

Financial Statements

British Bulgarian Business Association

31 December 2022



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Balance sheet as at 31 December

ASSETS				LIABILITIES			
SECTIONS, GROUPS, ITEMS	Note	BGN `000		SECTIONS, GROUPS, ITEMS	Note	BGN `000	
		31 December 2022	31 December 2021			31 December 2022	31 December 2021
a		1	2	a		1	2
A. Non-current (tangible) assets				A. Equity			
I. Tangible fixed assets				I. Retained earnings / (Accumulated loss) from previous years, incl.:		(97)	(67)
1. Machinery, production equipment and devices		-	2	- accumulated loss		(97)	(67)
Total for group I:		-	2	II. Other reserves		125	97
Total for section A:		-	2	III. Current profit		37	(2)
B. Current (short-term) assets				Total for section A:		65	28
I. Receivables				B. Liabilities			
1. Receivables from clients and suppliers:	4	17	13	1. Payables to suppliers	8	1	1
2. Other receivables:	5	3	2	2. Other payables	8	4	4
Total for group I:		20	15	Total for section B:		5	5
II. Cash and cash equivalents, incl.:	6			- up to 1 year		5	5
- in current accounts/(deposits)		133	101				
Total for group II		133	101				
Total for section B:		153	116	C. Financing and deferred income, incl.:		85	86
C. Deferred expenses	7	2	1	- deferred income	9	85	86
TOTAL ASSETS (A+B+C)		155	119	TOTAL LIABILITIES (A+B+C)		155	119

Prepared by: Crowe Bulgaria Advisory Ltd.

 / Authorized person – Tsvetanka Mihaylova /

Date: 30.06.2023

According to auditor`s report:
 Irena Vakova, registered auditor

Chairman: _____
 / Gilbert William McCaul /

The accompanying notes on pages from 5 to 16 are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Revenue and Expenses
from non-profit activity for the year ended 31 December

Type of expenses	Note	BGN`000	
		2022	2021
a	b	1	2
I. Operating expenses			
A. Regulated activity expenses			
Other expenses	14	16	6
Total for section A		16	6
B. Administrative costs	11, 12, 13	119	141
Total for group I		135	147
II. Operating loss from business operations	3	17	30
III. Total expenses		152	177
IV. Result		37	-
Total (Total expenses + IV)		189	177

Type of revenue	Note	BGN`000	
		2022	2021
a	b	1	2
I. Operating revenue			
A. Regulated activity revenue			
Membership fee	10	183	170
Income from donations	10	6	5
Total for group I		189	175
II. Total revenue		189	175
III. Result		-	2
Total (Total revenue + III)		189	177

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Chairman:

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 / Gilbert William McCaul /

Date: 30.06.2023

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Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December

Amount in BGN `000

Name of cash flows	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
a	6	1	2
I. Cash at the beginning of the period		101	91
II. Cash flow from non-for-profit activity			
A. Proceeds from non-for-profit activity			
Proceeds from membership fees		194	176
Proceeds from donations		6	5
Total for section A		200	181
B. Payments related to not-for-profit activity			
Payments for services		(42)	(34)
Salaries paid		(67)	(82)
Social security paid		(25)	(32)
Other payments		-	-
Total for section B		(134)	(148)
C. Net cash flow from not-for-profit activity		66	33
III. Cash flows from business activity			
A. Proceeds from business activity			
Proceeds from clients		147	74
Total for section A		147	74
B. Payments related to business activity			
Payments to suppliers		(94)	(50)
Salaries paid		(54)	(28)
Social security paid		(21)	(11)
Taxes paid		(12)	(8)
Other payments		-	-
Total for section B		(181)	(97)
C. Net cash flow from business activity		(34)	(23)
IV. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	6	133	101
V. Change in cash and cash equivalents for the period		32	10

Prepared by: Crowe Bulgaria Advisory Ltd.

Chairman:

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 / Gilbert William McCaul /

Date: 30.06.2023

According to auditor`s report:
 Irena Vakova, registered auditor

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Statement of equity for the year ended 31 December

(Amount in BGN `000)

Indicators	Registered capital	Issue premiums	Other reserves	Financial result from previous years		Current profit / (loss)	Total equity
				Retained earnings	Uncovered loss		
a	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-	97	-	(67)	(2)	28
2. Financial result for the current period	-	-		-	-	37	37
3. Other changes in equity	-	-	28	-	(30)	2	-
4. Equity at the end of the reporting period	-	-	125	-	(97)	37	65

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 / Gilbert William McCaul /

Date: 30.06.2023

According to auditor's report:
 Irena Vakova, registered auditor

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Notes to the financial statements

1 Background information

The British Bulgarian Business Association (BBBA/the Association) is a non-profit organization established in the Republic of Bulgaria by decision of Sofia City Court № 728/2014, with the support of the British Embassy, to mutually stimulate and support the business development and investments between the United Kingdom and Bulgaria. The Association started operations in January 2015.

The purposes of BBBA are:

- ▶ To increase trade and investment activity between the United Kingdom and Bulgaria;
- ▶ To facilitate business relationships, economic development and sharing of knowledge for the benefit of both countries and the growth and success of BBBA members;
- ▶ To be the first place to look for help when planning United Kingdom/ Bulgarian business;
- ▶ To upgrade the knowledge and skills of members;
- ▶ To be self-funding, primarily through membership fees.

BBBA will support and represent the interests of its members in relations between British and Bulgarian authorities, economic agencies, business companies, public institutions and non-governmental organizations.

As at 31.12.2022 the Association has four employees on a labour contract (31.12.2021: four employees).

2 Accounting policies

2.1 Basis for the preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements of the Association have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting Act and the National Accounting Standards (NAS).

The financial statements are presented in Bulgarian leva (BGN), which is also the functional currency of the Association. All amounts are in thousand Bulgarian Levs ('000 BGN) (including comparative information for 2021) unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements are prepared under the going concern principle.

After making enquiries, the management has a reasonable expectation that the Association has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the management continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

2.2 Overall considerations

The most significant accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis modified in certain cases by the revaluation of certain assets and liabilities. The evaluation bases are disclosed in detail in the accounting policies adopted in the financial statements.

It should be noted that in the preparation of the financial statements accounting estimates and reasonable assumptions have been used. Although they are based on information provided by the management at the date of preparation of the financial statements, actual results could differ from those estimates and assumptions.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are accounted in compliance with NAS 21 “The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates”.

Foreign currency transactions except for the purchase of foreign currency are accounted at initial recognition in the reporting currency of the Association using the official exchange rate on the day of the transaction (exchange rate of the Bulgarian National Bank). The acquired currency is measured at the exchange rate of acquisition and the sold currency - on the exchange rate of sale. Income and costs from exchange rate differences arising from the settlement of such transactions and from the revaluation of monetary items in foreign currency at the end of the period are accounted in the financial statements of profit or loss as financial income or financial costs.

The Currency board in Bulgaria was introduced on 1 July 1997 following the recommendations of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the initial value of the Bulgarian lev was fixed to the value of the German mark in the ratio 1: 1. Following the introduction of the euro the Bulgarian lev is pegged to the euro in the ratio 1 EUR = 1.95583 lev.

2.4 Revenue and expenses

Revenue arises from not-for-profit operations and rendering of services. Revenues are presented in note **Error! Reference source not found.**

Revenue is measured by reference to the fair value of consideration received or receivable payment or compensation, net of VAT, taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates made by the Association.

Revenue is recognized when the following conditions are met:

- ▶ The amount of the revenue can be measured reliably;
- ▶ It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Association;
- ▶ The costs incurred or to be incurred can be measured reliably; and
- ▶ The recognition criteria specific to each activity of the Association are met. They are determined depending on the products or services provided to the customer and the contract conditions as set out below.

2.4.1 Revenue from not-for-profit operations

Revenue from not-for-profit operations includes proceeds from membership fees and donations.

Revenue is deferred and is recognized on a straight-line basis over the period for which the membership fee relates. This deferred income is included in 'Deferred income'.

2.4.2 Revenue from rendering services

Revenue from rendering of services includes revenue related to the Association's activities such as arrangement of conferences and seminars, advertisements in events and publications of BBBA. Revenue from rendering of services is recognized when the services are provided by reference to the stage of completion of the contract at the reporting date.

2.4.3 Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognized in profit or loss upon utilization of the service or at the date of their origin in accordance with the accrual and matching principle. The expenses of the Association are grouped in two categories – expenses for not-for-profit operations and expenses for business operations. The expenses from the two categories are presented in notes **Error! Reference source not found.**, **Error! Reference source not found.**, 13 and 14.

The allocation of operating expenses relating to not-for-profit operations and business operations is based on the following:

Fixed administrative costs are allocated periodically based on the proportion of revenue generated from the two operations.

Directly attributable expenses relating to a specific operation are accrued and recognized as incurred.

Directly attributable expenses for not-for-profit operations include expenses for organization of business meetings and specific events of the Association, meetings of the members, membership fees and business trips.

Directly attributable expenses for business operations include arrangement and organization of conferences and events, the income of which is included in the income from business operations and expenses for preparation, publication and distribution of the publications of the BBBA, for which revenue for advertisement is accrued.

2.5 Financial assets

Financial assets and financial liabilities are subsequently measured as described below.

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets other than hedging instruments are classified into the following categories at initial recognition:

- ▶ loans and receivables originated by the Association;
- ▶ held-for-trading financial assets;
- ▶ held-to-maturity financial assets;
- ▶ available-for-sale financial assets.

Financial assets are assigned to the different categories, depending on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. The category determines subsequent measurement and whether any resulting income and expense is recognized in profit or loss.

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described below.

All income and expenses relating to financial instruments are recognized in profit or loss within 'Finance costs', 'Finance income' or 'Other financial items', except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within 'Other expenses'.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Any change in their value is recognized in profit or loss.

Association's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most of other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default. Receivables that are not considered to be individually impaired are reviewed for impairment in groups, which are determined by reference to the industry and region of a counterparty as well as other credit risks, if any. The percentage of the write down is then based on recent historical counterparty default rates for each identified group. Impairment of trade receivables are presented within 'Other expenses'.

2.6 Financial liabilities

The Association's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities are recognized when there is a contractual obligation for payment of cash amounts or another financial asset to third party or contractual liability for exchange of financial instruments with third party under unfavourable terms. All interest-related costs, and changes in fair value of financial instruments, if any, are recognized in profit or loss within 'Finance costs' or 'Finance income'.

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss.

Trade payables are recognized initially at their nominal value and subsequently measured at amortized cost less settlement payments.

2.7 Income taxes

The Association recognizes income tax expense only in relation to its business activity.

Tax expense recognized in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax.

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, tax authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods, that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the financial statements. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. However, deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transaction affects tax or accounting profit. Deferred tax on temporary differences associated with shares in subsidiaries and joint ventures is not provided if reversal of these temporary differences can be controlled by the Association and it is probable that reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to be applied to the respective period of their realization, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized in full.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that they will be utilized against future taxable income.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Association has a right and intention to set off current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax income or expense in profit or loss, unless they relate to items that are recognized in equity, whereby the related deferred tax is recognized in equity.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, current bank accounts, demand deposits, short-term and highly liquid investments that are easily convertible into specific amounts of cash and contain an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.9 Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when present obligations as a result of a past event will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources from the Association and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. A present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive commitment that has resulted from past events, for example, product warranties granted, legal disputes or onerous contracts. Restructuring provisions are recognized only if a detailed formal plan for the restructuring has been developed and implemented, or management has at least announced the plan's main features to those affected by it. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there is a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Any reimbursement that the Association can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognized as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

In those cases where the possible outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, no liability is recognized.

Possible inflows of economic benefits to the Association that do not yet meet the recognition criteria of an asset are considered contingent assets.

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 the Association has not recognized any provisions.

3 Statement of Profit and Loss from Business activities

NAME OF COSTS	Note	BGN `000		NAME OF INCOME	Note	BGN `000	
		Current year	Previous year			Current year	Previous year
a		1	2	a		1	2
A. Costs				A. Income			
1. Costs for raw materials and hired services, incl.:		82	49	1. Net income from sales, incl:			
a) raw materials	11	4	1	a) services	10	153	59
b) hired services	12	78	48	2. Other income			-
2. Costs for personnel	13	75	38	Total operating income (1 + 2)		153	59
a) costs for salaries		66	34	Total income (1 + 2)		153	59
b) costs for social securities		9	4	- income from financing		-	-
3. Depreciation costs	14	1	-				
4. Other costs	14	12	2				
Total operating costs (1+2+3)		170	89				
Total costs (1+2+3)		170	89				
4. Accounting profit (total income - total costs)		-	-				
5. Income tax		-	-				
6. Other taxes alternative to corporate tax		-	-				
7. Profit (4—5—6)		-	-	3. Accounting loss (total income—total costs)		17	30
Total (Total costs +5+ 6+7)		170	89	Total (Total income + 3)		170	89

4 Receivables

	2022 BGN '000	2021 BGN '000
Trade receivables	17	13
Total	17	13

Receivables are due within 30 days and have no effective interest rate.

The net book value of receivables is considered as a reasonable estimate of fair value.

5 Other receivables

	2022 BGN '000	2021 BGN '000
Rent deposits	1	1
Other receivables	2	1
Total	3	2

6 Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 BGN '000	2021 BGN '000
Cash in BGN at bank accounts	133	101
Total	133	101

7 Deferred expenses

	2022 BGN '000	2021 BGN '000
Prepaid insurance	2	1
Total	2	1

8 Payables

	2022 BGN '000	2021 BGN '000
Payables to suppliers	1	1
Other payables	4	4
Total	5	5

9 Deferred income

Deferred income amounting to BGN 85 thousand (2021: BGN 86 thousand) include membership fees collected in advance in 2022 amounting to BGN 80 thousand and deferred income amounting to BGN 5 thousand include sponsorships collected in advance in 2023. This income is relates to the next financial year.

10 Revenue from rendering services

	2022		
	BGN '000		
	For non-profit operations	Business operations	Total
Revenue from membership fees	183	-	183
Revenue from events	-	153	154
Revenue from donations	6	-	6
Total	189	153	343

	2021		
	BGN '000		
	For non-profit operations	Business operations	Total
Revenue from membership fees	170	-	170
Revenue from events	-	59	59
Revenue from donations	5	-	5
Total	175	59	234

11 Cost of materials

	2022		
	BGN '000		
	For non-profit operations	Business operations	Total
Office supplies and consumables	1	4	5
Total	1	4	5

	2021		
	BGN '000		
	For non-profit operations	Business operations	Total
Office supplies and consumables	1	1	2
Total	1	1	2

12 Hired services expenses

	2022		
	BGN '000		
	For non-profit operations	Business operations	Total
Administrative and consultancy services expenses	4	3	7
Office rent and telecommunications services	9	7	16
Expenses for events	10	66	76
Subscriptions and memberships	1	1	2
Other	1	1	2
Total	25	78	103

	2021		
	BGN '000		
	For non-profit operations	Business operations	Total
Administrative and consultancy services expenses	6	2	8
Office rent and telecommunications services	10	3	13
Expenses for events	5	42	47
Subscriptions and memberships	2	-	2
Other	2	1	3
Total	25	48	73

13 Costs for personnel

	2022		
	BGN '000		
	For non-profit operations	Business operations	Total
Remuneration	82	67	149
Social security	11	8	19
Total	93	75	168

	2021		
	BGN '000		
	For non-profit operations	Business operations	Total
Remuneration	101	34	135
Social security	14	4	18
Total	115	38	153

14 Other operating expenses

	2022		
	BGN '000		
	For non-profit operations	Business operations	Total
VAT partial tax credit	2	2	4
Depreciation	1	1	2
Other	13	10	23
Total	16	13	29

	2021		
	BGN '000		
	For non-profit operations	Business operations	Total
VAT partial tax credit	3	1	4
Depreciation	1	-	1
Other	2	1	3
Total	6	2	8

15 Management policy regarding financial risk management

The Association is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of risks are credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Association's risk management is coordinated at its headquarters, in close co-operation with the Board of directors, and focuses on actively securing the Association's short to medium-term cash flows by minimizing the exposure to financial markets.

The Association is not actively engaged in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes, nor does it write options.

The most significant financial risks to which the Association is exposed are described below.

15.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge an obligation to the Association. The Association is exposed to this risk for trade receivables. The Association's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognized at the reporting date.

The Association continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties separately and uses this information to control credit risk.

The Association is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents is considered negligible since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

15.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk arising from the Association not being able to meet its obligations. The Association manages its liquidity needs by monitoring liquidity needs in various time periods. This analysis shows that the Association does not expect liquidity deficiencies.

16 Impact of the war in Ukraine

On 24.02.2022, after a large-scale military operation, Russia started the war in Ukraine. Followed humanitarian crisis and imposed economic sanctions from EU and United States, brought Russia to financial meltdown. The sanctions also affect many countries that rely on oil supplies, natural gas and wheat from Russia and Ukraine. This may lead to disruption of normal business activities and increase of inflation at the global level and in particular on the Bulgarian market. At this stage, the company's activities have not been affected by the crisis. The management considers the war in Ukraine as non-adjusting event that occurred after the balance sheet date. As the situation is developing extremely fast, it is practically impossible a reliable measurable assessment of potential effect to be made. The management will continue to monitor the development of the situation and will take all possible steps to reduce the possible negative consequences.

17 Events after the reporting period

No events have incurred after the reporting date, which require additional corrections and/or disclosures in the financial statements of the Association for the period ended 31 December 31.12.2022.

18 Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements as at 31 December 2022 were approved by the Chairman of the Association and by the Board of Directors on June 30, 2023.