

# International Society of Blood Transfusion Financial Statements 31 March 2023

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# **Balance Sheet**

# As of 31 March 2023 and 2022

After result appropriation

	Ref	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
In euros			
Assets			
Cash	3	2,827,796	2,803,437
Accounts receivable	4	0	31,250
Other current assets	5	350,895	90,379
Total assets		3,178,691	2,925,066
Liabilities and Accumulated Surplus			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	6	70,403	96,612
Income tax liability	15	42,549	0
Deferred income	7	822,288	65,906
Donation payable to ISBT Foundation	15	0	136,388
Total liabilities		935,240	298,906
Accumulated Surplus	8	2,243,451	2,626,160
Total liabilities and accumulated surplus		3,178,691	2,925,066

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

	Ref	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
In euros			
Income			
Membership fees		94,811	124,741
Congresses	9	107,258	362,986
Vox Sanguinis royalties		165,015	228,702
Corporate partnership		271,667	233,750
Advertising income		21,790	26,325
Interest income		2,420	0
		662,961	976,504
Support			
Donation	10	20,402	16,689
Total income and support		683,363	993,193
Expenses			
Cost of membership benefits	11	62,880	105,079
Personnel expenses	12	495,276	432,295
Professional expenses	13	112,567	65,752
Promotion expenses		62,090	102,351
Travel expenses		89,628	357
Office expenses		108,638	82,831
Other expenses		15,373	6,386
Total expenses		946,452	795,051
Central office result		-263,089	198,142
Projects and activities	14	77,071	61,803
Result before taxes		-340,160	136,339
Income tax expense	15	-42,549	0
Donation to ISBT Foundation	15	0	-136,388
Net Result		-382,709	-49
Appropriation of Net Result			
Appropriated to Accumulated Surplus	10	-382,709	-49

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

For the year ended 31 March 2023

#### Note 1 General

The International Society of Blood Transfusion (ISBT or the Society), is a society organized under the laws of the Netherlands and is listed under number 34205247 in the Netherlands Trade Register in Amsterdam. A scientific society that was founded in 1935, it has since that time grown in to an international society where transfusion medicine professionals from across the globe come together and do the one thing they do best: share knowledge to enhance transfusion practice. This is achieved by providing opportunities for advancing knowledge and education and advocacy for the welfare of blood donors and transfusion recipients.

The Society is governed by a Board of Directors elected by the membership. The Board of Directors consists of the Executive Committee and nine Regional Directors. All Board members serve voluntarily. The ISBT has not provided any board members with loans, advances or financial guarantees of any kind. During the year ended 31 March 2023, the Society had an average of seven employees (31 March 2022: six).

The Society's Board of Directors are volunteers from the medical and scientific community who provide valuable assistance to the Society in the development of strategy, policies and programs, and in the evaluation of research awards and grants. The Society has adopted a conflict of interest policy whereby its Board members are required to abstain from participating or otherwise attempting to influence decisions in which they have a personal, professional, or business interest.

The Society has a long-term partnership with the Foundation of the International Society of Blood Transfusion (Foundation). The objectives of the Foundation are aligned with ISBT's mission, to enhance transfusion medicine by expanding knowledge and education on blood transfusion medicine, transfusion science, blood banking and related disciplines. The Foundation utilizes the annual donations from the ISBT to provide financial support for conferences and other educational activities which are organised by national or regional blood transfusion societies or institutions.

The Foundation is served by an Advisory Committee who review applications for financial support from across the world. The Foundation is managed by a board consisting of a minimum of five and a maximum of seven persons, two of which are Board members of the ISBT. The remaining Foundation board members are elected by the Board of the ISBT. All Foundation board members serve voluntarily.

Both the Society and the Foundation are registered as charities (*Algemeen Nut Beoogde Instelling* or *ANBI*) in the Netherlands.

The Report of the Board of Directors can be found on the ISBT website.

For the year ended 31 March 2023

# Note 2 Significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the Netherlands (RJk, and in particular RJk C1). Such policies have been applied consistently for all periods presented. The financial statements are presented in euros.

# 2.1 Basis of preparation

The ISBT's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost method.

In applying the principles and policies for drawing up the financial statements, the directors of ISBT make different estimates and judgments that may be essential to the amounts disclosed in the financial statements. If it is necessary in order to provide the transparency required under RJk C1, the nature of these estimates and judgments, including related assumptions, is disclosed in the notes to the relevant financial statement item.

# 2.2 Financial instruments

Financial instruments include both primary financial instruments, such as receivables and liabilities, as well as financial derivatives. The ISBT does not use financial derivatives.

All financial instruments are initially valued at fair value. After initial recognition, financial instruments are valued as follows:

Accounts receivables are valued at amortised cost price, which approximates their fair value. They are presented net of an allowance for amounts considered unlikely to be collected. The allowance is included in Other expenses.

Accounts payable are valued at amortised cost price, which approximates their fair value.

# 2.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents represent bank balances and deposits with terms of less than twelve months. Cash and cash equivalents are valued at nominal value.

# 2.4 Revenue recognition

Membership in the Society is voluntary. To the extent membership fees are collected, they are recognised net of VAT in the membership period to which they relate. Fees paid by members in advance of the membership period are reported as deferred membership revenue. Other revenue is shown net of VAT when applicable and discounts. It is recognised in the period in which it is earned.

Revenue from Congresses represents the ISBT's share of the congress' results, net of fees paid to the congress organiser and the amount shared with the local organising committee. The ISBT's share is 70% of the net result after the ISBT recovers its costs.

For the year ended 31 March 2023

Donations are recognised when they are received.

# 2.5 Expenses

Expenses are recognized in the period to which they relate.

# 2.6 Personnel expenses

Employee benefits are charged to the income statement in the period in which the employee services are rendered and, to the extent not already paid, are recognized as a liability on the balance sheet. Insurance premiums to cover disability risk, including premiums that are directly attributable to individual claims are recognized in the periods in which they are due.

The ISBT has a pension scheme for its employees which are financed by payments to a pension administrator. Pension premiums are recorded as an expense and recognized in the periods in which they are due. Prepaid contributions are reported as an asset if this results in a repayment or a reduction in future payments. Contributions that are not yet paid are included as a liability in the balance sheet.

# 2.7 Projects and activities

The Society sets aside funds each year to support projects and activities in the area of blood transfusion. In the case of lump-sum awards and prizes, or general sponsorship, the expense and related liability are recognised when the recipients are notified of their awards. Working party expenses are recognised in the period to which they relate and are presented in the income statement net of any associated revenue.

General sponsorship of working party activities is recognised in the period in which it is received. Revenue associated with working party events, such as workshops, is recognised when the events take place.

# 2.8 Income tax expense

Income tax expense is calculated based on the result before tax in the income statement, taking account of the losses available for set-off from previous financial years and exempt profit components and after the addition of non-deductible costs.

For the year ended 31 March 2023

# **Note 3 Cash**

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
In euros		
Cash in current accounts	553,546	179,460
Cash in savings accounts	2,260,222	2,609,949
Restricted cash	14,028	14,028
	2,827,796	2,803,437

Restricted cash is an escrow account required as security by the lessor of the Society's office space.

# Note 4 Accounts receivable

At 31 March 2022, accounts receivable consists of a single debtor.

# Note 5 Other current assets

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
In euros		
Prepaid assets	54,799	28,037
Accrued income	37,939	51,000
VAT	1,016	8,842
Congress assets	257,141	2,500
	350,895	90,379

The accrued income represents an estimate of Vox Sanguinis royalties due to the Society over the first three months of the calendar year. In making this estimate, the Society considers information provided to it by the Vox Sanguinis publisher.

Congress assets represent primarily deposits paid for congress venues and other similar expenses for upcoming congresses.

For the year ended 31 March 2023

# Note 6 Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
In euros		
Accrued liabilities	39,246	63,058
Employee related liabilities	26,583	22,054
Accounts payable	4,394	4,838
Other payables	180	6,662
	70,403	96,612

# Note 7 Deferred income

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
In euros		
Deferred congress revenue	752,540	0
Deferred membership	54,008	40,906
Deferred corporate partnership	10,000	25,000
Deferred advertising	5,740	0
	822,288	65,906

Deferred income represents congress revenue, membership fees and partnership revenue paid in advance of the period to which it relates. All such deferred revenue will be recognized in the following year.

# Note 8 Accumulated surplus

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
In euros		
Balance at 1 April	2,626,160	2,626,209
Net result	-382,709	-49
Balance at 31 March	2,243,451	2,626,160

The ISBT's accumulated surplus is not subject to any restrictions nor have any stipulations been imposed upon it by third parties.

For the year ended 31 March 2023

# **Note 9 Congresses**

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
In euros		
Virtual 2022	107,258	0
In Focus	0	289,874
32 <sup>nd</sup> Regional Congress (Brisbane)	0	-4,251
36 <sup>th</sup> International Congress (Barcelona)	0	77,363
	107,258	362,986

At 31 March 2021, the Barcelona venue had agreed to refund the Society EUR 77,363 in facility deposits. Due to the uncertainty of collecting the refund, no amount was recognised at the time. In July 2021, the venue refunded the facility deposits.

As both the Virtual 2022 and In Focus congresses were virtual, there were no local organizing committees involved. In addition, the Society agreed with the local organizing committees of Brisbane and Barcelona that the Society would bear the full financial responsibility of the cancelled congresses. Consequently, the congress results for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 2022 represent 100% of the result.

# **Note 10 Donations**

The Society received a donation from the International Council for Commonality in Blood Banking Automation to support the further development of ISBT Education.

Note 11 Cost of membership benefits

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
In euros		
ISBT Education	13,335	28,658
Vox Sanguinis	16,882	38,652
Transfusion Today	31,223	33,488
Webinar	1,440	4,281
	62,880	105,079

Principal membership benefits include access to ISBT Education and subscriptions to Vox Sanguinis (the Society's scientific journal) and Transfusion Today (the Society's quarterly magazine).

For the year ended 31 March 2023

**Note 12 Personnel expenses** 

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
In euros		
Salaries	387,115	309,217
Payroll taxes	58,139	46,568
Pension contributions	28,587	22,800
Disability insurance premiums	17,331	11,501
Temporary help	27,022	40,256
Wage subsidy	-29,258	0
Other expenses	6,340	1,953
	495,276	432,295

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Society established a defined contribution pension plan for its staff. Under the terms of the pension plan, the Society's pension liability is limited to its monthly pension premium. At 31 March 2023 and 2022, there are no pension premiums outstanding.

**Note 13 Professional expenses** 

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
In euros		
Administration services	43,000	34,000
Legal and advisory	44,583	9,573
Audit and accounting fees	11,861	9,169
Election services	4,707	8,138
Other expenses	8,416	4,872
	112,567	65,752

For the year ended 31 March 2023

Note 14 Projects and activities

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
In euros		
Working Party Sponsorship		
Cellular Therapies	24,500	0
Granulocyte Immunobiology	4,500	0
	29,000	0
Working Party Expenditures		
Red Cell Immunogenetics and Terminology	48,000	45,000
Cellular Therapies	16,340	0
Clinical Transfusion	7,483	0
Granulocyte Immunobiology	1,272	0
Rare Donors	943	0
Donors and Donations	869	0
	74,907	45,000
Vox Sanguinis Best Paper Prize	5,000	5,000
Award for Developing Countries	11,600	0
Jean Julliard Prize	5,000	0
Sponsorship	1,425	0
ITRYIT Program	8,139	11,803
	31,164	16,803
	77,071	61,803

ISBT Working Parties are topic-driven groups where members can actively discuss their work with likeminded colleagues from around the globe. Each working party has a formal committee structure. All members serve voluntarily.

The Cellular Therapies and Granulocyte Immunobiology working parties held workshops for which contributions collected from participants were greater than the cost of the workshops.

Every year the Standing Committee on Vox Sanguinis and the Editorial Board grant a scientific award, the "Vox Sanguinis Best Paper Prize" for the best original paper that has been published in Vox Sanguinis in the previous calendar year.

The ISBT Award for Developing Countries is given to a blood service or centre from low or medium human development index countries that has made a significant contribution in strengthening blood transfusion practice within the country. The winner is sponsored to attend an International Congress of

For the year ended 31 March 2023

the ISBT and organise an education symposium. It is awarded every two years at an International Congress.

The Jean Julliard prize recognises clinicians or scientists who are less than 40 years of age and have a noteworthy portfolio of recent published work contributing to advances in transfusion medicine. The prize, which was created to honour the first Secretary General of the ISBT, is awarded every two years at an International Congress.

The Training in Research for Young Investigators (ITRYIT) Program is led by members of the TTID and Clinical Transfusion Working Parties. Expenditures were primarily for research grants.

# Note 15 Income taxes and Donation to ISBT Foundation

Under an agreement with the Dutch tax authorities that ended on 31 March 2022, the Society was exempt from income taxes provided within six months of its year-end it donates its fiscal result to the ISBT Foundation. At 31 March 2022, the Society had met its required contribution requirement.

Beginning with the financial year ended 31 March 2023, the Society is subject to income tax on its result. Furthermore, as a result of ending its previous agreement, the Society's Flexible Risk Reserve of EUR 559,225 (which is included in the Society's accumulated surplus) became subject to income tax. The tax liability can be reduced by losses incurred up to the year ending 31 March 2027. The tax liability at 31 March 2023 is based on the remaining taxable amount of the Flexible Risk Reserve at the current tax rate of 19%.

The Society's tax expense for the year ended 31 March 2023 consists of the following:

In euros	
Tax on Flexible Risk Reserve	106,253
2023 income tax benefit	-63,704
	42,549

The reconciliation between the Society's statutory tax expense and its effective tax expense is as follows:

In euros	
Result before taxes	-340,160
Tax benefit based on statutory tax rate of 19%	-64,630
Non-deductible expenses	926
Tax on Flexible Risk Reserve	106,253
	42,549

For the year ended 31 March 2023

# Note 16 Commitments and contingencies

The Society rents its office space under a lease that runs through 31 December 2026. Future minimum lease payments (before annual inflation adjustments) through 31 December 2026 are as follows:

In euros	
Less than one year	60,879
Between one and five years	167,417
Over five years	0
	228,296

Rent expense recognized for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 2022 was EUR 55,086 and EUR 52,108, respectively.

# Note 17 Subsequent events

The Board have evaluated all events and transactions subsequent to 31 March 2022 through 24 May 2023, the date these financial statements were issued. No events or transactions were identified that require recognition or disclosure in these financial statements.

7 June 2023

The Board of Directors



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: The Board of Directors of The International Society of Blood Transfusion

# A. Report on the audit of the financial statements 2022-2023 included in the annual report

# Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 of The International Society of Blood Transfusion based in Amsterdam.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of The International Society of Blood Transfusion as at 31 March 2023 and of its result for 2022-2023 in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting RJk C1 Not-for-profit organisations' of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

The financial statements comprise:

- 1. the balance sheet as at 31 March 2023;
- 2. the profit and loss account for 2022-2023; and
- 3. the notes comprising of a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

# Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of The International Society of Blood Transfusion in accordance with the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

# B. Report on the other information included in the annual report

The annual report contains other information, in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The Board of Directors of the Society is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including financial summary in accordance with RJk C1 'Not-for-profit organisations' of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

# C. Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

# Responsibilities of The Board of Directors of the Society for the financial statements

The Board of Directors of the Society is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting RJk C1 Not-for-profit organizations' of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board. Furthermore, The Board of Directors of the Society is responsible for such internal control as The Board of Directors of the Society determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, The Board of Directors of the Society is responsible for assessing the Society's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, The Board of Directors of the Society should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting, unless The Board of Directors of the Society either intends to liquidate the Society or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors of the Society should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the Society's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

The Board of Directors of the Society is responsible for overseeing the Society's financial reporting process.

# Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

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. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included among others:

- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining 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;
- obtaining 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;
- evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by The Board of Directors of the Society;
- concluding on the appropriateness of the Board'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 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 a Society to cease to continue as a going concern.

- evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 findings in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Amstelveen, June 7, 2023

GT Bunck Accountants Belastingadviseurs

Original signed by A.M.E. Stevens AA