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The British Virgin Islands Football Association

Audited Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2023

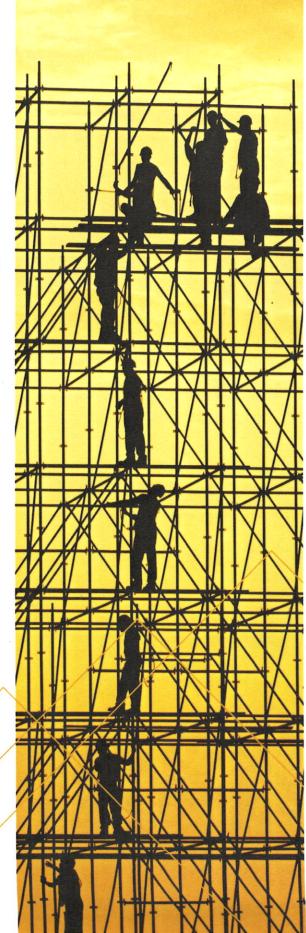


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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of The British Virgin Island Football Association (the "Association"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023, and the statement of activities, statement of changes in unrestricted net assets, and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Association as at December 31, 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We did not observe the physical counting of inventories at the beginning of the year. Furthermore, we did not observe the physical counting of inventories at the end of the year. We were unable to satisfy ourselves by alternative means concerning the inventory quantities held at December 31, 2023. Since opening inventories enter into the determination of financial performance and cash flows, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments might have been necessary in respect of recorded or unrecorded inventories, and profits reported in the statement of comprehensive income and net cash flows from operating activities reported in the statement of cash flows. Inventories were presented in the statements of financial position at US\$16,025 and US\$10,129 respectively as at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Association in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Code of Ethics), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Association'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 Association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Association'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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional 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 Association'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 Association'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 Association to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with 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.

Crowe (BVI) Limited

Crowe (BVI) Limited

July 23, 2024

Road Town, Tortola, BVI

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

(Amounts in United States Dollars)

	Note	2023	2022
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property and Equipment	5.	176,493	232,338
Security Deposits		7,077	7,077
Total Non-Current Assets		183,570	239,415
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents		399,155	814,060
Inventory		16,025	10,129
Other receivables		17,975	6,409
Prepayments		2,432	2,432
Due from Related Parties	6.	664,294	667,715
Total Current Assets		1,099,881	1,500,745
TOTAL ASSETS		1,283,451	1,740,160
NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Net Assets			
Benevolent Fund	7.	40,415	43,039
Unrestricted Net Assets		1,132,335	1,649,622
Total Net Assets		1,172,750	1,692,661
TOTAL EQUITY		1,172,750	1,692,661
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	8.	110,701	47,499
Total Liabilities		110,701	47,499
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,283,451	1,740,160

APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL:

President: A MODON

Treasurer

Date: 24/7/24

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

(Amounts in United States Dollar)

	Note	2023	2022
REVENUES			,
Financial Assistance	9.	1,908,000	337,095
Caribbean Football Union- TV Rights		-	40,468
Miscellaneous Income	10.	37,780	31,777
Total Revenues		1,945,780	409,340
EXPENSES			
Bad debts		3,122	38,778
Bank Charges		6,006	2,743
Club Development		96,000	-
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments	5.	76,590	74,236
Donations		3,315	300
Infrastructure		36,787	44,430
Marketing and Media		16,283	7,256
Men's Competitions		156,093	148,514
Motor Vehicle Expenses		47,539	34,415
National Team Competitions		994,248	992,130
Office Expenses		98,476	62,624
Planning and Administration		212,873	164,972
Rent		74,120	35,045
Salaries and Related Costs		411,283	280,076
Scholarships and Training		35,912	70,690
Uniform and Equipment		20,705	95,647
Women's Football Program		21,693	6,670
Youth Football Program		152,021	121,665
Total Expenses		2,463,066	2,180,191
Decrease in Unrestricted Net Assets for the year		(517,286)	(1,770,851)

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

(Amounts in United States Dollar)

	2023	2022
Unrestricted net assets at the beginning of the year	1,649,622	3,470,473
Transfer to Benevolent Equity Fund	-	(50,000)
Decrease in Unrestricted Net Assets	(517,286)	(1,770,851)
Unrestricted net assets at the end of the year	1,132,335	1,649,622

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

(Amounts in United States Dollar)

	2023	2022
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities Net Comprehensive Income	(517,287)	(1,770,851)
Adjustments to reconcile net comprehensive income to net cash flow from operating activities:		
Depreciation and Amortization Bad Debts Written-off	76,590 3,122	74,236 -
Operating income before working capital changes	(437,575)	(1,696,615)
Decrese (increase) in: Prepayments	_	34,330
Other Receivables	(12,284)	(5,604)
Due from Related Parties	300	(6,617)
Inventory	(5,896)	86,069
Security Deposits	-	(5,240)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Trade and Other Payables	63,201	12,597
Due to Related Parties	-	(500)
Net cash flows from operating activities	(392,254)	(1,581,580)
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities		
Purchase of Property and Equipment	(27,010)	(81,339)
	6,983	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(20,027)	(81,339)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities Use of Benevolent Fund	(2,624)	(8,300)
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,624)	(8,300)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(1,671,219)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	814,060	2,485,279
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	399,155	814,060

(Amounts in United States Dollar)

1. Corporate Information

The British Virgin Islands Football Association (the "Association"), incorporated in the British Virgin Islands under the Companies Act, Cap 285, is a Association limited by guarantee, and does not have share capital.

The Association is a non-profit organization engaged in the administration, organization, development and promotion of football within the British Virgin Islands. The Association achieves this objective by sponsoring men, women and youth leagues on a national level through the assistance of Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA). Effort is also placed in the promotion of football programs in the various schools throughout the territory.

2. Summary of Material Accounting and Financial Reporting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Association have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (US\$), which is the Association's functional and presentation currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest dollar, except when otherwise indicated.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), which comprise standards issued or adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board and interpretations by the Standing Interpretations Committee.

Financial Instruments

The Association recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when, the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The classification of financial assets and financial liabilities depends on the purpose for which these are acquired and whether they are quoted in an active market. The Management determines the classification of financial assets and financial liabilities at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such designation at the end of each reporting period.

Specifically, the following financial assets and liabilities of the Association are measured in accordance with the preceding policy as follows:

- Cash is carried in the statement of financial position at face amount.
- Trade payables are based on normal credit terms and do not bear interest, are stated at their original invoice amounts.
- Other receivables and payables including receivables from and payable to related parties are measured at the expected cash considerations to be received or paid.

(Amounts in United States Dollar)

At the end of each financial reporting period, the carrying amounts of financial assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that the amounts are not recoverable. If so, an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, and allowance for impairment is deducted from the related asset that is carried at cost or amortized cost.

A financial asset is derecognized in the financial statements when the contractual rights to cash flows expire or are settled, or when the Association transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownerships of the assets. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Related Party Transactions

Related party transactions exist when one party has the ability to control, directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the other party, or exercises significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Such relationships also exist between and/or among the reporting enterprise and its key management personnel, directors and shareholders. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship and not merely the legal form.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, amortization and any impairment in value.

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price or construction cost and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenses incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operations, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally charged to operations or profit or loss in the period when the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of property and equipment.

The useful life and depreciation and amortization methods are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, periodically to ensure the period and method of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment. The carrying values of the property and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the value may not be recoverable.

Depreciation and amortization commences once the assets are available for use and is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

(Amounts in United States Dollar)

	Yearly Depreciation Rate
Computer Equipment	25%
Field Equipment	15%
Office Equipment	15% - 25%
Office Furniture	10%
Trailer	20%
Vehicles	25%

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the profit or loss.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Association and the amount of the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

- Financial assistance is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods in which
 the Association recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to
 compensate.
- Miscellaneous Income from other sources such as donations and sponsorships is recognized upon receipt.

Expense Recognition

All expenses are recognized in the statement of activities and changes in unrestricted net assets on an accrual basis.

Certain amounts in the comparative financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized only when the following conditions are met: a) there exists a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event; b) it is probable (i.e. more likely than not) that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and c) reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each end of financial reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

(Amounts in United States Dollar)

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but they are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

Events after Reporting Date

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Association's position at the end of financial reporting period, if any, are reflected in the financial statements. However, post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

3. Management's Use of Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the Association's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates. The effect of any changes in estimates will be recorded in the Association's financial statements when determinable. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The following presents a summary of these significant estimates and judgments and the related impact and associated risks on the financial statements:

Judgements

In the process of applying the Association's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

· Classification of Financial Instruments

The Association classifies a financial instrument, or its component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement and the definitions of a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument. The substance of the financial instrument, rather than its legal form, governs its classification in the statements of financial position.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The Association determines whether there are indicators of impairment of the Association's property and equipment. Indicators of impairment include significant change in usage, decline in the asset's fair value of underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future results. Determining the fair value of the assets requires the determination of future economic benefit or cash flows expected to be generate from the continued use and ultimate disposition of

(Amounts in United States Dollar)

such assets. It requires the Association to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the financial statements. Future events could use management to conclude that these assets are impaired. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on the Association's financial position and financial performance. The preparation of the estimated future cash flows involves significant judgments and estimation.

Determining the fair value of assets, which require the determination of future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets, requires the Association to make estimates and assumptions. Future event could cause the Association to conclude that property and equipment are impaired. An increase in allowance for impairment losses would increase operating expenses and decrease the related assets.

Estimates

The key assumptions concerning future and other sources of estimating uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Estimation of Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Association maintains allowance for doubtful accounts at a level considered adequate to provide for potentially uncollectible receivables. The level of this allowance is evaluated by management on the basis of factors that may affect the collectability of the accounts. These factors include, but are not limited to the past collection experience, the customers' payment behavior and other factors that may affect collectability. The Association reviews the age and status of receivables, and identifies accounts that are to be provided with allowance on a continuous basis.

Estimation of Useful Lives of Property and Equipment

Useful lives of property and equipment are estimated based on the period over which these assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment differ from previous estimate due to physical wear and tear. Any reduction in the estimated useful lives of property and equipment would increase the Association's recorded operating expenses and decrease property and equipment. There are no changes in the estimated useful lives of property and equipment in 2023.

Estimation of Net Realizable Value of Inventories

In determining the net realizable value of inventories, those charged with governance takes into account the most reliable evidence available at the times the estimates are made. Provisions are made for inventory whenever net realizable value becomes lower than cost due to physical deterioration or damage. The level of allowance is evaluated by management based on the realizability of inventories. Both aspects are considered key sources of estimation uncertainty.

Estimation of Provisions

The estimate of the probable costs for possible third party claims, if any, has been developed based on management's analysis of potential results. When management believes that the eventual liabilities under these claims, if any, will not have a material effect on the Association's financial statements, no provision for probable losses is recognized.

(Amounts in United States Dollar)

4. Financial Risk Management

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge obligation to the Association. Financial assets which potentially expose the entity to concentrations of credit risk comprise, principally, cash and due from related parties. Cash are placed with a high quality financial institution.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the potential inability to meet payment obligations as they come due without incurring unacceptable losses. The Association manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring cash outflows due on a day-to-day basis.

Property and Equipment				
	At January 01, 2023	Additions	Disposals	At December 31, 2023
COST				
Computer Equipment	32,903	-	(5,309)	27,594
Dressing Rooms	62,017	-	-	62,017
Field Equipment	77,359	-	(3,076)	74,283
Leasehold Improvements	_	27,010	-	27,010
Office Equipment	5,585		(5,585)	-
Office Furniture	20,661		(4,274)	16,387
Storage Container	5,900	0 - 01	-	5,900
Trailer	75,810		-	75,810
Vehicles	252,163	-	(53,000)	199,163
	532,398	27,010	(71,244)	488,164
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				
Computer Equipment	(18,299)	(6,163)	4,479	(19,983
Dressing Rooms	(3,576)	(13,219)	-	(16,795
Field Equipment	(26,419)	(9,984)	1,106	(35,297
Leasehold Improvements	-	-	_	-
Office Equipment	(4,281)	(729)	4,220	(790
Office Furniture	(5,633)	(1,639)	2,174	(5,098
Storage Container	(2,213)	(590)	-	(2,803
Trailer	(34,746)	(7,581)	-	(42,327
Vehicles	(204,893)	(36,685)	53,000	(188,578
	(300,060)	(76,590)	64,979	(311,671
NET BOOK VALUE	232,338			176,493

(Amounts in United States Dollar)

6. Related Party Transactions

Due from East End Long Look Sports Centre, Limited (the "EELLSCL")

On September 22, 2014, the Government of the Virgin Islands entered into development agreement with the BVIFA (along with its parent entity, FIFA) to develop the football field, training track and a net ball court and related facilities of the Multi-purpose facility.

Based on Memorandum of Understanding on Grant Funding (MOU) dated July 19, 2019 among BVI Olympic Committee (BVIOC), East End Long Look Sports Centre, Limited (EELLSCL) and Association, these Parties wish to develop a framework upon which to work together to accommodate the BVIOC within the Multipurpose sporting stadium, comprising primarily the Associations' National Technical Centre and a 400 meter track at the eastern end of Tortola in British Virgin Islands.

On June 4, 2018, FIFA Development Committee approved the upgrade of the BVIFA Technical Center, in particular, the installation of drainage, retaining wall, stand foundation and floodlights (the "Project") and instructed the release of \$2,083,145 from entitlement of BVIFA to FIFA Forward funds in milestone payments.

The Association received the following funding from FIFA on behalf of EELLSCL:

Date Received	Amount (\$)
June 2018	624,985
August 2019	710,049
June 2020	352,066
December 2020	275,985
Total	1,963,085

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022 respectively, the Association advanced \$663,435 and \$663,435 for EELLSCL.

7. Benevolent Fund

The benevolent fund was established for players and administrators who have served the Association with distinction for over ten years. Funds were derived from sponsorships, donations, and proceeds from activities. The funds are used for medical expenses, education and death benefits. During the year, \$2,624 (2022 - \$3,000) medical and funeral expenses were paid for certain players and administrators.

(Amounts in United States Dollar)

The reconciliation for the Benevolent Fund is below:

	2023	2022
Beginning balance	43,039	1,339
Transfer from Unrestricted Net Assets	-	50,000
Benevolent expenses paid during the year	(2,624)	(8,300)
	40,415	43,039

8. Trade and Other Payables

	2023	2022
Accrued Expenses	54,152	20,351
Club development fund	30,670	-
Credit Card	12,118	2,837
Payroll Liabilities	7,202	9,489
Other Payables	6,559	14,822
	110,701	47,499

The Association, as employer, is exempt from payroll tax under Section 8.2 of the Payroll Taxes Act, 2004. Employees, however, are still liable to remit Employee's share on payroll taxes.

9. Financial Assistance

i. FIFA Forward Funds

The FIFA Forward Development Programme ("Forward Funds") provides all member associations and confederations with the means to assist FIFA in promoting and developing football worldwide. The annual amount of funds for all FIFA member associations and confederations is determined in FIFA's annual budget.

FIFA member associations are entitled to receive Forward Funds – Operational Costs provided they meet certain operational criteria and to receive Forward Funds – Development to fund certain pre-approved development projects.

(Amounts in United States Dollar)

From June 2018, the Association was entitled to receive up to US\$1 million of operational funding and US\$0.5 million of development project funding per year.

The Association had the following receipts during the year:

	2023	2022
FIFA Forward Operational Costs	1,313,000	117,095
	1,313,000	117,095

The Association was suspended from FIFA's funding, effective July 2022. This was as a result of the Association's failure to implement certain policies and procedures in line with FIFA funding requirements within the timelines set by FIFA. As a result, the Association did not receive its portion of the 2022 funding from FIFA in 2022. In June 2023, FIFA lifted the suspension of the development funding to the Association and the Association received its 2022 funding.

ii. One CONCACAF Programme (OCP)

The Confederation of North, Central American and Caribbean Association Football (CONCACAF) OCP Programme provides financial support to all of its member associations in order to improve their technical development and administrative capabilities.

The annual amount of funds for all CONCACAF member associations in good standing is determined in CONCACAF's annual budget, to be used to strengthen its investment in football development to build a stronger foundation for the growth of football in the CONCACAF region. Any unused OCP funds may be carried forward for use in subsequent years.

Each member association is required to provide CONCACAF with a budget proposal expenditure, which is subject to an annual audit by CONCACAF.

The Association reported OCP funds received \$570,000 in 2023 [2022: \$195,000] in its Statement of Activities.

iii. CONCACAF Grant

CONCACAF have provided an honorarium for the President of \$25,000 per annum. The Association received \$25,000 in 2023 (2022: \$25,000) in the Statement of Activities.)

(Amounts in United States Dollar)

10. Miscellaneous Income

	2023	2022
Entrance tickets	7,094	12,853
Membership Dues	3,000	2,750
Profit from sale of assets	5,396	-
Sponsorship	13,300	11,000
Other Income	8,990	5,174
	37,780	31,777

11. Events after the end of the reporting period

There were no subsequent events requiring disclosure or recognition in the audited financial statements.