

**Bahrain Breast Cancer Society**

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

**31 DECEMBER 2022**

**Bahrain Breast Cancer Society**  
**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

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The Board of Trustees has pleasure in submitting its Report and the audited financial statements of Bahrain Breast Cancer Society ("the Society") for the year ended 31 December 2022.

**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 income for the year ended 31 December 2022 amounted to BD 38,556 as compared to BD 37,947 for the year ended 31 December 2021. Net surplus for the year was BD 18,276 as compared to net surplus of BD 32,399 in 2021.

**Movement in accumulated funds**

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

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>BD</b>	BD
As of 1 January	<b>173,809</b>	141,410
Net surplus for the year	<b>18,276</b>	32,399
As of 31 December	<b><u>192,085</u></b>	<u>173,809</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 2023 will be submitted to the Annual General Meeting.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trustees on 16 August 2023 by:



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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 financial statements of Bahrain Breast Cancer Society ("the Society"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, 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 2022, 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 these requirements and 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 Trustees, set out on page 1, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Society's Board of Trustees 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.

## **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 Trustees for the financial statements*

The Board of Trustees 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 Trustees 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 Trustees 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 Trustees 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 Trustees.

**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 (continued)*

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Trustees' 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 Trustees 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.



Partner's Registration No. 212  
16 August 2023  
Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain

Bahrain Breast Cancer Society  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
 At 31 December 2022

	<i>Note</i>	<b>2022</b> <b>BD</b>	2021 <i>BD</i>
<b>ASSET</b>			
<b>Current asset</b>			
Bank balance and cash	3	<b>193,070</b>	174,177
<b>TOTAL ASSET</b>		<b>193,070</b>	174,177
<b>LIABILITY</b>			
Accrued expenses		<b>985</b>	368
<b>TOTAL LIABILITY</b>		<b>985</b>	368
<b>FUNDED BY</b>			
Accumulated funds		<b>192,085</b>	173,809
<b>TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS AND LIABILITY</b>		<b>193,070</b>	174,177




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Julie Frances Sprakel  
 Chairperson




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Tahera Al Alawi  
 Vice Chairperson

# Bahrain Breast Cancer Society

## STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>BD</b>	<b>BD</b>
<b>REVENUE</b>		
Revenue from sale of merchandise	<b>602</b>	2,213
Donations	<b>37,954</b>	35,734
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>38,556</b>	37,947
Merchandise expenses	<b>(1,650)</b>	-
Application expenses	<b>(5,072)</b>	(1,320)
Others	<b>(13,558)</b>	(4,228)
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>(20,280)</b>	(5,548)
<b>NET SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>18,276</b>	32,399
<b>CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS</b>		
As at 1 January	<b>173,809</b>	141,410
Net surplus for the year	<b>18,276</b>	32,399
<b>AS AT 31 DECEMBER</b>	<b>192,085</b>	173,809



Julie Frances Sprakel  
Chairperson



Tahera Al Alawi  
Vice Chairperson

The attached notes 1 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

# Bahrain Breast Cancer Society

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	<i>Note</i>	<b>2022</b> <b>BD</b>	<i>2021</i> <i>BD</i>
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITY</b>			
Net surplus for the year		<b>18,276</b>	32,399
Working capital change:			
Accrued expenses		<b>617</b>	18
Cash flows from operating activities		<b>18,893</b>	32,417
<b>INCREASE IN BANK BALANCE AND CASH</b>		<b>18,893</b>	32,417
Bank balance and cash at 1 January		<b>174,177</b>	141,760
<b>BANK BALANCE AND CASH AT 31 DECEMBER</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>193,070</b>	174,177

The attached notes 1 to 6 form part of these financial statements.



# Bahrain Breast Cancer Society

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 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 authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 16 August 2023.

### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The financial statements are presented in Bahraini Dinars ("BD"), being the functional and presentational 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 2022**

The Society's accounting policies are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the following IASB's new and amended standards and interpretations which are effective as of 1 January 2022. These new and amended standards and interpretations did not have any impact on the Society's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022:

- *Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract - Amendments to IAS 37: The amendments specify that when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making, an entity needs to include costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services including both incremental costs (e.g., the costs of direct labour and materials) and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities (e.g., depreciation of equipment used to fulfil the contract and costs of contract management and supervision). General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.*
- *Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3: The amendments add an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 Business Combinations to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or IFRIC 21 Levies, if incurred separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, respectively, instead of the Conceptual Framework, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date.*
- *Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to IAS 16 Leases: The amendment prohibits entities from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds of the sale of items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.*

Several other amendments apply for the first time in 2022, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Society.

# Bahrain Breast Cancer Society

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Standards issued but not yet effective

Standards 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 new and amendments to standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

- IAS 1 Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current: In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and must be applied retrospectively;*
- IAS 12 Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current: In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and must be applied retrospectively;*
- IAS 8 Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8: The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023*

The Society's Board of Trustees is currently assessing the impact of the above standards on the financial statements of the Society.

#### 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 and cash.

# Bahrain Breast Cancer Society

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Financial assets (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

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 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 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 AND CASH

	2022	2021
	<i>BD</i>	<i>BD</i>
Cash in hand	<b>486</b>	-
Bank balance	<b>192,584</b>	174,177
	<b>193,070</b>	174,177

Bank balance is held in current and saving accounts with a commercial bank in the Kingdom of Bahrain and are denominated in Bahraini Dinars.

### 4 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties represent members, members of the Board of Trustees 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 (2021: BD nil).

### 5 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.

**5 RISK MANAGEMENT**

**Credit risk (continued)**

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 193,070 (2021: BD 174,177).

**6 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 and cash.

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 2022 and 31 December 2021.

*Fair values hierarchy*

The Society does not have any assets or liabilities remeasured at fair value as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, therefore, disclosure relating to fair value hierarchy is not relevant.