

Balkan Sunflowers Kosova-BSFK

Independent Auditor's Report and financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of the Balkan Sunflowers Kosova

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Balkan Sunflowers Kosova (from now on referred to as BSFK), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2016, and the statement of profit or loss, statement of changes in fund balances and statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, except for the below mentioned issues, the presented financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of BSFK as of December 31, 2016 and the results of its operation for the year then ended in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for qualified opinion

Deferred Revenues

The balance of deferred revenues as of 31 December 2015 was EUR 701. Considering that the organization did not have audited financial statements as of 31 December 2015 we could not assure ourselves for the accuracy of the initial balance of deferred revenues as of 01 January 2016.

VAT

The organization is registered to the Tax Administration of Kosovo and regularly declares Value Added Tax. The total amount of the Value Added Tax declared as of 31st December 2016 is EUR 33,868.14. This amount is not presented in the balance sheet.

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard and the internal controls that the management deems necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements without material misstatement due to fraud or error. For the financial statements preparation, management is responsible for assessing the organization's ability to sustainability in the future, disclosing, as necessary, future sustainability issues and using the accounting continuity principle unless management intends to liquidate the Organization or Interrupt the operation, or there is no other possible alternative than to do it. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization's financial reporting process.

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 total, 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 Organization'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 Organization'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 Organization to cease to continue as a going concern.

We 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 we identify during our audit.

ACA – Audit & Consulting Associates Prishtine, Kosovo May 2017

BALKAN SUNFLOWERS KOSOVA

Statement of Financial Position

For the year ended December 31, 2016

ASSETS	Notes	December 31, 2016 (in EUR)	Unaudited 'December 31, 2015 (in EUR)
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment Total non-current assets Current assets	5	28,207 28,207	<u> </u>
Current assets			
Accounts Receivable	6	-	7,600
Cash and bank balances	7	114,776	701
Total current assets		114,776	8,301
TOTAL ASSETS		142,983	8,301
LIABILITIES AND RESERVES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	8	4,500	7,600
Deferred Revenue	9	138,483	701
Total current liabilities		142,983	8,301
Reserves			
Opening Balance Equity		-	-
Retained surplus		-	-
Net (deficit)/surplus for the year		-	-
Total reserves			
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES		142,983	8,301

The financial statements have been signed in May, 2017 by:

Muhamet Arifi

Executive Director

Donjeta Krasniqi

Finance coordinator

BALKAN SUNFLOWERS KOSOVA Statement of Revenue and Expenditures For the year ended December 31, 2016

	Note	End Year 31 December 2016 (In EUR)
Incomes		
Incomes	13	263,225
Total income		263,225
Expenses		
Payroll expenses	14	175,203
Operations expenses	15	37,110
Utility expenses	16	4,382
Maintenance expenses	17	15,800
Fuel and travel expenses	18	4,555
Communication expenses	19	3,055
Activity expenses	20	22,078
Depreciation expense		1,043
		263,225

	Retained surplus (in EUR)	Net deficit/ surplus (in EUR)	Total Equity (in EUR)
Balance as at January 01, 2015			
Balance carried forward Net deficit/surplus for the year	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2015			
Balance as at January 01, 2016			
Balance carried forward	-	-	-
Net deficit/surplus for the year			-
Balance as at December 31, 2016			

BALKAN SUNFLOWERS KOSOVA Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended December 31, 2016

	(in EUR)	(in EUR)
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Deficit)/surplus for the year	-	
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation	1,043	
Amortizimi	-	-
Change in receivables	7,600	(7,600)
Change in payables	(3,100)	7,600
Change in deferred revenue	137,782	701
Net cash from operating activities	143,325	701
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(29,250)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(29,250)	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	114,075	701
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	701	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	114,776	701

1. INTRODUCTION

Balkan Sunflowers Kosova (hereafter called the "Organization" or "BSFK"), is a non-for-profit organization is established in accordance with Regulation No. 1999/22 of 04/L-057 on freedom of Association in Non-Governmental Organizations, approved from the Kosovo Assembly on 2011, under the registered number 5111260-1and Fiscal number 600055207.

Balkan Sunflowers is an international grassroots organisation, founded in 1999 to aid the Kosovar refugees. Volunteers from around the world saw the TV images of the war and refugee emergency. They wanted to help in ways that money could not. They believed that person-to-person contact with aid workers who came to work as friends and neighbors, might help restore community life in ways that emergency aid and political support alone could not. Balkan Sunflowers Kosova (BSFK) on the other hand is a local NGO registered on 18th January 2007, taking over responsibilities from international Balkan Sunflowers' Kosovo program. Balkan Sunflowers Kosova believes that volunteers – international and local – participating in community life, crucially promotes the ideals of a caring and open society.

Curent Balkan Sunflowers Kosova programs are: Learning Centers Network Program, School Mediation Program, KOSINT project, Kosovo Education and Employment Network project (KEEN), Education through Dialogue and Integration (EDI phase 2), Activating Cohesion and Tolerance (ACT), EU Support for the Implementation of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Strategy Phase 2- Education for Integration (EU SIMRAES 2), Integration of Socially Excluded Persons in Pilot Localities, Improving the Health Situation of Children and Adults from Roma, Ashkali, and Egyptian Communities. Balkan Sunflowers Kosova primary focus areas are Community, Human Dignity, and Children and Youth. Balkan Sunflowers Kosova, through the support of our donors, provided more than 100,000 hot meals to children participating in our Learning Centers Network program to date.

BALKAN SUNFLOWERS KOSOVA (BSFK) builds activist lives for social change. We inspire and engage in community action for human rights and dignity, working in education, health, culture, citizenship, employment, and respect for diversity.

Scope of work:

The protection of human rights; the social, emotional and intellectual development of all people in Kosovo; and the promotion of community empowerment - through developing and implementing programs for education, research, advocacy, arts, culture and other humane activities.

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2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

2.1 Standards and Interpretations effective in the current period

Below are presented the amendments to the existing standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee which are effective for the current period:

Standard	Description	Effective date
IFRS 5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations-Changes in methods of disposal	beginning on or after 1 January 2016
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures-Servicing Contracts and Applicability of the offsetting disclosures to condensed interim financial statements	beginning on or after 1 January 2016
IFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts	beginning on or after 1 January 2016
Amendment to IFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	beginning on or after 1 January 2016
Amendment to IFRS 11	Joint Arrangements	beginning on or after 1 January 2016
Amendment to IFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in other Entities	beginning on or after 1 January 2016
Amendment to IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements	beginning on or after 1 January 2016
Amendment to IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment	beginning on or after 1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 19	Employee Benefits	beginning on or after 1 January 2016
Amendment to IAS 27	Separate Financial Statements	beginning on or after 1 January 2016
Amendment to IAS 28	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	beginning on or after 1 January 2016
IAS 34	Interim Financial reporting- Disclosure of Information elsewhere in the interim	beginning on or after 1 January 2016

	financial report	
Amendment to IAS 38	Intangible Assets	beginning on or after 1 January 2016
Amendment to IAS 41	Agriculture-Bearer Plants	beginning on or after 1 January 2016
Amendment to different standards	Improvements to IFRS (2012- 2014 Cycle)-resulting from the annual improvement project of IFRS (IFRS 5, IFRS 7, IAS 19 and IAS 34) primarily with a view to remove inconsistencies and clarifying wording	annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016
Amendment to different standards	Improvements to IFRS (2010- 2012 Cycle) - The annual project resulting from improvements in quality of IFRS (IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 8, IFRS 13, IAS 16, IAS 24 and IAS 38) primarily with a view to remove inconsistencies and clarifying wording	beginning on or after 1 July 2014
Amendment to different standards	Improvements to IFRS (2011- 2013 Cycle)-resulting from the annual improvement project of IFRS (IFRS 1, IFRS 3, IFRS 13 and IAS 40) primarily with a view to remove inconsistencies and clarifying wording	annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014

2.2 Standards and interpretations in issue not yet effective

In these financial statements the following standards, revisions and interpretations were in issue but not yet effective:

Standard	Description	Effective date
IFRS 2	Classification and Measurement of Share- based Payment transactions	beginning on or after 1 January 2018

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IFRS 9	Financial Instruments	beginning on or after 1 January 2018
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	beginning on or after 1 January 2017
IFRS 16	Leases	beginning on or after 1 January 2019
Amendment IAS 12	Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses	beginning on or after 1 January 2017
Amendment IAS 7	Disclosure Initiative	beginning on or after 1 January 2017

The entity has elected not to adopt these standards, revisions and interpretations in advance of their effective dates. The entity anticipates that the adoption of these standards, revisions and interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements of the entity in the period of initial application.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards.

3.2 Basis of preparation

Financial Statements are prepared for reporting purposes in accordance with applicable International Financial Reporting Standards, and represent the entire picture that occurred in "BSFK" during 2016. Financial Statements are prepared on cash basis, based on which revenues and expenses are recognized at the time when either received or paid. The organization uses Quicken for preparation of financial statements.

3.3 Currency of presentation

The reporting currency of BSFK is the European Union currency unit Euro ("EUR"). The organization has five bank accounts, three in Pro Credit Bank and two in Raiffeisen Bank.

3.4 Significant accounting policies

A summary of the most significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements is presented below:

3.4.1 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand and at bank and in operating accounts at bank with an original maturity of three months or less.

3.4.2 Foreign currencies

The organization does not perform transactions in foreign currencies.

3.4.3 Revenue recognition

Revenues from grants are recognized as income on the period when received. At the end of the year the excess amount of revenues over expenses is treated as balance carried forward to the next period.

3.4.4 Property and equipment

BSFK presents all purchased made in 2016 assets in Statement of Financial position. Therefore they are capitalized and depreciated.

3.4.5 Expenses recognition

Expenses incurred for generation incomes are recognized in that period in cash basis.

3.4.6 Taxation

BSFK is established as a nongovernmental organization, therefore has responsibility and operates as an NGO under applicable Kosovo Laws.

3.4.7 Employee benefits

The organization makes no provision for and has no obligation for employee pensions over and above the contributions paid into the Kosovo Pension Savings Trust.

3.4.8 Critical judgments in applying the organization's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Organization's accounting policies, which are described in note 3 above, management has made no judgments that have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The organization has started registering purchase of assets in 2016. Therefore, the assets that are bought in 2016 are capitalized and depreciated.

	Vehicles	Total
At 1 January 2015	0	0
Additions	-	-
Disposals		-
At 31 December 2015	0	0
	_	-
At 1 January 2016	0	0
Additions	29,250	29,250
Disposals		-
At 31 December 2016	29,250	29,250
At 1 January 2016	0	0
Depreciation charge for the year	1,043	1,043
Disposals		_
At 31 December 2016	1,043	1,043
At 31 December 2016	28,207	28,207
At 31 December 2015	0	0

6. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

During this period "BSFK" had five bank accounts, three in Pro Credit Bank and two of them in Raiffeisen Bank. All bank accounts are in Euro currency.

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	
	(in EUR)	(in EUR)	
Cash on Hand	-	-	
Cash on Bank	114,776	701	
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	114,776	701	

7. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLES

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in EUR)	(in EUR)
Accounts receivable-from donor	-	7,600
Total Accounts Receivable	-	7,600

8. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in EUR)	(in EUR)
Accounts payable-private person	-	7,600
Accounts payable-car purchase	4,500	-
Total Accounts Payable	4,500	7,600

9. DEFERRED REVENUES

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in EUR)	(in EUR)
Porticus	52,990	-
Royal Norwegian Embassy	16,183	-
Diakonia	(4,673)	-
ADA-Edi 2	44,739	-
EU-SIMRAES II	15,631	-
Unicef	3,182	-
KEEN	9,915	-
ISSA	74	-
PIN	500	
PRECEDE	(3,086)	-
Other	3,028	701
Total Deferred Revenue	138,483	701

In the table below are presented incomes that are recognized in 2016 and the unspent amount is represented as a deferred revenue.

EUR	Porticus	Royal Norwegian Embassy	Diakonia	ADA-EDI 2	EU- SIMRAES II	Unicef	KEEN	ISSA	PIN	PRECEED	Teres des Homes	Other	Total
Balance at 31 December 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						701
Additions in 2016	69,985	29,350	25,000	88,701	36,217	7,970	19,669	3,498	72,441	22,510	7,000	18,618	400,957 - - - -
Income recognized in 2016	(16,995)	(13,166)	(29,673)	(43,962)	(20,585)	(4,788)	(9,753)	(3,424)	(71,941)	(25,595)	(7,000)	(15,298)	- (263,225)
Balance at 31 December 2016	52,990	16,183	(4,673)	44,739	15,631	3,182	9,915	74	500	(3,086)	(0)	3,320	138,483

13. INCOMES

December 31, 2016

(in EUR)

Portiucs	16,995
People in need	71,941
Royal Norwegian Embassy	13,166
Diakonia	29,673
ADA-Edi 2 Project	43,962
EU-SIMRAES II	20,585
Unicef	4,788
Terres des homes	7,000
KEEN	9,753
PRECEDE	25,595
ISSA	3,424
Other incomes	16,341
Total grant income	263,225

14. PAYROLL EXPENSE

	December 31, 2016
	(in EUR)
Salaries	175,203
Total payroll expenses	175,203

15. OPERATING EXPENSE

	December 31, 2016	
	(in EUR)	
Rent	10,663	
Supplies	2,603	
Refreshments	9,160	
Auditing	500	
Other operations expenses	14,184	
Total operations expenses	37,110	

16. UTILITIES EXPENSE

	December 31, 2016
	(in EUR)
Electricity, water	2,172
Heating	2,209
Total utility expenses	4,382

17. MAINTENANCE EXPENSE

	December 31, 2016
	(in EUR)
Office	6,961
Vehicle	8,839
Total maintenance expenses	15,800

18. FUEL AND TRAVEL EXPENSE

	December 31, 2016	
	(in EUR)	
Fuel	1,357	
Taxi	1,839	
Airplane ticket	1,359	
Total fuel and travel expenses	4,555	

19. COMMUNACATION EXPENSE

	December 31, 2016	
	(in EUR)	
Telephone Land Line/Fax	1,291	
Internet	1,306	
Web Maintenace	457	
Total communication expenses	3,055	

20. ACTIVITY EXPENSE

	December 31, 2016	
	(in EUR)	
Education materials	15,505	
Children's activity	3,338	
Surveys	3,235	
Total Activity expenses	22,078	

21. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions as defined by IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures". In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

22. RISK MANAGEMENT

12.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. BSFK is not exposed to credit risk in respect of Grant receivable from its Donors.

12.2 Interest rate risk

The organization is not exposed to interest rate risk as they do not have any borrowings or placements.

12.3 Foreign exchange risk

BSFK is not exposed to foreign exchange risk as transactions are undertaken in local currency. BSFK does not speculate in or engage in the trading of derivative financial instruments.

12.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. BSFK is committed monitor its liquidity on a periodic basis in order to manage its obligations as and when they shall become due.

23. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no subsequent events that would require either adjustments or additional disclosures in the financial statements.