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Non-governmental organisation	
Registered office :	Local Kid Non-Governmental Organization. Kisoro District, Nyamirima village near LC 1. 256-750889338
Banker:	World remit
Director	Chiara Katende Heide Forstreuter
Country Coordinator:	Turyahebwa Diana

FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

#### **Report and Financial Statements**

The management submit their report together with the financial statements 31ST DECEMBER 2021, which show the state of affairs of non-governmental organisation known as Loacl Kid Non Governmental

#### Vision

To provide education to local people and to accompany them on their way to better living conditons in independence.

#### **Principal Activities**

The principal activities of the NGO are two:

- 1. Provison of Educational support to vulnerable children.
- 2. Training and development of leadership skills (Talioring)

#### Results

income and expenditure on page 5 :	2021 "Ugx"
Surplus or deficit	7,707,300
Surplus for the year	7,707,300

The results of the NGO for the period are shown in the statement of comprehensive

#### Management

The management which held office to the date of this report are shown on page 1.

By Order of the Board
Director

#### STATEMENT OF NATIONAL COORDINATORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

NGO law requires the national coordinators to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the NGO as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the NGO for that year. In preparing those financial statements the national coordinators are required to:

- 1. Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- 2. Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

Signed on hehalf of the hoard of national coordinators by:

3. State whether applicable accounting standards have been followed;

Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the NGO will continue in business.

The national coordinators are responsible for keeping proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy, at any time, the financial position of the NGO, and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the NGO's Act. They are also responsible for safegurding the assets of the NGO and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Nothing has come to the attention of management to indicate that the NGO will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this statement:

Director	Country coordinator
	•
orgina on barrain or the board of righterial coordina	itoro by,

#### **Statement of Financial Position**

	Notes	2021 "Ugx."
Non Current Assets	Notes	ugx.
Property & equipment	8	5,670,000
Current Assets		
Cash and bank balances	9	2,037,300
		2,037,300
Total Assets		7,707,300
Equity		
Equity and Liabilites		
Retained reserves	11	2,037,300
Capital fund	11	5,670,000
Current Liabilites		
Accounts payable	12	-
Total Equity and liabilites		7,707,300

#### **National Coordinator:**

The statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 3 to 12

#### **Statement of Financial Performance**

Statement of Financial Performance		
	Notes	2021 "Ugx."
Income	3	59,852,000
Total inflows		59,852,000
Less: Capital expenditure		0
Recurrent income		59,852,000
Expenses		
Program expenses	4	(19,991,940)
Administration expenses	5	(22,805,295)
Professional fees	6	(2,000,000)
Personnel expenses	7	(6,780,000)
Operating surplus before depreciation, finance Costs	Э	8,274,765
Net finance costs	8	(567,465)
Surplus or deficit before depreciation		7,707,300
Depreciation		-
Net Surplus or deficit for the year		7,707,300

The statement of comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 3 to 12

#### **Statement of Changes in Funds**

	Capital fund	Retained reserves	Total
At 4-t January 2024	"Ugx."	"Ugx."	"Ugx."
At 1st January 2021 Additions	5,670,000	-	5,670,000
Surplus for the year		2,037,300	2,037,300
At 31st December 2021	5,670,000	2,037,300	7,707,300

The Statement of Changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements set out on Pages 3 to 12

Statement of Activity		
	Notes	2021
		"Ugx."
Cashflows from Operating Activities		
Surplus/ deficit	_	2,037,300
Depreciation	7	2 027 200
Cook Bossived from Operating Activities		2,037,300
Cash Received from Operating Activities		2,037,300
Accounts payables		-
Net cash received from operating activities		2,037,300
Cashflows from Investing Activities		
Land		(5,670,000)
Net cash used in investing activities		(5,670,000)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Capital fund		5,670,000
Net cash flow used in financing activities		5,670,000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		2,037,300
Movements in Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Movements in Cash and Cash Equivalents At 1st January 2022		
•		0.027.200
Increase in cash and cash equivalents  At 31ST DECEMBER 2021	10	2,037,300
ALSIST DECEMBER 2021	IU	2,037,300

The statement cash flow is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements set out on pages 3 to 12

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

#### 1 Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparations of these financial statements are set out below:- (Not for profit organisation)

#### (a) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires directors to exercise judgment in the process of applying the NGO's accounting policies. Although these estimates are based on the directors' best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates. Accounting policy 2 below on 'significant accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty' highlights the areas that involve a higher level of judgement, or where the estimates or assumptions used are significant to the financial statements.

#### (b) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of (LOCAL KID NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION) are prepared under the historical cost basis of accounting as modified to include revaluation of certain assets. The principal accounting policies are set out below

#### (i) Income Recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and/or performance of services, in the ordinary course of business. However this organisation receives income inform of Donation from Nigeria

The NGO recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measured until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The NGO bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, type of transaction and specifics of each arrangement.

#### (ii) Translation of Foreign Currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies during the period are converted into Uganda Shillings at rates ruling at the transactions' dates. Monetary assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date which are expressed in foreign currencies are translated into Uganda Shillings at rates ruling at that date. The resulting differences from conversion and translation are dealt with in the surplus and loss account in the period in which they arise. If applicable

Notes to the Financial Statements(Contuined)

#### (iii) Property and Equipment

All categories of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Buildings are subsequently carried at fair value, based on periodic valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation. All other property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of buildings is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, in which case the increase is credited to profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously expensed. A decrease in the carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the properties revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis at annual rates estimated to write off the cost or valuation of property, plant and equipment over their expected useful lives. The annual depreciation rates in use are on the following bases:

	%	Years
Buildings	NA	NA
Motor Vehicle	NA	NA
Computer & Equipment	NA	NA
Machinery	NA	NA
Furniture and fittings	NA	NA
Plant and equipment	NA	NA
Land	NA	NA

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contuined......)

Significant Accounting Policies (Continued......)

#### (iv) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and cash at bank.

#### (v) Trade payables

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued......)

2 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued......)

#### Taxation N/A

#### **Current Tax**

Tax on the profit or loss for the period comprises current tax and deferred tax charge/credit. Current tax is provided on the results for the period as adjusted for tax in accordance with the tax legislation.

#### **Deferred Tax**

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences are utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from good will or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates that have been enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the NGO expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities

#### Current and Deferred Tax for the Year N/A

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income

The prevailing tax rates are used to determine deferred tax

Not	es to the Financial Statements (Continued)	
	·	2021
		"Ugx."
3	Income	
	Donations	59,852,000
		59,852,000
4	Program Expenses	
	Aid expenses	2,440,000
	Birthday parties	5,562,000
	Farming	453,000
	Scholastic materials	7,688,440
	School fees	2,151,500
	Tailoring expenses	1,697,000
		19,991,940
5	Adminstrative expenses	
	Telephone expenses	734,725
	Cleaning & Sanitation	193,000
	Condelence	140,000
	General office expenses	2,327,170
	Meals	11,393,400
	Medical expenses	291,500
	Printing & Stationary	385,700
	Rent expenses	3,300,000
	Repairs & maintenance	68,000
	Security expenses	930,000
	Storage	330,000
	Transport	2,199,700
	Water	512,100
		22,805,295
6	Professional Fees	
	Architecture exp	2,000,000
		2,000,000
7	Personnel expenses	_
•	Salaries & wages	6,780,000
		6,780,000
8	Finance Costs	507 407
	Bank charges & mobile money charges	567,465
		567,465

#### Notes to the Financial statements (Continued)

9 Property & Equipmen	9	Pro	pertv	& Ea	uipm	ent
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9	Property & Equipment		Total
		Land	
	Depreciation rates	"Ugx." 0.0%	"Ugx."
	Cost		
	At 1st January 2021	-	-
	Additions	5,670,000	5,670,000
	At 31ST DECEMBER 2021	5,670,000	5,670,000
	<b>Depreciation</b> At 1st January 2021	_	_
	Depreciation	-	_
	At 31ST DECEMBER 2021	-	-
	Net Book Value		
	At 31ST DECEMBER 2021	5,670,000	5,670,000
10	Cash and Cash Equivalents		
	The cash and cash equivalents comprise of the		
	following:-		
	Cash and Bank Balances:	0.007.000	
	Cash at hand Cash at bank	2,037,300	
	Casii at Dalik	2,037,300	
		_,,,,,,,,,	
11	Funds		
	Capital fund	5,670,000	
	Surplus or deficit	2,037,300	
		7,707,300	
12	Current liablities		
14	Accounts payable	_	
	L - <b>/</b>	-	

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont.....)

### 13 Risk Management Objectives And Policies (cont'd) Credit Risk (cont'd)

Individual limits are set based on internal or external information in accordance with limits set by the management. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored There is no exposure to this risk in each financial asset

Cash and Bank balances therefore are as follows:

	2021	
"Ugx"	"Ugx"	

Total 2,037,300 2,037,300

The NGO's exposure to credit risk based on the above schedules is currently considered to be negligible.

#### b) Liquidity Risk N/A

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the NGO's management maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability funds to sub contractors under

Not	es to the Financial Statements (Cont)		
13	Risk Management Objectives And Policies (cont'd) c Liquidity Risk (cont'd)		
		2021	
	Trade Payables	"Ugx"	
	Current	NA	
	1-30 days		
	31- 60 days		
	61 - 90 days		
	Total		

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors. The NGO manages liquidity risk by maintaining banking facilities and through continuous monitoring of forecast and actual cash flows.

The NGO manages this risk by maintaining adequate cash balances in the bank, banking facilities and by continuously monitoring budgets and actual cash flows