LUPUS FOUNDATION OF JAMAICA
28 FEBRUARY 2021

C O N T E N T S

STATEMENT 1

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS

LUPUS FOUNDATION OF JAMAICA

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of Lupus Foundation of Jamaica set out on statements II to VI which comprise the statement of financial position as at February 28, 2021 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at February 28, 2021, and of its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized-Entities (IFRS for SME), and the Jamaican Companies Act.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted the audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs).

My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of the Business in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs).This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT – Cont'd

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My 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 my 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, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 Business's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 Company ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company 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 presents a true and fair view.

II. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT – [illegible]

[illegible] regarding the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's [illegible] ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and [illegible] using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or [illegible] 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 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 judgment 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 business's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If 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 business 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 AUDITORS' REPORT – Cont'd

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of my audit.

In my opinion, proper accounting records have been kept, so far as appears from my examination of those records, and the accompanying financial statements, which are agreement therewith, give the information required by the Jamaican Companies Act, in the manner required.

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CYERENE GILBERT
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

March 14, 2023

STATEMENT II

LUPUS FOUNDATION OF JAMAICA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2021

	Notes	2021 $	2020 $
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	660,760	843,561
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Trade and Other Receivables	5	596,806	220,179
Withholding tax recoverable		543,105	525,108
Cash and cash equivalents	6	3,647,368	3,581,862
		4,787,279	4,327,149
TOTAL ASSETS		**5,448,039**	**5,170,710**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
General fund		4,950,059	4,646,664
		4,950,059	4,646,664
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables and Accruals	7	488,287	524,046
Bank overdraft		9,693	-
		497,980	524,046
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**5,448,039**	**5,170,710**

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

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Chairman Managing Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT III

LUPUS FOUNDATION OF JAMAICA
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

	Notes	2021 $	2020 $
INCOME			
Membership fees and donations		77,320	56,700
Interest on deposits and investments		72,026	74,102
Donations		1,240,641	1,491,775
Merchandise		71,100	56,850
Symposium Income		1,890,640	1,002,450
Lupus Awareness month		421,884	580,322
Miscellaneous income		229,000	133,989
Exchange Gain		23,658	6,759
		4,026,269	3,402,947
EXPENDITURE			
Administrative and other expenses	12	3,497,932	4,505,805
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		528,337	(1,102,858)

STATEMENT IV

LUPUS FOUNDATION OF JAMAICA
MOVEMENT IN ACCUMULATED FUND
28 FEBRUARY 2021

	GENERAL FUND	Total
	$	$
Balance at March 1st 2019	5,749,522	5,749,522
Movements during the year	(1,102,858)	(1,102,858)
Balance at 28 February 2020	4,646,664	4,646,664
Adjustment	(224,942)	(224,942)
Movements during the year	528,337	528,337
Balance at 28 February 2021	4,950,059	4,950,059

STATEMENT V

LUPUS FOUNDATION OF JAMAICA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

	2021	2020
	$	$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	528,337	(1,102,858)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	182,802	170,312
Interest received	(72,026)	(75,843)
Prior year adjustment	(224,942)	-
Foreign exchange gain	23,658	6,759
	437,829	(1,001,630)
OPERATING SURPLUS BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES:		
Increase in receivable	(376,627)	(134,724)
Increase in withholding tax	(17,997)	
Increase in payables	(35,759)	108,777
Bank overdraft	9,693	-
Cash generated from operations	17,139	(1,027,577)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Interest received	72,025	75,843
Foreign exchange gain	(23,658)	(6,759)
Net Cash provided by investing activities	48,367	69,084
INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	65,506	(958,493)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT START OF YEAR	3,581,862	4,540,355
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	3,647,368	3,581,862

The notes on statement VI form an integral part of the financial statements.

LUPUS FOUNDATION OF JAMAICA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
28 FEBRUARY 2021

1. **IDENTIFICATION:**

The company was incorporated in Jamaica,not having a share capital and is limited by guarantee. Its main objects are;

a) To encourage development of research programmes designed to dscover the causes of ,and to improve the methods of treating, diagnosing, curing and preventing Lupus Erythematosus.

b) To promote a programme of general education designed to increase public appreciation and understanding of the social and human costs and burdens imposed by Lupus Erythematosus and to give those who have Lupus Erythematosus a better understanding of their condition

The company was exempt from Income Tax by the Minister of Finance on February 16,2009 and was duly registered as a charity.

2. **REPORTING CURRENCY:**

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ('the functional currency'). These financial statements are presented in Jamaican dollars, which is considered the company's functional and presentation currency.

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:**

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. The policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

(a) Basis of preparation.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. They are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-Sized Entities(IFRS for SMEs).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the

process of applying the company's accounting policies. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ

from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of Judgement, complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements.

(b) Foreign currency transaction.

Foreign currency transaction are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated to Jamaican dollars using the closing rate as at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising from the settlement of transactions at rates different from those at the dates of the transactions and unrealized foreign exchange differences on unsettled foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

LUPUS FOUNDATION OF JAMAICA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
28 FEBRUARY 2021

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONT'D:**

(c) **Property, plant and equipment**
Items of property, plant and equipment are recorded at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the items can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit and loss during financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on assets under construction does not commence until they are complete and available for use. Depreciation on all other items of property, plant and equipment is calculated on the straight-line basis at annual rates estimated to write off the carrying value of the assets over the period of their estimated useful lives. The expected useful lives of the other property, plant and equipment are as follows.

Furnitire & fixtures	10%
Equipment	20%

(d) **Income recognition:**
Income from membership fees,donations and contributions are accounted for on a cash basis. Investment Income is recorded on the accruals basis.

(e) **Receivables**
Receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less any appropriate provision for estimated irrecoverable amounts. A provision is established for irrecoverable amounts when there is objective evidence that amounts due under the original payments terms will not be collected.

(f) **Cash and cash equivalents**
Cash and cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short term commitments rather than for investments or other purposes. For an investment to qualify it must be convertible to a known amount of cash and be subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. An investment normally qualifies as a cash equivalent when it has a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

(g) **Payables**
Payables are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

LUPUS FOUNDATION OF JAMAICA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
28 FEBRUARY 2021

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONT'D:**

(h) **Financial Instruments**
Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value plus transactions costs.

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

Financial assets
For the purpose of subsequent measurement, the company classifies its financial assets as receivables.

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 amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

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. A provision for doubtful debt is recognized when there is an indication that the debt is impaired. Impairment of trade receviables are presented within 'other operating expenses'.

Financial liabilities
The company's financial liabilities include payables.
Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss, that are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss.

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within 'financial income'.

(i) **Impairment**
The company's assets are subject to impairment testing. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating unit). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level.

Individual assets or cash-generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair values, reflecting market conditions less costs to sell and value in use based on an internal discounted cash flow evaluation. All assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist.

LUPUS FOUNDATION OF JAMAICA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
28 FEBRUARY 2021

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:

	Furniture & Fixtures	Equipment	Total
	$		$
At Cost -			
At 1st March 2019	1,331,248	185,934	1,517,182
At 29 February 2020	1,331,248	185,934	1,517,182
At 28 February 2021	1,331,248	185,934	1,517,182
Depreciation -			
At 1st March 2019	355,380	147,929	503,309
Charge for the year	133,125	37,187	170,312
At 29 February 2020	488,505	185,116	673,621
Charge for the year	181,984	817	182,801
At 28 February 2021	670,489	185,933	856,422
Net book value -			
At 28 February 2021	**660,759**	**1**	**660,760**
At 29 February 2020	**842,743**	**818**	**843,561**

LUPUS FOUNDATION OF JAMAICA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
28 FEBRUARY 2021

5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES:

	2021	2020
	$	$
Other	596,806	220,179
Total	596,806	220,179

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS;

	2021	2020
	$	$
Jamaica Money Market Brokers	2,336,710	2,290,400
NCB Investments	544,863	539,778
Foreign currency account	177,933	406,327
Current account	-	54,260
Victoria Mutual Building Society	409,062	211,097
Undeposited Funds	154,800	72,000
Petty cash	24,000	8,000
	3,647,368	3,581,862

7. PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS:

	2021	2020
	$	$
Accounts Payables	488,287	524,046
Total	488,287	524,046

8. STATUTORY DISCLOSURE:

Trading Profit/(Loss) is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	2021	2020
	$	$
Depreciation	182,802	170,312
Interest	(72,026)	(75,843)

LUPUS FOUNDATION OF JAMAICA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
28 FEBRUARY 2021

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one enterprise or a financial liability or equity instruments of another enterprise. For the purpose of the financial statements, financial assets have been determined to include cash resources, and accounts receivables. Financial liabilities include bank overdraft and accounts payables.

(a) Interest rate risk-
Interest rate risk is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instrument because of a change in market interest rates. It arises when there is a mismatch between interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities which are subject to interest rate adjustments within a specified period. It can be reflected as a loss of future net interest income and or a loss of current market values. Interest rate risk is managed by holding primary fixed rate financial instruments.

(b) Foreign currency risk -
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.
The company is exposed to foreign currency risk on transactions that are undertaken in foreign currencies. The company ensures that the net foreign currency exposure is kept to an acceptable level and there are net foreign currency assets at the statement of financial position.

(c) Credit risk -
The company faces credit risk in respect of its receivables and cash and cash equivalents. However, this risk is controlled by close monitoring of these assets by the company. In addition, cash and cash equivalents are maintained with licensed financial institutions considered to be stable. The maximum credit risk faced by the company is the total of these balances reflected in the financial statements.

Classes of financial assets - carrying amounts.

	2021	2020
	$	$
Trade and other receivables	596,806	220,179
Cash and cash equivalents	3,647,368	3,581,862
	4,244,174	3,802,041

(d) Liquidity risk -
Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting its commitments associated with financial liabilities.

The company manages its liquidity risk by carefully monitoring its cash outflow needs for day-to-day business and maintaining an appropriate level of resources in liquid or near liquid form to meet its needs. The company maintains cash and savings deposits for up to 30-days periods to meet its liquidity requirements.

The company's financial liabilities comprise other payables. These amounts are as follows;

	2021 Within 12 months	2020 Within 12 months
	$	$
Other payables	488,287	524,046
Total	488,287	524,046

LUPUS FOUNDATION OF JAMAICA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
28 FEBRUARY 2021

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CONT'D:

(e) Fair value disclosure:

Due to their short-term nature, the amounts reflected in the financial statements for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables and payables are considered to approximate to their respective fair value. Additionally, the cost of monitary assets and liabilities have been appropriately adjusted to affect the estimated losses on realisation or discounts on settlement.

10. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No significant event have occurred since the statement of financial position date, which would materially affect the financial statements.

11. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY CATEGORY:

The carrying amount of the company's financial assets and liabilities are recognised at the end of the reporting period under review may also be categorised as follows:

	2021 $	2020 $
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Financial assets		
Trade and Other receivables	596,806	220,179
Withholding tax recoverable	543,105	525,108
Cash and cash equivalents	3,647,368	3,581,862
Total	4,787,279	4,327,149
Current liabilities at amortised cost		
Other liabilities	497,980	524,046
Total	497,980	524,046

STATEMENT VI.7

LUPUS FOUNDATION OF JAMAICA
SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES
28 FEBRUARY 2021

	2021	2020
	$	$
12 **EXPENSES**		
Accounting Fees	63,000	-
Advertising	-	325,978
Bank charges	34,966	14,355
Benefit performance	-	165,000
Compliance & registration fees	239,000	73,000
Depreciation	182,802	170,312
Electricity	181,979	164,005
Gratuity,Gifts & Florial Tributes	76,954	-
Information Technology	30,797	-
Legal and Professional Fees	87,000	186,875
Meeting expenses	-	687,065
Merchandise expenses	229,000	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	11,439
Office Rent	812,800	1,118,400
Office supplies & general expenses	-	52,978
Other Fundraising expenses	60,000	13,980
Postage	6,000	-
Printing & stationery	59,843	206,623
Professional fees	-	80,000
Repairs & maintenance	3,000	112,862
Salaries & related expenses	665,563	1,109,479
Security	80,088	-
Symposium expenses	615,000	-
Telephone	70,140	7,013
Travelling	-	3,300
World Lupus Day	-	3,141
	3,497,932	**4,505,805**