

**Bahrain Breast Cancer Society**

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

**31 DECEMBER 2019**

## Bahrain Breast Cancer Society

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### 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 2019.

#### 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 2019 amounted to BD 3,124 as compared to BD 15,806 for the year ended 31 December 2018. Net deficit for the year was BD 17,927 as compared to net surplus of BD 26,610 in 2018.

#### Movement in accumulated funds

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

	2019 BD	2018 BD
As of 1 January	183,170	156,560
Net (deficit) surplus for the year	(17,927)	26,610
As of 31 December	<u>165,243</u>	<u>183,170</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 2020 will be submitted to the Annual General Meeting.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors on *15 March* by:

  
Dr. Julie Frances Sprakel  
Chairperson



## **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 2019, 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 2019, 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), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Kingdom of Bahrain, 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 information included in the Society's 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.

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

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)**

#### *Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the financial statements (continued)*

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.

#### *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.



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

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)**

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.

*Ernst & Young*

Auditor's Registration No. 212  
15 March 2020  
Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain

Bahrain Breast Cancer Society  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
 As at 31 December 2019

	<i>Note</i>	<b>2019</b> <b>BD</b>	<b>2018</b> <b>BD</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current asset</b>			
Bank balance	3	<u>165,593</u>	<u>183,170</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><b>165,593</b></u>	<u><b>183,170</b></u>
<b>Current liability</b>			
Accrued expenses		<u>350</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u><b>350</b></u>	<u><b>-</b></u>
<b>FUNDED BY</b>			
Accumulated funds		<u>165,243</u>	<u>183,170</u>
<b>TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS AND LIABILITY</b>		<u><b>165,593</b></u>	<u><b>183,170</b></u>

  
 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 2019

	Note	2019 BD	2018 BD
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Revenue from events and sale of merchandise	4	3,124	15,806
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>		<b>3,124</b>	<b>15,806</b>
<b>OTHER INCOME</b>			
Donations		30,217	35,753
Research and sponsorship expenses	5	(35,075)	(270)
Merchandise expenses		(2,248)	(2,880)
Patient assistance		(2,283)	-
Application expenses		(37)	(37)
Ribbon campaign expenses		-	(2,028)
Other expenses		(11,625)	(19,734)
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>(51,268)</b>	<b>(24,949)</b>
<b>NET (DEFICIT) SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>(17,927)</b>	<b>26,610</b>
<b>CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS</b>			
As at 1 January		183,170	156,560
Net (deficit) surplus for the year		(17,927)	26,610
<b>AS AT 31 DECEMBER</b>		<b>165,243</b>	<b>183,170</b>

  
 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 2019

	<i>Note</i>	<b>2019</b> <b>BD</b>	<b>2018</b> <b>BD</b>
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITY</b>			
Net (deficit) surplus for the year		<b>(17,927)</b>	26,610
Working capital changes:			
Accrued expenses		<b>350</b>	-
Net cash flows from operating activities		<b>(17,577)</b>	26,610
<b>(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		<b>(17,577)</b>	26,610
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January		<b>183,170</b>	156,560
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>165,593</b>	183,170

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 2019

### 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 15 March 2020.

### 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 2019**

##### ***IFRS 16 Leases***

IFRS 16 supersedes 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 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet. Lessor accounting under IFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from IAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in IAS 17. Therefore, IFRS 16 does not have an impact for leases where the Society is the lessor.

The Society adopted IFRS 16 using the full retrospective method of adoption, with the date of initial application of 1 January 2019. The Society elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at 1 January 2019. Instead, the Society applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 at the date of initial application. The Society also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option (short-term leases), and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value (low-value assets).

The nature and effect of the changes was not material to financial statements of the Society.

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2019, 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.

**2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)**

- Amendments to IAS 1: In October 2018, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors to align the definition of 'material' across the standards and to clarify certain aspects of the definition.
- 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);

*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);

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.

**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.

# Bahrain Breast Cancer Society

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### **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.

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.

# Bahrain Breast Cancer Society

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Fair value measurement (continued)

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 from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Society expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Society has generally concluded that it is the principal in 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.

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 REVENUE FROM EVENTS AND SALE OF MERCHANDISE

	2019 BD	2018 BD
Merchandise proceeds	3,124	3,825
Proceeds from events	-	11,981
	<u>3,124</u>	<u>15,806</u>

### 5 RESEARCH AND SPONSORSHIP EXPENSES

During the year the Society paid BD 35,075 to EBSCO Publishing Inc. company for performing some researches for preparing Breast Cancer Manuals based on factual cases. These Manuals will be used for providing more awareness of the disease within the society.

### 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 (2018: BD nil).

For the year ended 31 December 2019

## 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 165,593 (2018: 183,170).

## 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 2019 and 31 December 2018.

### *Fair values hierarchy*

The Society does not have any assets or liabilities remeasured at fair value as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018, therefore, disclosure relating to fair value hierarchy is not relevant.