LIBERIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION (LFA)

Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements For the year ended December 31, 2023





Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

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Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Management:

Mustapha I. Raji Sekou W. Konneh Adolphus S. Dolo Kollie A. Dorko

Joseph Sheriff

President

Vice-President Administration Vice-President Operations

Secretary-General Finance Manager

Principal Address:

Swakarmore community

Paynesville City Monrovia, Liberia P.O Box 10-1066

Solicitor:

Professional Justice Watch and Associates Legal Services

Police Academy Road, Paynesville City

Montserrado County, Liberia

Bankers:

Guaranty Trust Bank Liberia Limited

13th Street Sinkor

Ecobank (Liberia) Limited

11th Street, Sinkor

Independent Auditor:

KFA Consults

3rd Street Sinkor Behind The Oragon Car Rental

Sinkor, Tubman Boulevard

Monrovia, Liberia



Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT

The Management submitted its report together with the audited financial statements of the Liberia Football Association (LFA) for the year ended December 31, 2023.

1. Statement of management's responsibilities

The management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements for each financial year that gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the association and of the profit or loss for that year. The management is also required to ensure that the association keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the association. The management is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the association.

The management accepts responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Business Corporation Act of the Associations law (amended) 2020. The management further accepts responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as designing, implementing, and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement.

2. Going Concern

The management has made an assessment of the association's ability to continue as a going concern and has no reason to doubt that the association will not be of going concern in the year ahead. Accordingly, the financial statements are prepared on a going-concern basis. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations, and commitment will occur in the ordinary course of business.

3. Principal activity

The Liberia Football Association is one of a sporting nature established through an act of Legislature of the Republic of Liberia in 1936 as a corporate body with the aims and objectives to promote, advance, administer, co-ordinate and generally encourage the game of football in Liberia in accordance with the principles as laid down in the statues of the Liberia Football Association and FIFA (Federation of International Football Association). The Liberia Football Association is a member Association of FIFA (International Federation of Association Football) as well as of the African continental footballing body, CAF (Confederation of African Football) and the West African Football Union (WAFU). There was no major change in the nature of the business of the Association during the year.



Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

4. Financial Statements

The Financial results of the Association for the year Ended 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 are set out in the financial statements, highlights of which as follows:

	2023 US\$	2022 US\$
Total Grant Income	3,687,432	5,215,040
Total Expenses	4,168,501	5,302,510
Total Assets	5,032,216	5,623,851
Total Liabilities	632,570	697,338
Net Assets	4,399,646	4,926,513

5. Auditor

The Company's auditor, KFA Consults, has expressed willingness to continue in office.

BY ORDER OF THE MANAGEMENT

Mustapha I. Raji

(President)

Atty. Kollie A. Dorko (General Secretary)

Date:

Signatur

28 March 2023

Signature:

Date: March 28, 2024





Qualified opinion

What we have audited

We have audited the financial statements of the Liberia Football Association for the year ended December 31, 2023.

The financial statements comprise:

- The statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023;
- The statement of income and expenditure for the year then ended December, 2023;
- The statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- · The statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- The notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Liberia Football Association (LFA), which comprise the financial position of LFA (the Association) as at December 31, 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

In our opinion, except for the issues noted in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion" paragraph below, the accompanying Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the Finance Position of LFA as of December 31, 2023 and the results of this operation for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and Title 5, the Associations Law 2020 – Business Incorporation Act.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Accounting Policy of LFA is not fully in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards

The accounting policy forms the basis of the financial statements preparation. The financial policy of LFA is not fully in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The policy under its form doesn't explain procedures and disclosures on how transactions must be treated in line with the International Financial Reporting Standards.

Non-compliance with the accrual basis of accounting

On page 8 of the Financial Policies and Procedures Manual of LFA, "The LFA uses the Accrual Basis of Accounting-(a) recognizes revenue once the LFA renders services regardless of whether the payments are received or not, and (b) recognizes and records expenses when they occur,









regardless of whether they are paid for immediately or not." When cash transactions occur, they are solely recorded in the Cash Book with a description, without utilizing a double accounting system. Instead of posting entries into a formal accounting system, a spreadsheet is used. However, this method presents inherent risks of errors and potential manipulations. Using spreadsheets makes it challenging to trace transaction history accurately. Consequently, there is a high likelihood of certain ledgers being out of balance. For instance, instances such as failing to accrue retention payment for HQ construction and overlooking FIFA source deductions for Covid-19 loan repayment are examples of errors stemming from this practice. Also, reconciling liabilities requires significant effort, and there's a substantial possibility of ledger misstatements occurring.

Internal Generated Funds (offseason matches, local games etc..). The current accounting procedures for these proceeds do not adhere to best practices. Revenue generated from matches is utilized to cover on-field expenses and the home team's share. Only the remaining balance is brought to the office for deposit into the corporate account. This practice directly contradicts the association's revenue policy, which mandates that all revenue must be deposited intact. Consequently, this approach exposes serious weaknesses in internal controls. There's a significant risk of revenue manipulation occurring on the field before funds are securely brought to the office for deposit, especially when control measures are not stringent enough.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to (Notes 20, 21 and 22) of pages 29 and 30 of the Notes to the financial statements which described issues on FIFA Covid 19 Relief Loan and outstanding loan due to International Bank Liberia Limited.

Our Opinion is not modified with respect to these matters.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters except for the matters described in "Basis for Qualified Opinion" section. We have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Independence

We confirm that we maintain independence from the Company as required by the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, which is pertinent to our audit of the financial statements. Additionally, we have upheld all other ethical obligations in accordance with the IESBA (International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants) Code.





Other information

The management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Corporate Information and Report of the Management but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report the fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the management for the financial statements

The management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and with the requirement of the Business Corporation Act of the Association's law (amended) 2020, 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 management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The management is responsible for overseeing the Association's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our primary objectives are to ensure that the financial statements are reasonably free from significant errors or fraud and to provide an auditor's report expressing our opinion. While we strive for reasonable assurance, it's important to note that even with a thorough audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), we cannot guarantee the detection of all material misstatements. Material misstatements, whether arising from fraud or error, have the potential to influence the decisions of users relying on these financial statements.

During the audit process, we employ professional judgment and maintain a skeptical approach as required by ISAs. Additionally, we:

- 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 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 controls;
- Obtain an understanding of internal controls 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 controls;



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- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director'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; and
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the management 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.

Yours faithfully,

For:

KFA CONSULTS

(Certified Public Accountants)

Kofi Abedu-Bentsi, Sr., MBA, MSc., CFE, LTP, CTP, CFI, TADAT-Certified CA, CPA

PARTNER March 28, 2024



Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER,2023

	Notes	2023	2022
		US\$	US\$
Non-current assets			
Proper, plant and equipment	3	4,878,103	5,106,582
Total	-	4,878,103	5,106,582
Current assets			
Inventories	11	2,600	2,600
Other current assets	12	6,119	6,119
Cash and cash equivalent	13	145,394	508,550
Total current assets		154,113	517,269
Total assets		5,032,216	5,623,851
Non-current liabilities			
Loan-term due	14	159,523	319,045
Current Liabilities		159,523	319,045
Current and other liabilities			
Current-due to FIFA	15	79,761	
Payables and other liabilities	16	393,286	378,293
		473,047	378,293
Total liabilities		632,570	697,338
Net Assets	_	4,399,646	4,926,513
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		4,399,646	4,926,513

Joseph Sheriff

(Finance Manager)

The accounting policies and notes from pages 12 to 30 form part of the special purpose special purpose financial statements

Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

For the period ended 31st December 2023

	Notes	2023	2022
Grant Income		US\$	US\$
Sporting grant	4	2,893,237	4,607,319
Sponsorships and sporting income	5	688,806	544,856
Other Income	6	105,389	62,865
Total		3,687,432	5,215,040
Expenses			
Personnel expenses	7	(525,826)	(424,739)
Sporting expenses	8	(2,883,803)	(4,646,883)
Administrative and operating expenses	9	(758,872)	(230,888)
Total	-	(4,168,501)	(5,302,510)
Net surplus/deficit		(481,069)	(87,470)

The accounting policies and notes from pages 12 to 30 form part of the special purpose special purpose financial statements



Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY

	Surplus/(deficit)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	4,926,513	4,926,513
Prior Year Adjustment (note 21)	52,331	52,331
Effect of Reinstatement (note 22)	(98,128)	(98,128)
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year	(481,069)	(481,069)
Rounding error	(1)	(1)
Balance as at December 31, 2023	4,399,646	4,399,646
Balance at January 1, 2022	5,013,983	5,013,983
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year	(87,470)	(87,470)
Balance as at December 31, 2022	4,926,513	4,926,513

The accounting policies and notes from pages 12 to 30 form part of the special purpose special purpose financial statements



Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

Cash flow for O	2023	2022
Cash flow from Operating activities	US\$	USS
Surplus(deficit) for the year	(481,069)	(87,470)
Adjustment for:		(-,,.,,)
Prior year correction	52,331	
Rounding error	(1)	
Depreciation	295,122	169,751
Other non-cash adjustments:	-	107,731
Movement in fund balance		891,797
Cash flow from operations before working capital change	(133,617)	974,078
Changes in other current assets	_	27,469
Changes in Inventory		59,619
Changes in payables and other liabilities	14,993	(696)
Cash generated by/(utilized in) operating activities	(118,624)	1,060,470
Cash flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		
Net cash generated from (word):	(164,771)	(886,580)
Net cash generated from (used) in Investing Activities	(164,771)	(886,580)
Cash flow from Financing Activities		
Borrowings	(70.761)	240.045
Net cash generated from (used) in financing activities	(79,761)	319,045
=	(79,761)	319,045
Net increase(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(363,156)	492,935
Cash and cash equivalent as at January 1	508,550	15,615
Cash and cash equivalents as at December 31	145,394	508,550



Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Reporting entity

The Liberia Football Association (LFA) was established through an Act of the House of Legislature of the Republic of Liberia in 1936, and it operates as a sporting association with indefinite existence. The LFA is legally recognized as a body corporate with specific statutes. Its primary goals are to oversee and manage all aspects of football activities within Liberia, ensuring the organization and supervision of football events across the nation. The Association's principal office address is

Swakarmore Community

Paynesville City

Monrovia, Liberia

P. O. Box 10-1066

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies adopted by the company in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the manner required by the Business Corporation Act of the Associations law (amended) 2020. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a high degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in the notes.

The management does not have the ability to amend the financial statements after issue.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost basis, except for available-for-sale financial assets, which are valued at their fair market value. Financial assets held at fair



Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

value through profit and loss, as well as retirement benefit obligations and other long-term employee benefits, are measured using the net present value method. Additionally, financial assets and liabilities are initially recorded at fair value.

2.3 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. 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 the future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

2.3.1 Judgements other than estimates

In the process of applying these accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

2.3.2 Impairment of property, plant and equipment

LFA assesses assets or groups of assets for impairment annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying amounts of those assets may not be recoverable. In assessing whether a write-down of the carrying amount of a potentially impaired asset is required, the asset's carrying amount is compared to the recoverable amount. Frequently, the recoverable amount of an asset proves to be the Association's estimated value in use. The estimated future cash flows applied are based on reasonable and supportable assumptions and represent management's best estimates of the range of economic conditions that will exist over the remaining useful life of the cash flow-generating assets.

2.3.3 Legal proceedings

The Company reviews outstanding legal cases following developments in the legal proceedings and at each reporting date, to assess the need for provisions and disclosures in its financial statements. Among the factors considered in making decisions on provisions are the nature of litigation, claim, or assessment, the legal process and potential level of damages in the jurisdiction in which the litigation, claim, or assessment has been brought, the progress of the case (including the progress after the date of the financial statements but before those statements are issued), the opinions or views of legal advisers, experience on similar cases and any decision of the Company's management as to how it will respond to the litigation, claim or assessment.

As at the reporting date, LFA has two legal cases in the court competence jurisdiction with CESAF Liberia and a former staff as plaintiffs. The outcomes are yet to be determined.



Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3.4 Estimates of useful life and residual value

The estimates of useful lives and residual values of property, plant, and equipment impact the annual depreciation charge. The useful lives and residual values are based on management experience and the condition of the assets. Consideration is given to management's intended usage policy for the assets in the future and potential market prices of similar assets.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

2.4.1 Functional and presentation currencies

Items in the Company's Financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the "functional currency"). The Company's financial statements are presented in United States Dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

2.4.2 Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Association at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the closing exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between the amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognized in profit or loss.

2.4.3 Exchange differences

The results and financial position of the Association's functional currency which is not different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- a) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position; and
- b) income and expenses for each statement of income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions).



Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.

2.5 Revenue recognition

The Association recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence exists that the performance obligation prescribed in the agreement has been met by the Association, recovery of the consideration is probable, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts, taxes, and volume rebates. The performance obligation is the provision of services in the agreement to customers, which is deemed to be met as the company performs services throughout the year in line with the agreement.

The various sources of revenue:

Sporting grant and Income

Sporting grant and income represents financial and logistical support the Association receives from FIFA, CAF, and GOL as well as receipts from participation in intercontinental, continental, and national sporting activities and bodies.

Sponsorship income

The Association generates sponsorship income from direct sponsorship arrangements with third-party corporate organizations.

> Other income

The Association generates other income from the general public through the rental of the Antoinette Tubman Stadium for sporting and other sporting-related activities.

Taxation

The Association is exempted from the Income/ Corporation Tax Obligations and enjoys duty waivers through the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

2.6 Property, plant, and equipment

2.6.1 Initial recognition

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labor, any other cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the cost of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.



Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

The capitalized value of the finance lease is also included within the property and equipment. When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment. Work-in-progress assets are assets under construction yet to be moved to property and equipment. It is measured at cost and transferred to the respective class of property and equipment upon completion.

2.6.2 Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognized 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 are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

2.7.1 Depreciation of property and equipment

Depreciation on property and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Assets category	Years
ATS and Technical Center Building	40 years
ATS and Technical Center Goal project (Artificial Turf)	20 years
Office Machinery and Equipment	5 years
Office and Technical Center Furniture and Fittings	3 years
Office Equipment	5 years
SKD Practice Pitch & Medical Building	25 years
George Weah Technical Center	30 years
Tusa Field	45 years
Headquarters Building	60years

The asset's residual values and useful live are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate. An asset carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable value. The Association reviews the estimated useful lives of property and equipment at the end of each reporting period.

2.7.2 Derecognition

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount, these are included in profit and loss under operating income.

2.7.3 Impairment of property and equipment

The Association 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 Company makes an estimate of the asset recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and value in use and is determent for an

Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

2.8 Trade receivable

Trade receivables are amounts due from employees from various clubs. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the football association or if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Trade and other receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less provision for impairment.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at calls with financial institutions, and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.10 Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2.11 Employee benefits

The Company operates defined contribution plans for its employees. The Company and its employees contribute to the National Social Security and Welfare Corporation (NASSCORP) of Liberia, which is a defined contribution scheme. The contributions are recognized as employee benefit expenses when they are due. The Company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the plan does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees' benefits relating to employees' services in the current and prior period.

2.12 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Contingent assets and liabilities

A contingent asset is not recognized in the financial statements but is disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements unless it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and it can be reasonably estimated. They are disclosed.



Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

Note to the Financial Statements(continued)

3. Property, Plant and Equipment

Total		\$SO	7,050,933	164,771	7,215,704		2,042,479	295,122	2,337,601	4,878,103
WIP-HQ		ns\$	1,704,656		(1,704,656)					
Building (Shc.20)		ns\$	916,386	164,771	1,704,656		32,845	52,621	85,466	2,700,347
Land		ns\$	295,892	ı	295,892					295,892
Vehicle		ns\$	893,523	ı	893,523		612,694	70,410	683,104	210,419
Machinery	& Equipment	ns\$	210,756	31	210,756		208,636	2,120	210,756	
Office	Equipme nt	ŝsn	232,974	,	232,974		124,813	46,595	171,408	61,566
Office & Tech	Center Furniture & Fiftings	\$SO	118,036		118,036		115,994	2,042	118,036	•
ATS & Tech	Center Goal Project	US\$	2,174,662		2,174,662		871,149	108,733	979,882	1,194,780
ATS & Tech	Center Building	ns\$	504,048	r	504,048		76,348	12,601	88,949	415,099
		Cost 01/01/2023	Additional	Transferred	Balance as at 31/12/2023	Accumulated Depreciation At January 1, 2023	Charge for the period	At December 31, 2023		Carrying Amount, 2023



Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

1 Smouting and	2023	2022
4. Sporting grant Grant income-FIFA	US\$	US\$
Grant income-CAF(Sch.1)	1,250,000	1,000,000
	416,096	249,988
FIFA (Support II 20) % II 17 M	-	50,000
FIFA (Support U-20) & U-17 Men's	56,042	61,098
FIFA Warran Davidson Fire A. W	300,000	699,988
FIFA Women Development Fund	50,000	49,750
UEFA Assist Project	3,164	21,288
GOL -Subsidy	658,550	1,160,016
FIFA Grant ATS (Roof, Stadium Light, Generator, vehicle and Scorebar		476,993
Project Grant (Turf) -FIFA (Tusa Field, SKD and Bassa)		787,760
FIFA World Cup Tickets Sale - Qatar 22		47,453
FIFA Congress -Allowance	3,000	2,985
FIFA- Women Football Club Licensing	25,000	_
FIFA- HQ Furniture	71,935	
FIFA-Women Football Capacity building	9,450	
FIFA Support Identification Scheme(WF)	50,000	
	2,893,237	4,607,319
5. Sponsorship and Sporting income		
International and local gate taking and registration (Sch.2)	235,694	90,480
Orange Sponsorship to Senior National Team	80,000	80,000
Orange Sponsorship to LFA	300,000	200,000
Orange Sponsorship - Cup	26,000	_
Orange Sponsorship -Ticket	8,000	
Other Sponsorship(Sch.3)	39,112	114,388
CAF - Sponsorship Prize Money (Solidarity)	-	59,988
	688,806	544,856
6. Other Income		
Stadium rental and fines and penalties & others (Sch.4)	105,389	62,865
	105,389	62,865



Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

7. Personnel cost		
Payroll Expenses	262,611	276,518
Severance benefits(Shc.5)	50,686	22,040
EC Honorarium	42,280	56,900
Honorarium (Standing Committee, Sub Associations & Committee)	49,880	29,020
National Social Security Tax	27,356	23,251
Medical Insurance	37,440	17,010
Tech Staff Sal.& others Benefits	55,573	-
	525,826	424,739
8. Sporting expenses		
Match related expenses (Sch.6)	313,282	144,277
National team air tickets and other travels (Sch.7)	137,361	366,324
FIFA Project expenses (Sch.8)	807,750	1,360,361
Senior male and female national teams expenses	784,534	484,604
(Sch.9)		,
National league - domestic competition		461,639
Standing committee meeting expense		4,581
Seminars, training and affiliated FIFA and CAF		98,225
courses		
TUSA Field and Other Project Expenses		782,620
Sport Association Expenses	E	19,433
CAF Support expenses		22,500
Women and Junior national team	-	330,814
LFA and FIFA congress expenses	-	16,059
LFA Head Quarter Construction	-	335,144
Other expenses		197,393
LFA emergency project- COVID 19		7,713
FIFA Women football development fund	_	15,196
Equipment Support	72,470	-
Training & Development (Sch.10)	70,463	-
Sports Medics	18,540	
Ministry of Youth & Sports	45,302	
Subvention Expense (Sch.11)	329,108	
Stadiums and Fields	29,006	
Subsidy to Stadium Ownes	6,000	1
Clubs suport account	3,881	-
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Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

Sub-Association Operational Cost (Sch.12)	28,513	
Nat'l League Awards Night Prog.	14,568	
Grievance/Protest & Disciplinary	2,275	
UEFA Assist on-sit Seminar	3,028	
Grass Root Boys (6-12)	315	
Tech/consult.moni⊃'v LFAProj	15,251	
Hotel & Accommodation - Senior National Team	202,156	
	2,883,803	4,646,883
9. Administrative and operating expenses		
Office stationery, printing and supplies (Sch.13)	15,597	31,782
Utilities (Sch.14)	18,899	52,883
Entertainment	2,685	5,677
GOL tax	52,853	50,941
Fuel and lubricant (Sch.15)	63,158	18,700
Audit Fee	7,025	13,405
Repairs and maintenance (Sch.16)	47,311	18,589
Bank charges	17,895	19,558
Professional fees	7,200	<u>.</u>
Hotel & Accommodation	12,836	-
Vehicle insurance	19,551	
Legal Fees	5,100	
Advertisement	4,770	
Public Relations	4,438	
Media Mktg. promo off. branding	4,717	
Local Travel	12,358	_
Foreign Travel exp (Allowance)	21,517	
Cleaning & Sanitation (Sch.17)	11,612	
Land survey fees	9,350	
Postage/Satcon	360	
Website subscription fees	6,048	
Communication	1,523	-
Duties & Taxes	4,454	
Fire Extinguishers (LNFS) LFA HQ	1,295	
Seminars & workshops-others	8,786	
CAF Assistance to Member Association President & Former President	22,500	•
Security (Stewards and Others)	45,518	
LFA National Congress	6,713	
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Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

Training and development	4,200	<u> </u>
FIFA(Fine)	2,855	-
FIFA Subscription & Others	12,606	
Vehicle and other rentals	3,630	
Depreciation	295,122	
Miscellaneous (Sch.18)	4,390	7,587
Contribution and donations		11,766
	758,872	230,888
11. Inventories		
Inventories Puma equipment	2,600	2,600
1-1	2,600	2,600
		2,600
12. Other current assets		
Receivables from clubs	6,119	6,119
	6,119	6,119
13.Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in banks	145 204	500 550
	145,394	508,550
	145,394	508,550
14. Long-term due		
FIFA Covid -19 Relief	159,523	319,045
	159,523	319,045
15. Current due to FIFA		
FIFA Covid -19 Relief	79,761	<u>-</u>
	79,761	-
16 Paraklas and all 12 1 22 1		
16. Payables and other liabilities		
Account payables (Sch.19) CESAF Liberia Limited	237,795	378,293
Audit fee	149,520	
Audit 166	5,971	-
	393,286	378,293



Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

Schedules	
Grant CAF (Sch1.)	
CAF Subvention to Members Association	274,976
CAF/WAFU Women Zone A Tournament	46,982
CAF/WAFU -Prize Money QFCON	94,138
	416,096
International and local gate taking and registration (Sch 2)	
Int'l Matches (National Team)	57,465
Sporting Income-Saudi Arabia Football Federation	72,358
Local Matches	29,027
Off-season Matches (Play-off & District Tournament)	76,844
	235,694
Other Sponsorship (Sch 3)	
Other Sponsorships	33,565
Lone Star Mobilization	5,547
	39,112
Stadium rental and fines and penalties & others (Sch.4)	
Penalties, Fines, Registration, and others	76,620
Stadium rental	28,769
	105,389
Samuel 1 6 6 1 5	
Severance benefits (Sch.5) Severance Benefits and others	
	34,667
LFA Employees Retirement benefit	16,019
	50,686
Match related expenses (Sch.6)	
Ball Boys Indemnity	3,854
Playoff Match Expense	17,631
Match Commissioner Indemnity	42,602
Engraving Trophy & Medals	12,961
Teams share of game intake	4,985
Referees Indemnity, Lodging & Other	130,613
National District leagues	13,176



Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

Beach Soccer League	1,060
Nat'l League CashAward-Teams	63,113
National League Expenses	23,287
	313,282
National team air tickets and other travels (Sch.7)	
Air Tickets (National Teams/LFA)	127 261
	137,361 137,361
FIFA Project expenses (Sch.8)	
FIFA Equipment Solidarity & others	
	20,000
FIFA Talent Indemnifications Project	45,708
Equipment support (Sports equipment/Turf materials others Women Football Dev. Fund	447,500
	24,713
FIFA Support-Club Licensing Workshop	18,263
FIFA Support Women's Capacity building	9,141
FIFA Tuesday 10 U-20 & U-17	55,137
FIFA Travel Solidarity	187,288
	807,750
Senior male and female national teams' expenses (Sch.9)	
Senior National Team (Men)	756,361
Junior National Teams Male	20,773
Women Football (National Teams)	7,400
	784,534
Training & Development (Sch.10)	
Training-Ref/Match Assessors	
Training-Technical & Coaches	27,769
Training-Medical	37,912
Training-Club licensing training & inspection visit	3,325
Training match commissioner	259
- Commissioner	1,198
	70,463



Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

Subvention Expense (Sch.11)	
Subvention-Coaches Assoc.	
Subvention to ISSA	4,97
Subvention to LONA	5,000
Subvention Women Ftball-12 Clubs	2,500
Subvention men-1st&2ndDiv.clubs	94,724
sweezharyv.cubs	221,914
	329,108
Sub-Association Operational Cost (Sch.12)	
Bomi	
Bong	666
Gbarpolu	833
Grand Cape Mount	268
Grand Gedeh	697
River Gee	1,474
Maryland	535
Rivercess	772
Margibi	382
Grand Bassa	1,429
Sinoe	592
Nimba	1,042
Lofa	2,924
Montserrado	1,078
	15,821
	28,513
Office stationery, printing and supplies (Sch.13)	
Office Stationery and Supplies	7 207
Printing	7,327
	8,270 15,597
Halle Conne	
Utilities (Sch.14)	
Vater	2,752
LEC Unit	16,147
	18,899
Fuel and lubricant (Sch.15)	
Generator Fuel	46,307
Pehicle Gasoline / Fuel	16,851
	16 951



Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

Repairs & Maintenance (Sch.16)	
Vehicle-Maintenance	
Office Equipment- Maintenance	13,932
Office Building-Maintenance	2,950
Machine and Equipment	21,751
_	8,678
	47,311
Cleaning & Sanitation (Sch.17)	
Janitorial Supplies	F 600
Sewer	5,692
	5,920
	11,612
Miscellaneous (Sch.18)	
Other Expenses	1 2 1 0
Board of Arbitration	4,340
	50
	4,390
Accounts Payables (Sch.19)	
Sundry payables	227 115
KFA Consults	236,115
	1,680
Breakdown Sundry payables ===	237,795
Bivac 5.5 KVA Generator (2 pcs)	
Dennis H. Yollah Business Center Inc (Stadium materials)	2,400
Stadium materials)	452
Ball boys indemnity	870
Garbage collection (Head Quarter)	200
B/F Roofing of Technical Center, Tusa field & SKD Practice	20,258
	20,236
Doma General Construction Company (DGCC) Inc	14,700
Confederation Africaine de Football (Stadium Sanctions) Subvention	5,250
Honorarium	35,500
	12,560
Tony Auto Garage and General Services	3,480
LFA Referees indemnity	33,956
Match commissioners' indemnity	4,205



Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

Note to the Financial Statements (continued)

2,785,813
242,434
463,911
210,041
1,869,427
236,115
12,606
4,486
11,000
23,649
6,120
9,390
3,600
5,250
18,095
2,430
5,658

17.0 Related parties

Identity of related parties

There are currently fifteen bodies/counties football associations affiliated to the Liberia Football Association which organizes the division three and community leagues and regional playoffs to the second division. The Association is also affiliated with the following associations:

Liberia Football Coaches Association (LIFOCA), Liberia Football Referees Association (LIFRA), Liberia National Old-timers Association (LONA,) Beach Soccer, Bankers Association of Liberia (BAASAL) and Academicals

However, while all of these are autonomous bodies/associations, the association through its overall responsibility for all football activities in Liberia exercises influence over these bodies through:

The compensation these stakeholders is headed by the LFA management team members.

Additionally, the Association regards all members of its management team including the General Secretary as key management personnel.



Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

Note to the Financial Statements (continued)

18. Contingencies

There were no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2023 (2022: nil)

19. Events after the reporting period

Events subsequent to the financial position date are reflected only to the extent that they are material. There were no such events as at the date the financial statements were signed. There are no events subsequent to the reporting date which require adjustment to, or disclosures in these financial statements.

20. FIFA Covid-19 Relief Plan

FIFA approved an interest-free loan to LFA to the tune of US\$319,045.28 in line with Stage 3 Regulations dated 28th July 2020. The purpose of the loan is "The borrower shall use all amounts borrowed by it under this Loan Contract to cover and address relevant Pandemic-Caused losses and Needs set forth in the Loan Application and as defined per the Regulations". The purpose of the loan from FIFA under the COVID-19 Relief loan was to be used to cater for pandemic-related losses. Accordingly, the loan obtained from FIFA was applied as payment to CESAF Liberia for the Construction of HQ because of the COVID-19 Pandemic which affected the prices of construction materials on the global market.

The loan repayment which will be done by installment of US\$79,761,32 starting from January 2023 till January 2026 will be offset by contributions to LFA by FIFA until the full amount is liquidated.

This Relief fund, though approved for payment, was not readily available to be remitted by FIFA. As a result, FIFA requested LFA to obtain financing from its bank to continue with the HQ construction work and the funds would be paid by them to the bank, Accordingly, on 10th March 2022 an Overdraft request was made by LFA to Guaranty Trust Bank (GT) for direct payment to CESAF Liberia for continuation of construction work of its HQ. located in Congo Town.

On 16th March 2022, GT Bank approved only US\$250,000 to LFA which was less than FIFA's approved facility of US\$319,045.28. On 22nd March 2022, GT Bank transferred a payment of US\$244,229.78 to CESAF Liberia leaving a shortfall of US\$74,815.5. In order to have the full amount approved by FIFA intended for payment to CESAF, LFA augmented the bank payment by US\$74,815.50 to the Contractor with GT Bank Cheque No.685636 which was issued on 16th July 2022 bringing the sum to US\$319,045.28 as approved by FIFA.

In line with IAS 23 Borrowing Cost, the capitalization cost on the overdraft facility was US\$19,083, but only US\$10,328 was capitalized in the 2022 financial statements and the difference of US\$8,755 was treated as bank charges. No adjustment has been made in 2023 financial statements in that regard.



Financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2023

Note to the Financial Statements (continued)

21. International Bank of Liberia Limited outstanding loan of US\$52,331 in the book of LFA

International Bank of Liberia Limited loan balance US\$52,331 in the book of LFA for some years proved not to exist. The auditors have therefore sent a confirmation to the bank to that effect. The confirmation response dated March 20,2024 further stated that "Relating to additional request mentioned, please note that the issues raised are not applicable". In this regard the loan balance in the book of LFA for some period now didn't exist and adjustment has accordingly been made in the financial statements.

22. Application IAS 16 on buildings completed before 2023

Before 2023 financial year, various projects namely SKD, Tusa Field, and Technical Center were completed and handed over to LFA on or before the 2022 Financial Statements were prepared and approved by the management except for the Headquarters building which was made available by CESAF Liberia Limited on 23rd March 2023. In accordance with IAS 16, appropriate treatment and disclosure must be made on buildings that were readily available before the 2022 Financial statements were prepared. These assets were carried in the books without recourse to what the standard stipulates in term of their treatment in line with IAS 16. No depreciation was charged in the previous financial statements on these assets. These assets were classified as work in progress even though they were completed by the contractors and made available for the association to derive economic benefit from them.

Various agreements on these projects started in 2020 and construction works were completed on or before 2021 looking at the last payment date respectively 02/07/2021; 21/04/2021, 14/04/2021 and 10/10/2020. Except for the ATS re-roofing that cost US\$65,283 which has been expensed during the current financial year, the rest of buildings have been re-instated to reflect the actual carrying amount in 2023 Financial Statements. The effect of the reinstatement of the opening balances for the buildings in 2023 of US\$98,128 and the correction of the International Bank Liberia Limited outstanding loan of US\$52,331 on the book from the previous years reduced the opening balance of the accumulated surplus from US\$4,926.513 to US\$4,880,716.

