 2018.

IAS 40 Investment Property: Transfers of Investment Property

The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use. These amendments do not have any impact on the Society's financial statements.

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2018, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Society.

Standards issued but not yet effective

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

- Amendments to IFRS 9: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019);
- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (effective date is not decided);
- IFRS 16 Leases - Revised guidance on single model accounting for leases (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with earlier adoption permitted if IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' has also been applied);
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts: The standard covers recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts, that was issued in 2005 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021);

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2018

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

- Amendments to IAS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019);
- Amendments to IAS 28: Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019); and
- IFRIC Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

Annual Improvements 2015-2017 Cycle (issued in December 2017)

- IFRS 3 Business Combinations - Previously held Interests in a joint operation (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019);
- IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements - Previously held Interests in a joint operation (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019);
- IAS 12 Income Taxes - Income tax consequences of payments on financial instruments classified as equity (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019); and
- IAS 23 Borrowing Costs - Borrowing costs eligible for capitalization (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

The Society is currently assessing the financial reporting impact of the above standards when they become effective. Other amendments resulting from standards and interpretations and amendments standards and interpretations will not have any impact on the accounting policies, financial position or financial performance of the Society. The Society has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Current versus non-current classification

The Society presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on a current/non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

- expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Society classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Society classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2018

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value through surplus or deficit. The Society determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and include bank balance.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash at bank comprises of a bank balance.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Society has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either
 - (a) the Society has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - (b) the Society has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of members' fund if, and only if:

- there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts; and
- there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Fair value measurement

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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- in the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Society.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Society uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2018

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fair value measurement (continued)

All assets for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 : Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and

Level 3 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Society determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Society has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Society and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Society assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as a principal or an agent. The Society has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Interest income on bank balance is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Other income

Donations are recognised when the amounts are actually received and excluding the donations collected and kept with a third party for a specific purpose.

Other income is recognised on an accrual basis when income is earned.

3 BANK BALANCE

Bank balance is held in a current and saving accounts with a commercial bank in the Kingdom of Bahrain and is denominated in Bahraini Dinars and it also constitutes cash and cash equivalents balance.

4 DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIP

	2018 BD	2017 BD
Donations	35,753	51,292
Sponsorship	-	110
	<u>35,753</u>	<u>51,402</u>

Bahrain Breast Cancer Society

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2018

5 REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS- EVENTS AND SALE OF MERCHANDISE/ REVENUE FROM EVENTS AND SALE OF MERCHANDISE

	2018 BD	2017 BD
Proceeds from events	11,981	63,889
Merchandise proceeds	3,825	5,975
	<u>15,806</u>	<u>69,864</u>

6 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties represent members, members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee and key management personnel of the Society. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Society's management.

There were no transactions with related parties during the year (2017: BD nil).

7 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Society manages risks through a process of ongoing identification and monitoring of risks its faces. The management is responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles. The Society in the normal course of operations is exposed to only credit risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

The Society is exposed to credit risk on its bank balance. The Society limits its credit risk by dealing with a reputable bank. Credit risk is limited to the carrying value of financial assets in the statement of financial position comprising of a bank balance of BD 183,170 (2017: 156,560).

8 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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.

Fair values of financial instrument

Financial instrument comprises of a financial asset. Financial assets consist of a bank balance which is classified as loans and receivables.

The fair values of the Society's financial instrument is not materially different from its carrying value as of the reporting date.

Fair values of non-financial assets or liabilities

The Society does not have any non-financial assets or liabilities which have been measured at fair value as at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017.

Fair values hierarchy

The Society does not have any assets or liabilities remeasured at fair value as at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, therefore, disclosure relating to fair value hierarchy is not relevant.