

**LOYAC Private Training and Statistical Consulting Company
W.L.L and its Subsidiary
(Not-for-Profit Organisation)**

LOYAC

**Consolidated Financial Statements
31 December 2023**





Ernst & Young
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT TO THE PARTNERS OF LOYAC PRIVATE TRAINING AND STATISTICAL CONSULTING COMPANY W.L.L. (NOT-FOR-PROFIT ORGANISATION)

Report on the Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of LOYAC Private Training and Statistical Consulting Company W.L.L.– Not-for-Profit Organisation (“the Parent Company”) and its subsidiary (collectively, “the Group”) which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and consolidated statement of activities and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2023, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with 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 consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group’s financial reporting process.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE PARTNERS OF LOYAC PRIVATE TRAINING AND STATISTICAL CONSULTING COMPANY W.L.L. (NOT-FOR-PROFIT ORGANISATION) (continued)

Report on the Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

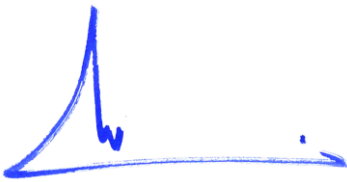
- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk 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 Group'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 Group'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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- ▶ Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE PARTNERS OF LOYAC PRIVATE TRAINING AND STATISTICAL CONSULTING COMPANY W.L.L. (NOT-FOR-PROFIT ORGANISATION) (continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Furthermore, in our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Parent Company and the consolidated financial statements are in accordance therewith. We further report that, we obtained all the information and explanations that we required for the purpose of our audit and that the consolidated financial statements incorporate all information that is required by the Companies Law No.1 of 2016, as amended, and its executive regulations, as amended, and by the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation, that an inventory was duly carried out and that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no violations of the Companies Law No.1 of 2016, as amended, and its executive regulations, as amended, nor of the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation have occurred during the year ended 31 December 2023 that might have had a material effect on the business of the Parent Company or on its financial position.



BADER A. AL-ABDULJADER
LICENCE NO. 207-A
EY
(AL AIBAN, AL OSAIMI & PARTNERS)

25 June 2024
Kuwait

LOYAC Private Training and Statistical Consulting Company W.L.L. and its
Subsidiary (Not-for-Profit Organisation)


CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2023

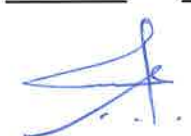
	<i>Notes</i>	2023 KD	2022 KD
ASSETS			
Non-current asset			
Furniture and equipment	3	10,885	6,014
		10,885	6,014
Current assets			
Inventories		38,824	31,933
Prepayments and other receivables	4	357,607	49,841
Amount due from related parties	15	16,878	10,055
Contribution receivables	5	25,000	102,645
Term deposits	6	581,324	746,956
Cash and bank balances	7	509,896	549,119
		1,529,529	1,490,549
TOTAL ASSETS		1,540,414	1,496,563
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Capital	8	50,000	50,000
Statutory reserve	8	25,000	25,000
Voluntary reserve	8	58,307	58,307
Retained earnings		852,456	753,835
Total equity		985,763	887,142
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liability			
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	9	224,328	183,080
		224,328	183,080
Current liabilities			
Amount due to a related party	15	167	167
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	10	223,484	232,472
Deferred contributions	11	106,672	193,702
		330,323	426,341
Total liabilities		554,651	609,421
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,540,414	1,496,563



Fafeah Al-Saqqaf
Chairperson



Fadia Al-Marzoq
Vice Chairperson and Managing
Director



Abeer Al-Essa
Treasurer and Executive Board
Member

The attached notes 1 to 19 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

LOYAC Private Training and Statistical Consulting Company W.L.L. and its
Subsidiary (Not-for-Profit Organisation)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE
INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	<i>Notes</i>	2023 KD	2022 KD
OPERATING AND SUPPORT REVENUES			
Contributions			
Corporate and individuals	12	634,660	969,903
Services and materials	12	398,577	395,084
Total contributions		1,033,237	1,364,987
Projects and programs			
Contribution from projects and programs	12	1,759,340	1,051,261
Deferred contributions	12	(106,672)	(193,702)
Total revenue from projects and programs		1,652,668	857,559
Materials contributed	12	31,103	13,369
Other income	12	36,552	121,204
Total operating and support revenues		2,753,560	2,357,119
OPERATING EXPENDITURE AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
Operating expenditure			
Projects and programs	13	(1,310,297)	(756,834)
Supporting services			
Management and general	14	(1,344,642)	(1,555,463)
Total operating expenditure and support services		(2,654,939)	(2,312,297)
RESULTS FROM OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR		98,621	44,822
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		98,621	44,822

The attached notes 1 to 19 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

LOYAC Private Training and Statistical Consulting Company W.L.L. and its
Subsidiary (Not-for-Profit Organisation)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	<i>Capital KD</i>	<i>Statutory reserve KD</i>	<i>Voluntary reserve KD</i>	<i>Retained earnings KD</i>	<i>Total KD</i>
As at 1 January 2023	50,000	25,000	58,307	753,835	887,142
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	98,621	98,621
At 31 December 2023	50,000	25,000	58,307	852,456	985,763
	<i>Capital KD</i>	<i>Statutory reserve KD</i>	<i>Voluntary reserve KD</i>	<i>Retained earnings KD</i>	<i>Total KD</i>
As at 1 January 2022	50,000	25,000	58,307	709,013	842,320
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	44,822	44,822
At 31 December 2022	50,000	25,000	58,307	753,835	887,142

The attached notes 1 to 19 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

LOYAC Private Training and Statistical Consulting Company W.L.L. and its
Subsidiary (Not-for-Profit Organisation)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	<i>Notes</i>	2023 KD	2022 KD
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Results from operations for the year*		98,621	44,822
<i>Adjustments to reconcile results from operations to net cash flows:</i>			
Depreciation	3	5,229	9,080
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	9	56,238	34,057
Interest income		(30,086)	(10,941)
Gain on sale of fixed assets		(289)	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating surplus before changes in working capital		129,713	77,018
<i>Working capital adjustments:</i>			
- Prepayments and other receivables		(307,766)	(30,183)
- Inventories		(6,891)	(13,839)
- Amount due from related parties		(6,823)	(8,035)
- Contribution receivables		77,645	(35,553)
- Accounts payable and accrued expenses		(8,988)	80,212
- Amount due to a related party		-	167
- Deferred contributions		(87,030)	32,999
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		(210,140)	102,786
Payments towards employees' end of service benefits	9	(14,990)	(27,631)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash flows (used in) from operating activities		(225,130)	75,155
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of furniture and equipment	3	(10,166)	(2,812)
Proceeds from disposal of furniture and equipment	3	355	-
Proceeds from (investment in) term deposits		165,632	(596,630)
Interest income received		30,086	10,941
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		185,907	(588,501)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND BANK BALANCES			
Cash and bank balances at 1 January		(39,223)	(513,346)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
CASH AND BANK BALANCES AT 31 DECEMBER	7	509,896	549,119
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

* Results from operations for the year includes non-cash contributions and expenses amounting to KD 429,680 (2022: KD 408,453).

LOYAC Private Training and Statistical Consulting Company W.L.L. and its Subsidiary (Not-for-Profit Organisation)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2023

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

LOYAC Private Training and Statistical Consulting Company W.L.L. - Not-for-Profit Organization (“LOYAC” or the “Parent Company”) is a limited liability company domiciled and incorporated in the State of Kuwait on 25 May 2004 under registration number 101006.

LOYAC is a not-for-profit organisation working towards the overall development of the youth and its primary objective is establishing national training institutes.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Parent Company and its subsidiary (collectively “the Group”). The directly owned subsidiary by the Parent Company is as follows:

Name of the company	Country	% of equity interest	Principal activities
LOYAC for Theatrical Production Company (Fareah Ahmad Mohammed Al Saqqaf & Partners) W.L.L.	Kuwait	99%	Theatrical production

The remaining shares in the subsidiary are held by a related party on behalf of the Parent Company. Therefore, the effective holding of the Group in the subsidiary is 100%.

LOYAC’s head office is located at Al Qibliya School, Kuwait City, and its registered postal address is P.O. Box 64058, Shuwaikh 70451, State of Kuwait.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 25 June 2024.

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Kuwaiti Dinars (“KD”) which is also the functional currency of the Parent Company.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for contributed services and materials that have been measured at fair value.

The consolidated statement of activities and other comprehensive income is a consolidated statement of financial activity related to the current year, it is not a performance measure and it does not purport to present the net income or loss for the current year, as would a consolidated statement of comprehensive income for a profit-oriented entity.

Net assets, expenses, revenues, gains and losses are classified based on the existence or absence of sponsor imposed restrictions. Accordingly, the net assets, revenues and expenses of LOYAC and changes therein are classified and reported in the notes to the consolidated financial statements as follows:

- ▶ *Unrestricted net assets* - Net assets that are not subject to any sponsor-imposed stipulations that may be designated by the board members for any program activities or purchase of equipment.
- ▶ *Temporarily restricted net assets*- Net assets subject to sponsor-imposed restrictions on their use that have to be met by actions of LOYAC.
- ▶ *Permanently restricted net assets*–These represent primarily capital and transfers to the statutory reserve.

LOYAC Private Training and Statistical Consulting Company W.L.L. and its Subsidiary (Not-for-Profit Organisation)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2023

2.2 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiary as at 31 December 2023. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- ▶ Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- ▶ Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- ▶ The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- ▶ The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- ▶ Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- ▶ The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the statement of consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Results of operations and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiary to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in consolidated statement of activities and other comprehensive income. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

2.3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

Amended standards and interpretations

The Group applied, for the first time, certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 (unless otherwise stated). The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

The amendments had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8

The amendments to IAS 8, clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

LOYAC Private Training and Statistical Consulting Company W.L.L. and its Subsidiary (Not-for-Profit Organisation)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2023

2.3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

Amended standards and interpretations (continued)

Disclosure of Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

The amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their ‘significant’ accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their ‘material’ accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments have had an impact on the Group’s disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments to IAS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities. The amendments had no impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments to IAS 12 have been introduced in response to the OECD’s BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:

- ▶ A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- ▶ Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity’s exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

The mandatory temporary exception – the use of which is required to be disclosed – applies immediately. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, but not for any interim periods ending on or before 31 December 2023

The amendments had no impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements as the Group is not in scope of the Pillar Two model rules as its revenue is less than EUR 750 million/year.

2.4 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group’s financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1

In January 2020 and October 2022, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- ▶ What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- ▶ That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- ▶ That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- ▶ That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument, would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity’s right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

LOYAC Private Training and Statistical Consulting Company W.L.L. and its Subsidiary (Not-for-Profit Organisation)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2023

2.4 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (continued)

Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

In May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Early adoption is permitted but will need to be disclosed.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Other new or amended standards which are issued but not yet effective, are not relevant to the Group and have no impact on the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Group.

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

2.5.1 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Contributions and donations

Contributions, which include unconditional promises to give (pledges), are recognised as revenues at a point in time when they become receivable. Conditional contributions are recorded when the performance obligation (i.e. conditions) have been substantially met. Contributions are considered to be unrestricted unless specifically restricted by the sponsor.

LOYAC classifies contributions as temporarily restricted net assets if they are received with sponsor stipulations as to their use. When a sponsor restriction expires, that is, the purpose of restriction is accomplished; temporarily restricted net assets are released and reclassified as unrestricted net assets in the consolidated statement of activities. Sponsor restricted contributions are initially recognised as temporarily restricted net assets, even if it is anticipated that such restrictions will be met in the current reporting period.

Projects and programs revenue, which arises principally from corporate contributions, individual contributions, contributed services and student training programs is recognised upon the provision of the services transferred over time.

Contributed services and donated materials

Contributed services are reported at fair value in the consolidated financial statements for voluntary donations of services. Contributed services are accounted over the time when received as income and expenses.

Donated materials are stated at their fair value at the date of receipt and are accounted for at a point in time as income and expenses at the equivalent amount when received.

Revenue from rendering services is recognised over time when the services are performed.

Other revenue is recognised on an accrual basis.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

2.5.2 Expenditures

Expenditures are recognised as they accrue. Expenditures for conducting key programs comprise of fees paid to program sponsors and other related expenditure incurred, which are accounted for program-wise.

LOYAC Private Training and Statistical Consulting Company W.L.L. and its
Subsidiary (Not-for-Profit Organisation)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2023

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.5.3 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group entities at their respective functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the consolidated statement of activities.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on retranslation of non-monetary items is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or the consolidated statement of activities is also recognised in other comprehensive income or the consolidated statement of activities, respectively).

2.5.4 Furniture and equipment

Furniture and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of furniture and equipment as follows:

Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Office equipment	3 years
Computers and accessories	3 years

The carrying values of furniture and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount, being the higher of their fair value less costs to sell and their value in use.

An item of furniture and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated statement of activities and other comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2.5.5 Inventories

Inventories mainly represent soccer uniform kits held for resale in the ordinary course of business and materials and supplies to be consumed in the rendering of services.

Inventories are stated at the lower of costs and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average cost principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

2.5.6 Deferred contributions

Deferred contributions represent the excess balance of operating and supporting revenue, over expenditure incurred during the year on student training programs. The contributions are utilised towards the related programs/activities during the forthcoming year.

LOYAC Private Training and Statistical Consulting Company W.L.L. and its Subsidiary (Not-for-Profit Organisation)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2023

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.5.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or a cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount or CGU.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the consolidated statement of activities and other comprehensive income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for land or building previously revalued when the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the assets or CGUs recoverable amount.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the assets does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the consolidated statement of activities and other comprehensive income.

2.5.8 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i) *Financial assets*

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

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2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.5.8 Financial instruments (continued)

i) *Financial assets (continued)*

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- ▶ Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- ▶ Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- ▶ Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- ▶ Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Group has not designated any financial assets as at fair value and financial assets at amortised cost is more relevant to the Group.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of activities when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Group has not designated any financial assets as at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at amortised cost is more relevant to the Group. The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes amount due from related parties, contribution receivables, other receivables, term deposits and bank balances.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- ▶ The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- ▶ The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

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2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.5.8 Financial instruments (continued)

ii) *Financial liabilities*

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include amount due from a related party and accounts payable and accruals.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- ▶ Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- ▶ Financial liabilities at amortised cost

The Group has not designated any financial liability at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities at amortised cost is more relevant to the Group.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the consolidated statement of activities.

Accounts payable and accruals

Accounts payable and accruals are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for services received, whether billed by the supplier or not.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated statement of activities.

iii) ***Offsetting of financial instruments***

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.5.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, restricted and unrestricted balances and short-term deposits and money market instruments with original maturities of three months or less. The carrying amount of money market instrument approximate its fair value due to the short term maturity of those instruments. Cash equivalents are short term liquid instruments that are both:

- ▶ Readily convertible to known amounts of cash; and
- ▶ So near to their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates.

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2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.5.10 Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- ▶ Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- ▶ Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- ▶ Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; Or
- ▶ Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- ▶ It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- ▶ It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- ▶ It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; Or
- ▶ There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

2.5.11 Employee benefits

The Group provides end of service benefits to all employees under the Kuwait Labour Law. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

Further, with respect to its national employees, the Group also makes contributions to the Public Institution for Social Security calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries. The Group's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

2.5.12 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position when LOYAC has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

2.5.13 Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements, but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements, but are disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.5.14 Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments such as financial assets available-for-sale, at fair value at each reporting date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- ▶ In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- ▶ In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.5.14 Fair value measurement (continued)

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- ▶ Level 1 Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- ▶ Level 2 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- ▶ Level 3 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

2.5.15 Events after the reporting date

If the Group receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of authorisation for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the Group will assess if the information affects the amounts that it recognises in the Group's consolidated financial statements. The Group will adjust the amounts recognised in its consolidated financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in the light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Group will not change the amounts recognised in its consolidated financial statements but will disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

2.6 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about the assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

2.6.1 Estimates and assumptions

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

Impairment of furniture and equipment

The carrying amounts of the Group's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication or objective evidence of impairment or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required. If any such indication or evidence exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of activities and other comprehensive income whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

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2.6 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

2.6.1 Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Useful lives of furniture and equipment

The Group's management determines the estimated useful lives of its furniture and equipment for calculating depreciation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation charge would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

2.6.2 Judgments

In the process of applying the Group accounting policies, management is required to make certain judgments as follows:

Determining fair values

The following accounting policy and disclosures require determination of fair value. Fair values have been determined based on following methods:

Contributed services and materials

The fair value of contributed services and donated materials is based on what LOYAC would have paid for similar services/ materials had they not been contributed/ donated and is determined based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the contributed service/ material.

Classification of financial assets

The Group determines the classification of financial assets based on the assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

3 FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT

	<i>Motor vehicles KD</i>	<i>Furniture and fixtures KD</i>	<i>Office equipment KD</i>	<i>Computers and accessories KD</i>	<i>Total KD</i>
Cost					
At 1 January 2022	6,700	47,186	53,207	63,532	170,625
Additions	-	-	805	2,007	2,812
At 31 December 2022	6,700	47,186	54,012	65,539	173,437
Additions	-	3,488	1,775	4,903	10,166
Disposals	-	-	-	(289)	(289)
At 31 December 2023	6,700	50,674	55,787	70,153	183,314
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2022	5,356	45,458	46,344	61,185	158,343
Charge for the year	1,344	1,090	4,164	2,482	9,080
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2022	6,700	46,548	50,508	63,667	167,423
Charge for the year	-	1,695	1,000	2,534	5,229
Disposals	-	-	-	(223)	(223)
At 31 December 2023	6,700	48,243	51,508	65,978	172,429
Net book value					
At 31 December 2023	-	2,431	4,279	4,175	10,885
At 31 December 2022	-	638	3,504	1,872	6,014

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4 PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2023	2022
	KD	KD
Prepaid expenses	40,109	16,852
Refundable deposits	2,575	1,525
Other receivables	314,923	31,464
	357,607	49,841

5 CONTRIBUTION RECEIVABLES

This represents contribution receivables from various sponsors. Subsequent to the reporting date, the full amounts have been collected.

6 TERM DEPOSITS

This represents deposits placed with local financial institutions maturing within twelve months from the placement date with an effective interest rate of 4.55% (2022: 1.25% - 3.5%). Term deposits amounting to KD 126,371 (2022: KD 96,102) are pledged as security against letter of guarantees (Note 16).

7 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	2023	2022
	KD	KD
Cash on hand	46,521	45,693
Cash at bank	463,375	503,426
	509,896	549,119

8 EQUITY

8.1 Capital

Authorised capital comprises of 100 units at a nominal value of KD 500 (2022: KD 500) each, which are paid in cash and distributed as follows:

	2023		2022	
	<i>Units</i>	<i>Amount KD</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Amount KD</i>
Partners:				
Fareah Ahmed Al-Saqqaf	18	9,000	18	9,000
Abeer Abdulaziz Al-Essa	17	8,500	17	8,500
Fadia Jassem Al-Marzooq	17	8,500	17	8,500
Mona Bader Al-Kalouti	16	8,000	16	8,000
Nadia Jassem Al-Marzouq	16	8,000	16	8,000
Fetouh Hamad Al-Dalali	16	8,000	16	8,000
	100	50,000	100	50,000

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8 EQUITY (continued)

8.2 Statutory reserve

In accordance with the Companies' Law, and the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation, as amended, a minimum of 10% of the profit for the year shall be transferred to the statutory reserve based on the recommendation of the Group's management. The annual general assembly of the Parent Company may resolve to discontinue such transfers when the reserve exceeds 50% of the issued capital. The reserve may only be used to offset losses or enable the payment of a dividend up to 5% of paid-up capital in years when profit is not sufficient for the payment of such dividend due to absence of distributable reserves. Any amounts deducted from the reserve shall be refunded when the profits in the following years suffice, unless such reserve exceeds 50% of the issued capital. The partners' resolved to discontinue transfers to the statutory reserve as the reserve equals to 50% of the issued capital.

8.3 Voluntary reserve

In accordance with the Companies' law and the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation, as amended, a maximum of 10% of profit for the year is required to transferred to the voluntary reserve. Such annual transfers may be discontinued by a resolution from the partners in the annual general assembly meeting upon recommendation by the board members. The partners' resolved to discontinue transfers to the voluntary reserve as the reserve exceeds 50% of the issued capital.

8.4 Classification of net assets

Unrestricted and temporarily restricted net assets at the reporting date comprise the following:

	2023 <i>KD</i>	2022 <i>KD</i>
<i>Designated for the following purposes:</i>		
Capital	50,000	50,000
Voluntary reserve	58,307	58,307
	<u>108,307</u>	<u>108,307</u>
Undesignated for programs / activities	745,784	560,133
	<u>854,091</u>	<u>668,440</u>
Total unrestricted net assets	854,091	668,440
Temporarily restricted net assets	106,672	193,702
	<u>960,763</u>	<u>862,142</u>

Permanently restricted net assets represent the following as at 31 December:

	2023 <i>KD</i>	2022 <i>KD</i>
Statutory reserve	25,000	25,000

9 PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

	2023 <i>KD</i>	2022 <i>KD</i>
As at 1 January	183,080	176,654
Charge for the year	56,238	34,057
Payments during the year	(14,990)	(27,631)
	<u>224,328</u>	<u>183,080</u>
As at 31 December	224,328	183,080

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As at and for the year ended 31 December 2023

10 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>
	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>
Payable to staff, students and others	139,508	152,476
Advances received from students	9,050	1,000
Accruals and other payables	74,926	78,996
	<u>223,484</u>	<u>232,472</u>

11 DEFERRED CONTRIBUTIONS

Deferred contributions to programs and activities as at 31 December were as follows:

	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>
	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>
Al Shaheed Park	-	24,649
7 Habits Program for Teens	8,992	-
Student empowerment program	9,130	9,538
Mob Art	-	9,117
Loyac Yemen	-	4,006
Soccer School - AC Milan	13,102	52,201
Soccer Girls – AC Milan	7,421	6,306
Home Project – Kuwait	16,660	18,671
Farhat Al Eid – Community service	1,600	-
KON Phase 2 – social empowerment programme	5,000	18,963
LOYAC Lebanon	-	3,061
W.E.P. Production Center LOYAC Aden	-	4,764
Rise Up Beirut	-	572
LOYAC Academy for Performing Arts – LAPA	44,767	41,854
	<u>106,672</u>	<u>193,702</u>

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12 OPERATING AND SUPPORT REVENUES

Disaggregated revenue information

<i>Type of goods or services</i>	<i>Total revenue KD</i>	<i>Temporarily restricted revenue KD</i>	<i>2023 Total KD</i>	<i>2022 Total KD</i>
Contributions				
Corporate and Individuals contributions	634,660	-	634,660	969,903
Services and materials				
Contributed services of board members	240,000	-	240,000	240,000
Contributed building rent	150,000	-	150,000	150,000
Contributed use of printing press	3,714	-	3,714	4,484
Contributed use of media and other facilities	4,863	-	4,863	600
	398,577	-	398,577	395,084
Total contributions	1,033,237	-	1,033,237	1,364,987
Projects and programs				
Soccer School AC Milan	423,365	(20,523)	402,842	312,611
Padel Academy	2,836	-	2,836	-
KON Social Entrepreneurship Program	60,573	-	60,573	53,712
Student Empowerment Program (S.E.P)	31,190	(1,085)	30,105	40,314
LOYAC Yemen	14,707	-	14,707	28,884
LOYAC Lebanon	18,314	-	18,314	20,751
Rise Up Beirut	572	-	572	18,449
Mob Art	-	-	-	16,615
"Service Is My Joy " Program	1,500	-	1,500	9,555
University of Kentucky - S.E.P Program	19,022	(1,045)	17,977	8,422
Little Loyacers	-	-	-	8,280
LOYAC Jordan	1,877	-	1,877	6,000
LOYAC Internship Program	11,077	-	11,077	5,955
Kilma Program	6,130	-	6,130	5,900
Back to School	3,295	-	3,295	5,355
Food Distribution Covid-19	5,155	-	5,155	4,738
Ambassador Volunteer	-	-	-	4,275
Homes Project Kuwait	19,811	(16,660)	3,151	4,240
Winter Essentials Distribution Activity	-	-	-	3,925
Kiswat Eid Al Adha Program	-	-	-	2,500
Summer Social Event	-	-	-	2,500
Kiswat Al Eid Project	-	-	-	1,200
Summer Program - Kuwait Industrial Union	1,500	-	1,500	730
7 Habits Program Teens	21,945	(8,992)	12,953	-
Bedfordshire Leadership Program	7,000	(7,000)	-	-
Farahat Al Eid - Community service	4,435	(1,600)	2,835	-
Neqsat Ramadan	8,013	-	8,013	-
Kontinue Program	5,000	(5,000)	-	-
Other programs	5,463	-	5,463	405
Al Shaheed Park - Events & Activities	19,064	-	19,064	85,576
Revenue_Projects and Programs – LSV	849,143	-	849,143	-
LOYAC Academy for Performing Arts – LAPA	218,353	(44,767)	173,586	206,667
Total revenue from projects and programs	1,759,340	(106,672)	1,652,668	857,559
Materials contributed	31,103	-	31,103	13,369
Other income	36,552	-	36,552	121,204
Total operating and supporting revenues	2,860,232	(106,672)	2,753,560	2,357,119

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12 OPERATING AND SUPPORT REVENUES (continued)

Temporarily restricted net assets include KD 106,672 (2022: KD 193,702) as a contribution from projects and programs which is included in the deferred contributions under current liabilities.

<i>Timing of revenue recognition</i>	Total Revenue KD	Temporarily restricted revenue KD	2023 Total KD	2022 Total KD
Contributions				
Corporate contributions at a point in time	634,660	-	634,660	969,903
Services and materials transferred over time	398,577	-	398,577	395,084
Total contributions	1,033,237	-	1,033,237	1,364,987
Revenue from projects and programs transferred over time	1,759,340	(106,672)	1,652,668	857,559
Material contributed over time	31,103	-	31,103	13,369
Other income transferred over time	36,552	-	36,552	121,204
Total operating and support revenues	2,860,232	(106,672)	2,753,560	2,357,119

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As at and for the year ended 31 December 2023

13 OPERATING EXPENDITURE – PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

	Salaries KD	Student training KD	Travel and housing KD	Contributed services KD	Media KD	Printing and supplies KD	Contractual services KD	Material cost KD	Others KD	2023 Total KD	2022 Total KD
Soccer School - AC Milan	141,722	11,166	71,870	-	1,277	1,034	70,861	2,095	58,776	358,801	253,455
Student Empowerment Program (S.E.P)	-	29,900	-	-	-	-	-	205	-	30,105	40,314
LOYAC – Lebanon	-	-	1,680	-	2	-	550	-	35,210	37,442	37,367
KON Social Entrepreneurship Program	3,745	1,577	1,432	2,620	839	1,371	3,170	540	2,825	18,119	35,180
LOYAC –Yemen	15,163	393	781	-	32	321	3,174	2,220	3,136	25,220	28,884
LOYAC – Jordan	-	-	989	-	-	-	479	-	20,877	22,345	24,439
Rise Up Beirut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,449
University of Kentucky Program (S.E.P)	-	16,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	16,991	8,422
LOYAC Internship Program	2,710	427	-	955	-	604	63	-	1029	5,788	5,783
Little Loyacers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,213
20th Anniversary	-	-	-	-	24	106	-	-	-	130	5,027
Homes Project Kuwait	1,200	74	1,087	-	-	232	-	193	365	3,151	4,257
Ambassador Volunteer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	258	258	3,751
Food Distribution - Ramadan	-	4	120	45	-	-	30	1,016	1,568	2,783	3,534
Kilma Program	1,313	258	-	2,375	69	205	-	-	9	4,229	2,442
Youth Spring Camp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,352
Summer Social Event	-	4	40	-	-	672	960	22	-	1,698	1,869
Green Spaces Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,788
Winter Essentials Distribution Activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	1,662
Summer Program Kuwait Industrial Union	-	-	-	780	-	-	-	-	70	850	1,483
Back to School	-	11	100	90	-	5	30	1,354	70	1,660	1,245
“Service is my Joy” program	-	-	-	-	-	135	-	-	175	310	1,194
Winter Wonderland Workshops	1,750	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,170	-
Green Travels	-	1,300	-	45	43	20	-	100	0	1,508	-
Wyse Personal & Psychological Growth Program	-	1,535	1,706	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	3,237	-
7 Habits Program -Staff / Teens	7,085	4,335	1,012	2375	156	126	0	207	30	15,326	-
Farahat Al Eid	-	14	135	-	-	45	-	-	2,189	2,383	-
Neqsat Ramadan	-	8	100	190	-	45	-	2,274	142	2,759	-
LOYAC Sustainable Venture - Events & Activities	3,028	-	696	-	819	4,988	-	178	350	10,059	-
LOYAC Academy for Performing Arts - LAPA	96,838	2,938	9,188	21,728	4,985	2,684	7,939	8,166	10,321	164,787	174,285
Al Shaheed Park - Events & Activities	532,089	-	-	-	160	1,245	-	6,455	36,738	576,687	91,796
Other Programs	50	374	280	77	0	95	320	73	207	1,476	2,643
	806,693	71,714	91,216	31,280	8,406	13,933	87,576	25,098	174,381	1,310,297	756,834

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14 MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL EXPENSES

	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>
	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>
Salaries and benefits	848,769	1,041,910
Contributed services by board members	240,000	240,000
Board members' compensation	27,000	27,000
Office rent	160,800	160,200
Professional fees	14,049	18,813
Website design and maintenance	1,506	886
Printing and office stationery	6,158	6,386
Communication	6,641	4,456
Office and administrative expenses	10,793	22,237
Advertisement and media	6,705	8,558
Repair and maintenance	15,494	14,872
Depreciation	5,229	9,080
Others	1,498	1,065
	<u>1,344,642</u>	<u>1,555,463</u>

Included with in management and general expenses KD 396,448 (2022: KD 395,084) representing contributed services and materials.

Contributed services by board members amounting to KD 240,000 (2022: KD 240,000) have been proportionately allocated to operating expenditure – supporting services and operating expenditure - projects and programs, respectively based on the time consumed in those activities with the corresponding equal amounts recognised as a contribution within operating and support revenues.

15 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related parties comprise of owners and enterprises in which a substantial interest in the voting power is owned directly or indirectly by the owners or over which they are able to exercise significant influence.

Significant related party transactions during the year were as follows:

- a) Members contributed services amounting to KD 240,000 during the year (2022: KD 240,000).
- b) Members' compensation of KD 27,000 (2022: KD 27,000) for the board members of LOYAC for daily expenses incurred by them in the course of their duties.
- c) Transfers of operating expenses incurred on behalf of LOYAC Jordan amounting to KD 22,345 (2022: KD 24,439).
- d) Transfers of donations received, and operating expenses incurred on behalf of LOYAC Lebanon amounting to KD 37,442 (2022: KD 37,367).
- e) Transfers of donations received, and operating expenses incurred on behalf of LOYAC Yemen amounting to KD 25,220 (2022: KD 28,884).

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15 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued)

	<i>Key management personnel KD</i>	<i>Other related parties KD</i>	<i>2023 KD</i>	<i>2022 KD</i>
Amount due from related parties	<u>6,938</u>	<u>9,940</u>	<u>16,878</u>	<u>10,055</u>
Amount due to a related party	<u>-</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>167</u>

Other related parties include affiliates and entity under common control.

Amounts owed from related parties are interest-free and have no fixed terms of repayment. For the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group has not recorded any expected credit losses on receivables related to amounts owed by related parties (2022: KD Nil). Other related parties represent affiliates of major stakeholders.

16 CONTINGENCIES

	<i>2023 KD</i>	<i>2022 KD</i>
Letter of guarantees	<u>126,371</u>	<u>96,102</u>

Certain deposits are pledged as a security against letter of guarantees (Note 6), from which it is expected that no material claims will arise.

17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Risk is inherent in the Group's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Group's continuing profitability and each individual within the Group is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities. The Group is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and exposure to market risk is limited to foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk as none of the Group's financial assets are listed on any stock exchange. The risks are monitored through the Group's strategic planning process.

The Group's financial assets comprise other receivables, amount due from a from related party, contribution receivables, term deposits and bank balances. Financial liabilities comprise accounts payable and accrued expenses.

The Board of Directors of the Group is ultimately responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles.

Management of the Group reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below:

17.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will cause a financial loss to the Group by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk arises in the Group's normal course of business.

Credit risk arises from other receivables, amount due from a related party, contribution receivables, term deposits and bank balances. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets mentioned below.

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**17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES
(continued)**

17.1 Credit risk (continued)

	<i>2023</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2022</i> <i>KD</i>
Cash and bank balances (excluding cash on hand)	463,375	503,426
Contribution receivables	25,000	102,645
Term deposits	581,324	746,956
Refundable deposits	2,575	1,525
Amount due from related parties	16,878	10,055
Other receivables	314,923	31,464
	<u>1,404,075</u>	<u>1,396,071</u>

Contribution and other receivables

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all contribution and other receivables.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced during prior periods. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Group does not hold collateral as security.

At 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, contribution and other receivables were neither past due nor impaired. These contributions come from a number of independent sponsors and counterparties from whom there is no recent history of default and accordingly, allowance for expected credit losses to be immaterial.

Bank balances

Credit risk from bank balance is limited because the counterparty is reputable financial institution with appropriate credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. Further, the principal amounts of deposits in local banks (including saving accounts and current accounts) are guaranteed by the Central Bank of Kuwait in accordance with Law No. 30 of 2008 Concerning Guarantee of Deposits at Local Banks in the State of Kuwait which came into effect on 3 November 2008.

Impairment on bank balance has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Group considers that its bank balance to have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

Receivables from related parties

As at the reporting date, the majority of the Group's counterparty exposure has a low risk of default and does not include any past-due amounts. Accordingly, management identified impairment loss to be immaterial.

17.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its liabilities when they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group limits its liquidity risk by monitoring on a regular basis that sufficient funds are available to meet maturing obligations. In addition, Group maintains adequate amounts of cash reserves to meet working capital requirements.

The Group's financial liabilities are non-derivative and mature within one year.

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**17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES
(continued)**

17.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

17.3.1 Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the value of an instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in equity market prices, whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, issuer or all factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

The Group is not exposed to equity price risk as at the reporting date.

17.3.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the value of financial instruments.

The majority of the Group's financial assets are non-interest bearing. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk only on its term deposits with banks. Interest bearing financial assets mature or reprice in the short term, no longer than twelve months. As a result, the Group is subject to limited exposure to fluctuation in interest rates.

17.3.3 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group has no significant foreign currency exposure as at the reporting date and is therefore not exposed to currency risk.

18 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Group is a going concern without any intention or need to liquidate, curtail materially the scale of its operations or undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial assets consist of contribution and other receivables, cash and short-term deposits and amount due from a related party. Financial liabilities consist of accounts payable and accruals and payables to related parties.

Fair values of all financial instruments are not materially different from their carrying values. Management assessed that the fair values of contribution and other receivables, account payables and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. As to amounts due from a related party which have no specified repayment date and are receivable on demand, management assessed that fair value is not less than their face value.

19 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to sustain future development of the organisation. Management monitors the income from sponsorship fees, donations and activities through operating cash flow management. Management seeks to maintain a balance between the funding received from sponsors and the expenses incurred on programs and other activities to achieve sound capital position.

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19 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure available funds to carry out social activities.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022. Capital comprises total equity, excluding statutory reserves and is measured at KD 960,763 as at 31 December 2023 (2022: KD 862,142).

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