UGANDA CHILDCARE DENMARK

ANNUAL REPORT
AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31st December 2025

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ORGANISATION INFORMATION

NAME	UGANDA CHILDCARE DENMARK
LOCATION	P.O BOX 961 MASAKA Katwe -Butego Division Masaka Municipality
BOARD MEMBERS	Carsten Jespersen
BANKERS	Dfcu Bank Masaka Branch Masaka City

Introduction and Background

Uganda Childcare Denmark (UCC) is a Not-for-profit organization established and registered in Uganda under the Non-Governmental Organizations Act (2016) ("NGO Act")
Well known nationally and internationally, for its commitment to work with marginalized sections of the society and empower them to attain a dignified quality life.

The organisation has been providing education for children in rural areas, helping young people develop the right skills to transform their local communities.
Our goal is to structurally improve and increase access to basic social and economic livelihoods of people in marginalized communities.

Over the past years, UCC has been working relentlessly to promote programs for the wellbeing of underprivileged Children in Uganda. Our bottom-up approach of inclusive development has changed lives of many and has led the path in sustainable development.
UCC is an organization that's all about the community, an organization that makes a difference and an organization you can trust; we pride ourselves on being a credible organization and are held accountable through the principles of good governance in our processes and practices.

UCC has a very strong and effective Monitoring and evaluation mechanism to ensure impact of funds and complete transparency and accountability in the utilization of funds.

We aim to empower the local community by providing resources to support them in education and life. Community members identify the most pressing needs, and we provide support to help meet these needs. We do this in several ways such as:
1. Educating orphans and vulnerable children
2. Providing life skills training to young people

Our core values:

- Honesty and integrity.
- Respect for diversity.
- Fairness, Equity and Justice

• Solidarity with the underprivileged members of the society.
• Respect for the rights of children
• Teamwork.

Statement of management's responsibilities

The Companies Act 2012 and NGO regulations requires management to prepare financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the project at the end of each financial year and of the operating results for that year. In respect of those financial statements, the Board is required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently.
- Make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- State whether applicable accounting standards have been followed.
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Organisation will continue in Operation.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with accounting policies and guidelines of the Organisation. They are also responsible for the safeguarding of the assets of the Organisation and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Trustees are ultimately responsible for the internal controls. The Trustees delegate the responsibility for the internal controls to management. Standards and systems of internal control are designed and implemented by management to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the financial statements and to adequately safeguard, verify and maintain accountability of the company's assets.

To accept responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using the appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act.

The Trustees are of the opinion that the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the state of financial affairs of the Company and of its operating results. The Trustees further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records, which may be relied upon in the preparation of the financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Trustees to indicate that the organization will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

……………………………………………

Managing Director

MUGOYA & ASSOCIATES
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT OF UGANDA
Reg No. AF0293
P.O. Box 1747 Masaka Uganda
Tel: +256-788323566
E-mail: mugscpa@gmail.com

Uganda Childcare Denmark,
P.O Box 961 Masaka,
Katwe Butego Division Masaka City.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION:

We have audited the financial statements of Uganda Childcare Denmark (UCC) which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31st December 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and explanatory notes.

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of **Uganda Childcare Denmark** the financial position of as at 31st December 2025 and its financial performance, and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Companies (Am) Act, 2022.

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 section below entitled "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report". We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code for Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements of companies in Uganda, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters (KAM);

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st December 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements, as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act of Uganda, 2012 and for such internal control as the directors determine 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, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company'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 the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS;

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

- 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.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONT'D

- Conclude on the appropriateness of directors' 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 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 the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

We communicated 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 controls that we identify during our audit.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:

As required by the Companies (AM) Act, 2012 we report to you based on our audit.

I) That we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

2) In our opinion proper books of accounts have been kept by the Company, so far as appears for our examination of those books; and

3) The Company's statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account.

Mugoya & Associates

Certified Public Accountant

MUGOYA & ASSOCIATES
04 MAR 2026
P.O. BOX 1747 MASAKA
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

4th/03/2026

Date

UGANDA CHILDCARE DENMARK
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31st DECEMBER 2025

ASSETS		**2025**	**2024**
Non- Current Assets	Notes	**Ushs.**	**Ushs.**
Property & Equipment	15	433,818,569	451,251,562
Inventory			
Prepaid rent		-	1,800,000
Cash & Bank Balances		668,600	874,803
Total Current Assets		668,600	2,674,803
TOTAL ASSETS		**434,487,169**	**453,926,365**
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
CAPITAL & RESERVES			
Accumulated Fund Retained		129,561,775	146,467,609
Surplus/ (Deficit)		(26,951,293)	(16,905,834)
		102,610,482	**129,561,775**
Liabilities			
Payables		5,234,086	4,840,590
Deferred Grant Income		326,642,601	319,524,000
Total Liabilities		**331,876,687**	**324,364,590**
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		**434,487,169**	**453,926,365**

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on ………………………. 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Director **Secretary**

UGANDA CHILDCARE DENMARK
STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 31st DECEMBER 2025

STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 31st DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 (Ushs.)	2024 (Ushs.)
Total Income	2	875,284,730	819,432,091
Less:			
Other Operating costs	3	65,330,630	43,705,005
Renovation wroks	4	161,248,200	62,598,700
Facilitation	12	8,890,100	6,577,400
Schools related costs	5	168,765,500	182,818,300
Employee costs	5.1	138,801,700	156,084,626
Occupancy costs	6	1,500,000	11,405,000
Security costs	7	1,047,000	2,475,000
On-line Child Project	8.1	134,005,500	155,947,000
Emmanuel I Children's Home	8.2	35,352,700	31,264,100
God's Grace Primary School	8.3	-	9,081,600
Emmanuel Primary school	8.4	149,943,700	106,905,300
Emmanuel Farm Project	8.5	2,552,300	3,606,500
Emmanuel II Children's Home	8.6	17,365,700	28,185,700
Repairs and maintenance	13.0	-	15,722,700
Depreciation	15	17,432,993	19,960,994
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		**902,236,023**	**836,337,925**
Excess of Income over expenditure		**(26,951,293)**	**(16,905,834)**

ii). Statement of changes in the funds reserve

	Accumulated Fund Ushs.	Retained Earnings Ushs.	Total Ushs.
As at 01.01.2025	71,529,109	58,032,666	129,561,775
Excess of income over-expenditure for the yr 2025	-	(26,951,293)	(26,951,293)
As at 31.12.2025	71,529,109	31,081,373	102,610,482

UGANDA CHILDCARE DENMARK
Notes to the financial statements

1 Reporting entity

UCC Denmark is a politically neutral company, and its work is impartial. It seeks to conduct its work in a transparent manner and is accountable to all its stakeholders. The Company is incorporated in Uganda under the Ugandan Companies as a company limited by guarantee and is domiciled in Uganda. The address of its registered office is:
Masaka Town
P.O. Box 961, Masaka

The financial statements include only the operations of UCC, which has no subsidiaries or interests in associates or jointly controlled entities.
For the Ugandan Companies Act reporting purposes, the balance sheet is represented by the statement of financial position and the profit and loss account is represented by the statement of comprehensive income in these financial statements.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of UCC have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Financial Rules of UCC. They have been prepared using the historical cost convention and the appropriate International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) have been applied. These financial statements have been prepared on the basis that UCC is a going concern and will meet its mandate for the foreseeable future).

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The measurement basis applied is the historical cost basis, except where otherwise stated in the accounting policies below.
The financial statements are presented in Uganda Shillings.
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant is further qualified.

(b) Foreign currency translation

*Functional and presentation currency t*ransactions and balances foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. The financial statements are presented in Uganda Shillings, the functional and presentation currency of the Company.
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 profit or loss, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in profit or loss within "finance income or costs". All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income for the year within "other gains/losses-net".

Translation differences related to changes in amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. They are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date on which fair value is determined. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets, such as equities classified as FVOCI, are included in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transactions.

(c) Classification and measurement of financial instruments

At initial recognition of a financial asset, the Company determines whether newly recognised financial assets are part of an existing business model or whether they reflect the commencement of a new business model. The Company reassesses its business models each reporting period to determine whether the business models have changed since the preceding period. For the current and prior reporting period, the Company has not identified a change in its business models.

When a debt instrument measured at FVTOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. In contrast, for an equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss but transferred within equity.

(d) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised within 'interest income' or 'interest expense' respectively in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

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(e) Revenue and expenses

Donor funds are recognized in the period in which the organization receives funds from donor agencies for the implementation of agreed upon programme activities. Also recognizes other revenues when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when the specific criteria have been met for each of the Organization's activities. The amount of revenue is not reliably measured until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The organisation bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, type of transaction and specifics of each arrangement.

Expenses are defined as decreases in economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period in the form of outflows, consumption of assets, or incurrences of liabilities that result in decreases in net assets/equity. WHO recognizes expenses at the point where goods have been received or services rendered (delivery principle) and not when cash or its equivalent is paid.

(f) Property and equipment

All property and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of these assets.

Subsequent expenditures are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognised 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. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to 'operating expenses' during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on using the reducing balance method to allocate their cost less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Leasehold improvements	Shorter of the lease term or estimated useful lives
Buildings	5%
Motor vehicles	25%
Furniture and fittings	20%
Office equipment	20%
Computers	20%

The assets' residual values, depreciation methods and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) 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 profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that any item of property and equipment is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the relevant assets. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

(g) Intangible assets

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives (five years).

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use.
- management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it.
- there is ability to use or sell the software product.
- it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits.
- adequate technical, financial, and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and,
- the expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Management assesses on an annual basis, whether the carrying value of intangible assets could be impaired. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Direct costs include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives (not exceeding five years).

(h) Income tax

The income tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current income tax is the amount of income tax payable on the taxable profit for the year determined in accordance with the Ugandan Income Tax Act. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. The company being a non-government organisation is seeking to be exempted from income tax.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, including: cash and non-restricted balances held with the any financial Institution, treasury, and other eligible bills.

(j) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit obligations

The Company and all its employees contribute to the National Social Security Fund, which is a defined contribution scheme. A defined contribution plan is a retirement benefit plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The company's contributions to the defined contribution schemes are charged to profit or loss in the year in which they fall due.

(k) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, being their issue proceeds (fair value of consideration received) net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(l) Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue derives from legally binding agreements between UCC and its contributors, including international organizations and private and public institutions. Deferred revenue is recognized.

when:

- a contractual agreement is confirmed in writing by both the Organization and the contributor; and the funds are earmarked and due in a future period.
- Deferred revenue also includes advances from exchange transactions.
- Deferred revenue is presented as current if the revenue is due within one year and noncurrent if the revenue is due one year or more after the reporting date.

(**m). Fund accounting.**

Fund accounting is a method of segregating resources into categories (i.e. funds) to identify both the source and the use of the funds. Establishing such funds helps to ensure better reporting of revenue and expenses.

The General Fund, the Special Purpose Fund, the Enterprise Fund, and the Fiduciary Fund serve to ensure the proper segregation of revenue and expenses. Any transfers between funds that would result in duplication of revenue and/or expenses are eliminated during consolidation. Intra-fund transfers such as programme support costs within the General Fund are also eliminated.

General Fund

The accounts contained under this fund support the implementation of the programme budget.

– Working Capital Fund. The Fund was established to implement the programme budget pending receipt of assessed contributions in arrears. In accordance with Financial Regulation VII, implementation of that part of the budget financed from assessed contributions may be financed from the Working Capital Fund and thereafter by internal borrowing against available cash reserves of UCC, borrowed are repaid from the collection of arrears of assessed contributions and are credited first against any internal borrowing and then against any borrowing from the Working Capital Fund.

– Voluntary funds. This fund consolidates revenue and expenses arising from the following funds: Core voluntary contributions account, Voluntary Contributions Core Fund, Voluntary Contributions Specified Fund and Contingency Fund for Emergencies.

		2025	2024
		Ushs.	Ushs.
2	**RECEIPTS**		
	Child care Denmark Donations	742,328,730	790,469,500
	Frikadellen & Craft Child Project		
	Emmanuel Primary School Project	39,613,000	21,814,500
	God's Grace Primary school Project		804,000
	On-line Child Project	1,850,000	2,425,000
	Donations-other	89,806,000	
	Secondary school sponsorship	300,000	
	Emmanuel visitation day	1,135,000	
2.1	Other Income		
	proceeds from Emanuel farm	252,000	
	Church rent		900,000
	Other receipts	-	3,019,091
	Total Receipts	**875,284,730**	**819,432,091**
3	**Adminstratiion expenses**		
	Airtime	1,085,000	1,470,000
	Internet-UCC	4,098,000	4,280,000
	Stationery & printing	410,000	926,500
	Annual filing/NGO Renewal fees		2,558,200
	Cleaning expenses	257,400	60,000
	Insurance costs	220,000	149,000
	Consultancy	4,500,000	
	Staff training materials		448,000
	Security	1,776,500	2,475,000
	Repairs and maitenance- Equipment	5,845,000	
	Repairs and maitenance - Buildings	4,791,000	
	Travel and accomodation	8,530,200	4,740,500
	Audit fees	2,500,000	2,600,000
	Utilities (NWSC & POWER)		1,160,000
	Medical & Hospital -staff medical	1,124,500	
	Licences	102,700	
	Penalties & fines	2,107,020	150,000
	Miscelleanoeus expenses	8,209,600	995,700
	Transport	15,496,500	18,103,500
	Bank charges	1,777,210	1,601,605
			41,718,005
	Minor Capital expenditure	2,500,000	1,000,000
	Purchase of curtains		987,000
	Total other Operating costs	**65,330,630**	**43,705,005**
4	**Construction works**		
	Nursery school Block	103,952,200	24,777,100
	Staff quarters construction	57,296,000	37,821,600
		161,248,200	**62,598,700**
5	**Schools**		
	School fees and requirements to partner schools	168,765,500	182,818,300
5.1	Employee costs		
	UCC Salaries	88,335,500	89,186,500
	Paye costs	24,990,200	43,431,626
	10% NSSF Employer contribution	25,476,000	21,257,000
	Staff welfare	-	2,209,500
		138,801,700	**156,084,626**

6 Properties & Rentals		
Office rent	1,500,000	10,800,000
Repairs and maintenance of office buildings	-	605,000
	1,500,000	11,405,000
7 Security costs		
Security	1,047,000	2,475,000
	1,047,000	**2,475,000**
8 PROJECT OPERATIONS		
8.1 On-line child project	40,474,900	
Medical dental fees	70,000	541,000
Medical fees- Other ailments	-	2,365,000
Various children's essentials donated online	83626000	118,407,900
Donations		10,900,000
Bonus & Xmas gifts		6,417,600
Sponsor's costs		
Laptop costs		1,710,000
transport	5930900	3,267,000
Student Volunteer facilitation	3,903,700	12,338,500
Adminstrator fees	-	0
	134,005,500	**155,947,000**
8.2 Emmanuel I Children's Home		
Equipment & Others- Repairs & maintenance		
Food and Beverages	23,275,700	11,932,900
Airtime &Data	-	-
Pay tv susbscription	-	814,200
Gas refilling and charcoal	-	525,800
Children sweaters and uniforms	-	7,120,500
Yaka &water	-	-
Medical & Hospital -Children	2,277,000	1,883,200
staff entertainment	-	-
Health care services &Diapers	-	-
Childrens party	-	-
Caretakers wages	9,800,000	7,841,000
Building repairs & maintenance	-	1,146,500
Transport	-	-
	35,352,700	**31,264,100**
8.3 God's Grace Primary school		
Revenue Expenditure	-	
Salaries and wages	-	5,577,500
Transport and teacher's welfare	-	876,000
Maintenance & repair costs	-	1,120,000
School requirements and exam fees	-	708,400
Food and firewood	-	799,700
Total Revenue expensiture	-	9,081,600
Capital Expenditure	-	
construction and repair costs	-	-
Total God's grace primary school		**9,081,600**

8.4 Emmanuel primary school		
Operation expenditure	17,594,200	
staff and children welfare		3,790,200
Salaries	77,044,500	60,681,000
Transport	-	2,524,000
School food and firewood	-	20,439,000
Yaka and Generator fuel	-	3,093,900
Exam fees and school requirements	-	6,753,600
Repairs and maintenance	-	9,623,600
Total Revenue expenditure	**94,638,700**	**106,905,300**
8.4.1 Other Project Expenditures		
Construction works	3,141,000	-
Television	-	4,587,000
Motorvehicle purchase	52,164,000	1,245,000
Total capital expenditure	-	5,832,000
Total Emmanuel primary school	**149,943,700**	**112,737,300**
8.5 Emmanuel Farm		
Farm Expenses	2,552,300	1,180,000
Gardner tools, fertilisers & Others	-	2,426,500
	2,552,300	**3,606,500**
8.6 Emmanuel II Children's home		
Monthly shopping for children's items	17,365,700	18,239,000
Yaka & Gas bills	-	792,000
TV subscription and Data	-	696,000
Other admin costs	-	836,100
Healthcare and diapers	-	635,600
Caretaker's wages	-	3,534,000
Xmas shopping & children's play goods	-	2,703,000
Repairs and maintenance	-	365,000
Transport	-	385,000
	17,365,700	**28,185,700**
9 Cash and Cash Equivalent		
Cash at hand	10,300	
DFCU-01031020342343 (ushs)	504,114	440,204
DFCU-02031025864360 (USD)	154,186	434,599
	668,600	**874,803**
10 Account Payables		
NSSF payable	2,253,000	2,298,000
PAYE	2,185,000	2,247,000
Other payables	796,086	295,590
	5,234,086	**4,840,590**

11 Prepayments

Prepaid rent	-	1,800,000

12 UCC Field facilitation

Allowances	8,890,100	6,577,400
	8,890,100	**6,577,400**

13 Repairs and maintenance

Repairs and maintenance-M/Vehicle	-	15,722,700
		15,722,700

14 FUNDS ACCOUNTABILITY STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

DETAILS	Note	USD	UGX	Total (UGX)
FUNDS				
Cash at hand b/f		-	-	-
Cash at Bank b/f (@ 3,689)		118.39	-	435,557
ADD FUNDING DURING THE YEAR;				
Donor funding		-	726,832,500.00	726,832,500
Other funding		-	57,052,230	57,052,230
Total funds available		**118.39**	**783,884,730.00**	**784,320,287**
Adjusted available funds				**784,320,287**
Program/Project expenses				-
Adminstrative expenses				-
Capital expenditure				-
Total expenditure				**784,320,287**
Excess funds not utilised as at year end represented by:				
Cash	10	-	-	-
Bank	10	118.39	-	435,557

15 PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	LAND	BUILDINGS	COMPUTERS & SOFTWARE	EQUIPMENTS	MOTOR VEHICLE	FIXTURES & FITTINGS	TOTAL
		5%	20%	20%	25%	20%	
N.B.V 01. Jan.25	223,065,800	188,508,244	19,036,036	4,790,376	1,441,512	14,409,595	451,251,562
Addittions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	223,065,800	188,508,244	19,036,036	4,790,376	1,441,512	14,409,595	451,251,562
Depreciation	-	9,425,412	3,807,207.45	958,076	360,378	2,881,919	17,432,993
N.B.V 31. Dec.25	**223,065,800**	**179,082,831**	**15,228,828**	**3,832,301**	**1,081,134**	**11,527,676**	**433,818,569**