

MOF# 3520584

**BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO)
BEIRUT - LEBANON
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024**

BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO)
Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2024

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To the board of the:
BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO)
Beirut – Lebanon**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO), Beirut – Lebanon, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31 2024, and the statement of financial activities and statement of changes in net assets for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO), Beirut – Lebanon, as at December 31, 2024, and its financial performance for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention that these financial statements are prepared under the unprecedented severe financial, economic and monetary crisis that Lebanon has been witnessing since October 2019.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above-mentioned matters.

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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO), in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Lebanon, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. 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 these financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the ability of BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO), 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 or to cease operations of BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO), or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

The objectives of our audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



Financial Solution Experts
Beirut, March 20th, 2024

BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO)
Statement of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2024

	<u>Notes</u>	2024 USD	2023 USD
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	2,798,693	1,883,609
Grant receivables	7	364,043	306,683
Receivables and prepayments	8	25,496	6,890
Total current assets		3,188,232	2,197,182
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant & equipment	9	235,076	263,388
Grant receivables	7	514,617	515,317
Total non-current assets		749,693	778,705
TOTAL ASSETS		3,937,925	2,975,887
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Payables and accruals	10	10,108	13,738
Total current liabilities		10,108	13,738
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions End of Service Indemnity	11	101,739	6,652
Total non-current liabilities		101,739	6,652
TOTAL LIABILITIES		111,847	20,390
NET ASSETS			
Net Assets			
Surplus for the period		870,507	114,247
Accumulated Surplus		2,955,571	2,841,250
Total Net Assets		3,826,078	2,955,497
Total Liabilities and Net Assets		3,937,925	2,975,887

We approve these financial statements and confirm that we are responsible for them, including selecting the accounting policies and making the judgments underlying them. We also confirm that we have made available all relevant accounting records and information for their compilation.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on their behalf by:

Director

The notes on pages 8 to 21 form part of these financial statements.
The report of the Independent Auditor is set out on pages 2 & 3.

BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO)
Statement of Financial Activities
For the year ended December 31, 2024

	<u>Notes</u>	2024 USD	2023 USD
Revenues and Other Support	12	5,077,444	2,386,478
Programs fees	13	(3,644,925)	(1,762,422)
Management and general expenses	14	(665,093)	(499,343)
Fundraising fees	15	(23,253)	(5,639)
Depreciation and impairments	16	(36,389)	(35,087)
Surplus from operations		707,784	83,987
Other operating income / expenses	17	105,693	(24,847)
Financial result	18	57,030	55,107
Surplus for the period		870,507	114,247

The notes on pages 8 to 21 form part of these financial statements.
The report of the Independent Auditor is set out on pages 2 & 3.

BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO)
Statement of Changes in Net Assets
For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Surplus USD	Total USD
Balance as at January 1, 2023	2,841,250	2,841,250
Surplus for the year 2023	114,247	114,247
<i>Unrestricted Net Assets as at December 31, 2023</i>	<i>1,935,787</i>	<i>1,935,787</i>
<i>Temporarily Restricted Net Assets as at December 31, 2023</i>	<i>1,019,710</i>	<i>1,019,710</i>
Total Net Assets as at December 31, 2023	2,955,497	2,955,497
Surplus for the year 2024	870,507	870,507
<i>Unrestricted Net Assets as at December 31, 2024</i>	<i>2,719,243</i>	<i>2,719,243</i>
<i>Temporarily Restricted Net Assets as at December 31, 2024</i>	<i>1,106,761 (*)</i>	<i>1,106,761</i>
Total Net Assets as at December 31, 2024	3,826,004	3,826,003

(*) 10% of the surplus of 2024 was transferred to restricted net assets.

The notes on pages 8 to 21 form part of these financial statements.
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BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO)
Statement of Cash Flow
For the year ended December 31, 2024

	2024	2023
	USD	USD
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus for the year	870,507	114,247
Adjustment for:		
Provision End of Service Indemnity	95,087	5,619
Depreciation of fixed assets	36,389	35,087
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Grants and others	(57,360)	26,763
Related parties	700	49,651
Receivables and prepayments	(18,606)	(1,140)
Payables and accruals	(3,630)	(362,415)
Net cash provided by / used in operating activities	923,088	(132,188)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(8,077)	(22,404)
Net cash used in investing activities	(8,077)	(22,404)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Adjustment Accumulated Surplus	74	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	74	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	915,085	(154,592)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,883,609	2,038,201
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2,798,694	1,883,609

The notes on pages 8 to 21 form part of these financial statements.
The report of the Independent Auditor is set out on pages 2 & 3.

BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO)
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2024

1. Formation and object of BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO):

- a. These financial statements encompass the activities of BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO), Beirut – Lebanon, which is a non-governmental organization.
- b. The BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO), is a non-profit organization established by Mrs. Maya Chams Ibrahimchah. The Association was founded in 2018 with the aim of providing emergency assistance and social and health services to families to meet their financial and social needs and providing house refurbishment, education and medical assistance to these people.
- c. The address of its registered office is Beirut, Achrafieh, Karem el Zeitoun, Sheikh el Ghabi street.
- d. These financial statements present the financial position and the results of the operations of BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO), Beirut – Lebanon, as reflected by those transactions that are recorded by BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO), and under its responsibility.

1-1 Lebanon economic and financial situation

Since October 17th, 2019, Lebanon has been experiencing a severe financial, economic, and monetary crisis, which has been exacerbated by the Beirut seaport explosion on August 4th, 2020, and the global COVID-19 pandemic. These events have further deteriorated the economic environment, disrupted business operations and banking practices, increased unemployment, and led to social unrest. The economic implications include, but are not limited to:

- A series of downgrades in Lebanese sovereign credit risk, starting in late 2019 and reaching a default rating ("RD") by all major rating agencies in March 2020, following years of a stable "B" category rating;
- Business disruptions since the last quarter of 2019;
- Restrictions on the movement and withdrawal of foreign currency funds and the inability to transfer foreign currency outside Lebanon;
- Pre-crisis dollar deposits in commercial banks are now restricted, non-transferable, and can only be withdrawn in Lebanese pounds at the BDL rate, transferred within the domestic banking system, or cashed out through informal schemes at large discounts;
- According to basic circular No. 150 dated April 9th, 2020, dollar banknotes and new dollar deposits (fresh dollars) are non-restricted and transferable, traded at the parallel-market rate, and essential for businesses to import goods;
- Sharp fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and the creation of parallel markets with wide price variances;
- On March 7th, 2020, the Lebanese Government announced its decision to default on US\$1,200,000,000 bonds due on March 9th, 2020;
- On March 23rd, 2020, the Lebanese Government announced it would discontinue payments on all its US Dollar denominated Eurobonds;

BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended December 31, 2024

- Further deterioration in the market value of Lebanese Government bonds to junk status, adversely impacting the valuation of financial assets in Lebanon;
- Limited economic utility for electronic dollars, scarcity of dollar banknotes, and minimal incentives to save in Lebanese pounds, rendering the economy heavily cash-based in local currency;
- A significant decline in capital inflows, leading to a steady reduction in the Central Bank of Lebanon's foreign currency reserves, further constraining imports;
- Depreciation of the Lebanese Pound, severely impacting the purchasing power of Lebanese citizens, leading to a currency crisis, high inflation, and a rise in the consumer price index;
- A rapid rise in unemployment and poverty to unprecedented levels.
- On April 30th, 2020, the Lebanese Government approved a Financial Recovery Plan (the Plan), which includes reviewing the peg policy, restructuring government debt, restructuring the financial system and banking sector, and seeking international financial assistance. On May 1st, 2020, the Lebanese Government submitted a formal request for support from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). However, no progress has been made to date, especially after the government's resignation and the suspension of negotiations with international institutions.

2. Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

In the current year, the Company has adopted the new and revised standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) that are relevant to the Company's operations and effective for annual reporting periods beginning on January 1, 2024.

The adoption of these new and revised Standards and Interpretations did not result in any significant impact on the Company's financial statements or changes to the Company's accounting policies.

Management anticipates that the adoption of these Standards (where applicable) in the related future periods will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies:

The significant accounting policies are set here below:

a. Statement of Compliance:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), except for the accounting standards IAS 29 "Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies", and IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" that were not applied in these financial statements.

BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended December 31, 2024

a. Statement of Preparation:

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

IAS 29 'Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies'

The annual inflation rate in Lebanon up to the end of 2019 was consistently less than 10%. Since the beginning of 2020, inflation in Lebanon has increased dramatically, and the three-year cumulative inflation rate at the end of December 2020 exceeded 100%. This fact along with other relevant indicators including the de facto devaluation of the Lebanese Pound constitute the basis for recognizing the Lebanese economy as a hyperinflationary economy. As a result, the financial statements drawn up for periods ending on or after 31 December 2020 must be prepared in accordance with IAS 29 'Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies'.

Under IAS 29, when the functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, the financial statements, including comparative figures, are restated into the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period. This involves the restatement of income and expenses to reflect changes in the general price index from the start of the reporting period and, the restatement of non-monetary items in the statement of financial position to reflect the current purchasing power at the period end using a general price index from the date when these items were recognized.

Management have decided to defer the implementation of IAS 29, 'Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies' until such time as there is clearer guidance from the fiscal authorities with respect to their requirements in this regard. These financial statements have, therefore, been prepared on the historical cost basis and have not been restated in terms of a measuring unit current at 31 December 2020.

b. Property and Equipment:

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 assets' carrying amount or recognize as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each statement of financial position date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended December 31, 2024

b. Impairment of Assets:

At each statement of financial position date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

c. Foreign currency translation:

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in USD.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the official functional currency using the Central Bank of Lebanon exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the income statement also using the Central Bank of Lebanon exchange rates.

d. Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings under current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended December 31, 2024

e. Financial Instruments:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the Company's statement of financial position when the Company has become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are presented as follows:

- Cash and Banks: This caption represents cash and bank. The book value of these balances approximates their fair value at the statement of financial position date.
- Accounts Receivable: Accounts receivable from clients and related parties are stated at nominal value, less provision for doubtful debts if any.
- Accounts Payable: Accounts payable to suppliers and related parties are stated at nominal value.

f. Provisions:

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, whereby it is probable that it will result in an outflow of economic benefits that can reasonably be estimated.

g. Income Tax:

The Company is liable to the tax laws applicable in Lebanon and pertaining to NGOs.

h. Payables and accruals:

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid for goods and services received by the Company, whether or not billed. Trade payables are generally settled as per the credit terms agreed with the vendors.

i. Revenue of Services:

Revenue from rendering of services is recognized when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably, by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the statement of financial position date.

4. Financial risk management

4.1 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of potential financial risks: market risk (including currency risk and cash flow and fair value interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

(a) Market risk

▪ *Foreign exchange risk*

Foreign exchange risk arises when recognized assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. Most of the foreign currency transactions are denominated in US Dollars.

▪ *Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk*

As the Company has no significant interest-bearing assets, the Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The Company's expense and operating cash flows are also substantially independent of changes in market interest rates as it has no long-term borrowings.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks as well as credit exposure to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. Management assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position and its past experience.

(c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding from an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

4.2 Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the number of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

4.3 Fair value estimation

The face values less any estimated credit adjustments for financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year are assumed to approximate their fair values.

5. Critical Accounting Judgment and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty:

In the application of the accounting policies, which are described in note 3, management is required to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The Company has no major estimates that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Subsequent to the reporting date and due to the significant events that have resulted from the spread of Coronavirus (“Covid-19”), which has affected the economic environment all over the world, the Company has been exposed to various risks including lower revenues, deficit in supplies from external suppliers, fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, increase in the expected credit losses of customers and impairment of assets due to the expected slowdown in the operating sectors.

The Company considers that since Covid-19 occurred after the reporting date, no adjustments are required. Accordingly, no adjustments were made to the financial statements in this regard. Because the outcome of Covid-19 is unknown, it is not feasible to determine the financial impact on the Company at the date of issuing the financial statements. The Company will take into account the effects of Covid-19 when determining the magnitude of the impact according to the expected duration of these events and their implications.

Assets and liabilities in foreign currency as of December 31st, 2024, as presented in the financial statements, were converted into Lebanese Pound at the official exchange rate of USD 1 =LBP 89,500.

Due to the conditions and circumstances prevailing in the country and the major fluctuations in the non-official exchange rates in the parallel markets, the Company has not been able to determine the effect of the fluctuations on the financial statements. The effect of valuing these assets and liabilities at a different rate will be recognized in the financial statements once the official exchange rate has been changed by the relevant authorities.

BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended December 31, 2024

6. Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents are composed of the following:

	2024	2023
	USD	USD
Fdfi (Forsa) Eur + Usd	645	327,867
Bemo Bank Usd Fresh	376,419	88,532
Eagle Bank Usa	753,166	209,663
Bemo Bank Usd Lollar	172,149	172,149
Bemo Bank Eur Fresh	49,864	95,779
Credit Libanais Bank Fresh	53,074	3,593
Saradar Bank Lollar	22,325	20,305
Credit Libanais Bank Lbp	220	18
Credit Libanais Usd Lolar	3,550	3,899
Bemo Bank Lbp	1,582	782
Saradar Fresh Usd	501	-
Saradar Bank Lbp	13	-
Expected Credit Loss Provision	(158,901)	(157,082)
Paypal Aud + Society Cheque Account Aud	129,972	16,976
Syz Private Banking Eur&Usd	1,213,909	1,084,769
Cash Usd	171,478	14,782
Cash Whish Money Usd	8,063	-
Cash Gbp	318	506
Cash Lbp	348	1,071
TOTAL	2,798,693	1,883,609

Since October 17, 2019 and, as of that date, the Lebanese banks of BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO) are applying an informal capital control over its available bank balances, therefore any cash withdrawals or transfers to outside Lebanon are limited, except for fresh money either transferred from abroad or deposited after the mentioned date.

7. Grant receivables:

Grant receivables are composed of the following:

<i>Current Portion</i>	2024	2023
	USD	USD
Grants Receivables*	150,000	150,000
Non-Food	84,020	57,548
Food	114,305	69,758
Medicine	14,150	24,283
Stationery & Office Supplies	1,568	5,094
TOTAL	364,043	306,683

BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended December 31, 2024

7. Grant receivables (continued.):

Grant receivables are composed of the following:

<i>Non-Current Portion</i>	2024 USD	2023 USD
Grants Receivables	514,617	515,317
TOTAL	514,617	515,317

* Transactions with related parties allocating funds received exclusively for the sole purpose of job creation in line with the Mission and Strategy of Beit El Baraka, amounted \$ 665,317 as at 31 December 2023.

BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO) has allocated the above-mentioned amounts received specifically and only for Job Creation and nothing else, as part of its new Mission and Strategy: Transforming Beneficiaries to Producers.

All cash-flow generated from the operations of Kanz Beit El Baraka SARL is to be fully donated to BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO) as clearly stated in the MOUs between the 2 entities. The remaining amount of the grant is \$664,617 as at 31 December 2024, divided between current portion of \$150,000 and non-current portion of \$ 514,617.

During October and November 2024, all Kanz Beit El Baraka SARL operations were dedicated to providing food for people in need during the war.

8. Receivables and prepayments:

Receivables and prepayments are composed of the following:

	2024 USD	2023 USD
Advances to suppliers	9,250	5,750
Advances to employees	849	1,140
Accrued expenses	15,397	-
TOTAL	25,496	6,890

BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended December 31, 2024

9. Property, plant & equipment:

Property, plant & equipment are composed of the following:

	General Installation	Transportat ion Equipment	Office Furniture	Computer Equipment	Agricultura l Installation	Biological Assets	Total
Cost as at January 1, 2024	159,402	45,500	18,044	41,004	61,869	20,120	345,939
Additions	7,444	-	-	633	-	-	8,077
Cost As at December 31, 2024	166,846	45,500	18,044	41,004	61,869	20,120	354,016
Depreciation as at January 1, 2024	32,426	15,167	4,077	19,871	11,010	-	82,551
Charge for the period	12,830	4,550	1,443	8,286	9,280	-	36,389
Depreciation As at December 31, 2024	45,256	19,717	5,520	28,157	20,290	-	118,940
Net book value As at December 31, 2024	121,590	25,783	12,524	13,480	41,579	20,120	235,076
Net book value as at December 31, 2023	126,976	30,333	13,967	21,133	50,859	20,120	263,388

BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended December 31, 2024

10. Payables and accruals:

Payables and accruals are composed of the following:

	2024	2023
	USD	USD
Trade payables	146	11,192
Other payables, accruals and provisions	197	53
NSSF payables	5,164	948
Income tax on net operating profit	489	-
Tax on salaries payables	4,113	1,545
TOTAL	10,108	13,738

11. Provisions End of Service Indemnity:

Provisions End of Service Indemnity are composed of the following:

	2024	2023
	USD	USD
EOSI for employees' provision (*)	101,739	6,652
TOTAL	101,739	6,652

(*) The EOSI provision amounted to USD 95,087 for the year ended 31 December, 2024 due to the change in the counter value of salaries declared to the NSSF, which increased from LBP 15,000 to LBP 89,500.

12. Revenues and Other Support:

Revenues and Other Support are composed of the following:

	2024	2023
	USD	USD
Cash Donations	3,128,361	1,364,061
Education Donations	1,711,583	731,677
Other Donations	93,991	-
Agriculture Donations	37,444	-
Medical Donations	5,481	-
Food Donations	100,586	290,740
TOTAL	5,077,444	2,386,478

BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO)
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended December 31, 2024

13. Programs fees:

Programs fees are composed of the following:

Donation Related to:	2024 USD	2023 USD
Education	(1,835,634)	(235,544)
Food	(1,153,487)	(514,651)
Home Refurbishing	(269,115)	(103,281)
Goods	(162,090)	(58,703)
Agriculture fees	(81,498)	(96,298)
Medical aid	(74,228)	(99,933)
Financial Aid	(56,965)	(50,727)
Rent Donation	(11,569)	(10,393)
Livelihood	(340)	(4,655)
Solar Panel	-	(588,237)
TOTAL	(3,644,925)	(1,762,422)

BEIT EL BARAKA (NGO)
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For the year ended December 31, 2024

14. Management and general expenses:

Management and general expenses are composed of the following:

Supporting services	2024 USD	2023 USD
Interim Staff	(1,750)	(3,096)
Salaries and related expenses	(367,227)	(321,756)
Lawyers, consultants, and experts' fees	(25,179)	(32,795)
Rental fees	(24,237)	(7,688)
Bank commissions	(11,514)	(17,002)
Transportation fees	(23,457)	(15,633)
Electricity and generator fees	(22,683)	(10,567)
Telecommunication fees	(7,423)	(15,209)
Maintenance and repairs	(15,552)	(9,000)
Misc. expenses	(24,005)	(13,071)
Cleaning	(8,689)	(6,429)
Documentations & Subscriptions	(4,728)	(7,876)
Insurance fees	(4,501)	(3,459)
Stationery and office supplies	(2,794)	(3,161)
Reception Fees	(2,152)	(2,271)
Training Seminars Fees	(700)	(3,500)
Others taxes	(489)	(86)
Subcontractors	(16,566)	(2,862)
Water expenses	(797)	(888)
Office equipment	(3,236)	(2,518)
Commission on Grants	(2,330)	(2,391)
Provisions	(95,087)	(6,483)
Customs Charges	-	(11,602)
TOTAL	(665,093)	(499,343)

15. Fundraising fees:

Fundraising fees are composed of the following:

	2024 USD	2023 USD
Fundraising fees	(23,253)	(5,639)
TOTAL	(23,253)	(5,639)

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For the year ended December 31, 2024

16. Depreciation and impairments:

Depreciation and impairments are composed of the following:

	2024	2023
	USD	USD
Depreciation of assets	(36,389)	(35,087)
TOTAL	(36,389)	(35,087)

17. Other operating income / expenses:

Other operating income / expenses are composed of the following:

	2024	2023
	USD	USD
Exchange result	105,693	(24,847)
TOTAL	105,693	(24,847)

18. Financial result:

Financial result is composed of the following:

	2024	2023
	USD	USD
Bank interest	57,030	55,107
TOTAL	57,030	55,107

19. Taxation:

Open tax years that remain subject to examination and acceptance by the fiscal authorities comprise the financial years 2020 until 2024.

Open tax years that remain subject to examination and acceptance by the social security authorities comprise the financial years from inception until December 31, 2024.

20. Comparative figures:

Comparative figures have been reclassified / regrouped, wherever necessary, to conform to the presentation adopted in the current year.