

**RIT Kosovo (A.U.K) – College**  
**American University in Kosovo Foundation Inc. (AUKF Inc.)**  
**The American University in Kosovo Foundation (AUKF)**

**Altogether, the Reporting Entity Financial Statements prepared in  
accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards**

**For the year ended 30 June 2022**

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## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Trustees of RIT Kosovo (A.U.K) College:

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### Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of RIT Kosovo A.U.K. College and the American University of Kosovo Foundation Inc, together (the "Reporting Entity") as at 30 June 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

### What we have audited

The Reporting Entity's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022;
- the statement of financial performance for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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### 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Independence

We are independent of the Reporting Entity in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements of the Kosovo Council for Financial Reporting (KCFR) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Republic of Kosovo. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the ethical requirements of the KCFR.

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### Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the 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 Reporting Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Reporting Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Reporting Entity's financial reporting process.



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## 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 on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 Reporting Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Reporting Entity'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 Reporting Entity 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 communicate with management 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.

*PricewaterhouseCoopers Kosovo SH.P.K.*

PricewaterhouseCoopers Kosovo SH.P.K.

17 November 2022

Prishtina, Kosovo

**RIT Kosovo (A.U.K) – College**  
**Statement of financial position**

(amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property and equipment	7	6,416,912	6,494,477
Intangible assets	8	9,589	-
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>6,426,501</b>	<b>6,494,477</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Investments in equity securities at FVTPL	9	1,207,435	894,507
Accounts receivable and other assets	10	99,893	147,501
Cash and cash equivalents	11	2,844,845	2,621,451
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>4,152,173</b>	<b>3,663,459</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>10,578,674</b>	<b>10,157,936</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Deferred income: donated assets	7	6,022,844	6,159,844
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>6,022,844</b>	<b>6,159,844</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Scholarship fund payable		151,130	171,660
Unearned revenue: tuition fees	12	720,278	502,233
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		116,157	431,393
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>987,565</b>	<b>1,105,286</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>7,010,409</b>	<b>7,265,130</b>
<b>Net assets (unrestricted)</b>		<b>3,568,265</b>	<b>2,892,806</b>

These financial statements were approved for issuance by the Board of Trustees and signed on its behalf on 16 November 2022:

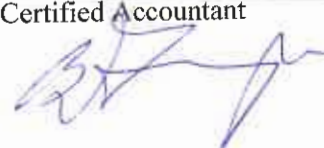
Mr. Kamal Shahrabi  
 President and Dean of  
 Faculty



Mr. Faton Ramadani  
 Chief Finance and  
 Administration Officer



Mr. Burim Zagragja  
 Certified Accountant



**RIT Kosovo (A.U.K) – College**  
**Statement of activities for the year ended**

*(amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)*

	Notes	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
<b>Income</b>			
Tuition and other related fee income	13	3,059,978	2,882,588
Income from special programs and other income	14	201,318	70,529
Grants and donation income	15	147,727	179,984
Interest income		24,646	6,028
<b>Total income</b>		<b>3,433,669</b>	<b>3,139,129</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Staff salaries and other benefits	16	(1,360,990)	(1,216,737)
Academic consultation fees	17	(671,529)	(633,704)
Training and Development Institute direct costs ('TDI')	18	(136,102)	(77,046)
Other operating expenses	19	(603,907)	(593,198)
Credit losses release	10	6,796	16,225
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>(2,765,732)</b>	<b>(2,504,460)</b>
Unrealized investment losses		(130,033)	(10,554)
Foreign exchange gains/(losses), net		137,554	(45,694)
<b>Increase in unrestricted net assets</b>		<b>675,458</b>	<b>578,421</b>

**RIT Kosovo (A.U.K) – College**  
**Statement of cash flows for the year ended**

*(amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)*

	Notes	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net increase in net assets for the year		675,458	578,421
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation of property and equipment	7	296,994	289,643
Amortisation of intangible assets	8	7,299	-
(Gain)/loss from disposal of property and equipment		(190)	2,089
Credit losses release		(6,796)	(16,225)
Interest income		(24,646)	(6,028)
Unrealized investment losses		130,033	10,554
		<b>1,078,152</b>	<b>858,454</b>
<b>Operating cash flows before working capital changes</b>			
Change in accounts receivable and other assets		54,404	20,505
Change in deferred income: donated assets		(136,998)	(142,806)
Change in scholarship fund		(20,530)	9,650
Change in deferred tuition fees		218,045	(65,003)
Change in accounts payable and accrued expenses		(315,237)	320,980
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>877,836</b>	<b>1,001,780</b>
<b>Cash flows used in investing activities</b>			
Purchases of property and equipment		(220,000)	(151,775)
Purchases of intangible assets		(16,888)	-
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		760	3,039
Investments in equity securities at FVTPL		(442,961)	(905,061)
Interest received		24,646	6,028
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(654,443)</b>	<b>(1,047,769)</b>
<b>Net change in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>223,393</b>	<b>(45,989)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	11	2,621,452	2,667,440
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	11	<b>2,844,845</b>	<b>2,621,451</b>

**RIT Kosovo (A.U.K) – College**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2022**

*(amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)*

**1. General information**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for the year ended 30 June 2021 for RIT Kosovo (A.U.K) College (“RIT Kosovo” or “AUK” or the “Organization”), American University in Kosovo Foundation Inc. (AUKF Inc.) and the American University in Kosovo Foundation (AUKF) – altogether, the Reporting Entity.

The Board of Trustees of the Reporting Entity is composed of seventeen members.

<b><i>Board members</i></b>	
Nancy Y. Bekavac	Chair of the Board
Louis D. Sell	Secretary of the Board
Richard Berman	Board Member
Edmond Coku	Board Member
James Myers	Board Member
Jill Adler	Board Member
Bersant Disha	Board Member
Mike Hess	Board Member
Christopher D. Thompson	Board Member
Elvin Guri	Board Member
Ardi Shita	Board Member
Yll Zagragja	Board Member
Jehona Gjurgjeala	Board Member
Ardian Hasanaj	Board Member
Aferdita Ademi Osmani	Board Member
Heini Conrad	Board Member
Valon Xharra	Board Member
<b><i>Key management</i></b>	
Kamal Shahrabi	President and Dean of Faculty
Faton Ramadani	Chief Finance and Administration Officer
Lavon Bajrami	Dean of Enrollment
Teuta Avdimetaj	Chief Development Officer
Lendita Rugova	Director of Employee Relations

As the three organizations share common objectives and they have the same Board of Trustees which oversees the operations of all three organizations, the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of the three entities are included in these financial statements.

RIT Kosovo, is a non-profit organization registered as a Non-Governmental Organization (“NGO”) with the SPP number 6000739-0, on 8 May 2002 under United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (“UNMIK”) in accordance with Regulation No. 1999/22 on “the Registration and Operations of Non – Government Organizations in Kosovo”, which was further replaced with the Law No. 04/L-57 “On Freedom Of Association In Non-Governmental Organizations” effective 29 August 2011, and later replaced by Law No. 06/L-043 “On freedom of association in non-governmental organizations” effective from May 2019.

RIT KOSOVO (A.U.K) was founded for the purpose of establishing and supporting the operation of the American College in Kosovo. The Union Fund for the Reconstruction of Kosovo (“UFORK”) provided the initial funding for RIT Kosovo (A.U.K). The Organization has established a four-year program in English language which is accredited in Kosovo and offers studies in collaboration with Rochester Institute of Technology (“RIT”), a private research university in the United States of America, which provides undergraduate and graduate degrees, including doctoral and professional degrees and online masters as well.



## **1. General information (continued)**

AUKF Inc. was created to help advance education and science by seeking the help and contribution of society in general, both the private and public sectors, with the aim of creating, supporting and operating RIT Kosovo (AUK) College. AUKF Inc. contracts international academic staff so that they teach at RIT Kosovo (A.U.K) College.

The AUKF on the other hand, provides technical assistance to the American University in Kosovo Foundation Inc. in the form of recruiting as well as hiring qualified international staff from America as well as from other countries, in order to offer programs at RIT Kosovo (A.U.K.) College.

**Registered address and place of operation.** The reporting entity's registered address is Shpëtim Robaj Street NN, 10000 Pristina, Republic of Kosovo.

**Presentation currency.** These financial statements are presented in Euro ('EUR'), which is also the Reporting Entity's functional currency, main currency of the economic environment in Kosovo since 2001.

## **2. Operating Environment of the Company**

On March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the outbreak of COVID-19 a global pandemic. In response to the pandemic, the Kosovar authorities implemented numerous measures attempting to contain the spreading and impact of COVID-19, such as travel bans and restrictions, quarantines, shelter-in-place orders and limitations on business activity, including closures. These measures have, among other things, severely restricted economic activity in Kosovo and have negatively impacted, and could continue to negatively impact businesses, market participants, as well as the Kosovo and global economy for an unknown period of time.

Despite the challenges and difficulties imposed by Covid-19 during 2020 and 2021, the Reporting Entity was able to maintain its operations and continued to deliver classes to its existing students and increase the number of the freshmen, which in turn helped the Reporting Entity improve its financial performance.

Nevertheless, the future effects of the current economic situation and the above measures are difficult to predict and management's current expectations and estimates could differ from actual results.

(amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)

### 3. Significant accounting policies

**Basis of preparation.** These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions. Management relied on their own judgment when applying the accounting policies of the Reporting Entity. The elements of the financial statements whose presentation includes higher degree of judgement or subjectivity and for which the assumptions and judgments have higher influence are separately disclosed in Note 4.

**Foreign currency translation.** The functional currency of the Reporting Entity is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency and presentation currency of the Reporting Entity is Euro (“EUR”), which is the primary currency in the Republic of Kosovo since 1 January 2002.

**Transaction and balances.** Foreign currency transactions are transactions undertaken by the Reporting Entity in a currency other than in its functional currency. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Euro at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the reporting date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in statement of financial performance. 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 transactions.

#### Property and equipment

##### *i. Recognition and measurement*

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of property and equipment is the cash price equivalent at the recognition date. If payment is deferred beyond normal credit terms, the difference between the cash price equivalent and the total payment is recognised as interest over the period of credit. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that 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. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment and are recognised net within other income in statement of financial performance.

##### *ii. Subsequent costs*

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Reporting Entity, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognised in statement of financial performance as incurred.

##### *iii. Depreciation*

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Depreciation is recognised in statement of financial performance using the straight line method, and the useful lives are as follows:

• Donated assets (land and building)	50 years
• Leasehold improvements	10 years
• Computers and related equipment	3 years
• Laptops	4 years
• Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 years
• Vehicles	5 years

### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The premises of the campus together with the land where they are located and leasehold improvements are depreciated over 50 years and 10 years respectively, which is the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The useful lives, depreciation methods, and residual values if significant, are reviewed at each reporting date and revised if appropriate.

#### Financial instruments key measurement terms

**Fair value** is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The best evidence of fair value is the price in an active market. An active market is one in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Fair value of financial instruments traded in an active market is measured as the product of the quoted price for the individual asset or liability and the number of instruments held by the entity. This is the case even if a market's normal daily trading volume is not sufficient to absorb the quantity held and placing orders to sell the position in a single transaction might affect the quoted price.

**Valuation techniques** such as discounted cash flow models or models based on recent arm's length transactions or consideration of financial data of the investees are used to measure fair value of certain financial instruments for which external market pricing information is not available. Fair value measurements are analysed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows: (i) level one are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, (ii) level two measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices), and (iii) level three measurements are valuations not based on solely observable market data (that is, the measurement requires significant unobservable inputs). Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred at the end of the reporting period.

**Transaction costs** are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial instrument. An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the transaction had not taken place.

**Amortised cost ("AC")** is the amount at which the financial instrument was recognised at initial recognition less any principal repayments, plus accrued interest, and for financial assets less any allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL"). Accrued interest includes amortisation of transaction costs deferred at initial recognition and of any premium or discount to the maturity amount using the effective interest method. Accrued interest income and accrued interest expense, including both accrued coupon and amortised discount or premium (including fees deferred at origination, if any), are not presented separately and are included in the carrying values of the related items in the statement of financial position.

**The effective interest method** is a method of allocating interest income or interest expense over the relevant period, so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest (effective interest rate) on the carrying amount. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (excluding future credit losses) through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, if appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial instrument. The effective interest rate discounts cash flow of variable interest instruments to the next interest reprising date, except for the premium or discount which reflects the credit spread over the floating rate specified in the instrument, or other variables that are not reset to market rates. Such premiums or discounts are amortised over the whole expected life of the instrument. The present value calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

#### (i) Recognition

Financial instruments at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value. All other financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value adjusted for transaction costs. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between fair value and transaction price which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets. After the initial recognition, an ECL allowance is recognised for financial assets measured at AC and investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI, resulting in an immediate accounting loss.

*(amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)*

### **3. Significant accounting policies (continued)**

#### **(ii) Derecognition**

The Reporting Entity derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Reporting Entity is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

On the other hand, the Reporting Entity derecognizes financial liabilities when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

#### **(iii) Offset**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Reporting Entity has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only for the presentation of gains or losses from a group of similar transactions.

#### **(iv) Measurement**

Financial instruments of RIT Kosovo (A.U.K) comprise: (1) cash and cash equivalents; (2) financial assets at fair value; (3) trade and other receivables; and (4) trade and other payables

**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. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost because: (i) they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI, and (ii) they are not designated at FVTPL.

**Trade and other receivables.** Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**Trade and other payables.** Trade payables are accrued when the counterparty performs its obligations under the contract and are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**Grants related to assets.** RIT Kosovo (A.U.K) has elected to treat “Germia campus” which is used by RIT Kosovo (A.U.K) as the educational facility, as government grant in the form of a non-monetary asset. RIT Kosovo (A.U.K) measures both the item of property and the land at nominal value. Asset-linked grants are presented on the statement of financial position as deferred income. Deferred income is recognized as income on a systematic and rational basis over the lifetime of the use of the related assets. Other grants are initially recognised as deferred income at fair value if there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and RIT Kosovo (A.U.K) will comply with the conditions associated with the grant; they are then recognised in statement of financial performance as income from donated assets on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Grants that compensate the RIT Kosovo (A.U.K) for expenses incurred are recognised in statement of financial performance as Grant income on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expenses are recognised.

**Scholarship fund.** RIT Kosovo (A.U.K) is the custodian of various scholarship funds provided by governmental and non-governmental organisations. The funds are awarded to students qualifying for scholarships under the criteria set out by the donors. The funds are initially recognized at their fair value and presented as liabilities in the statement of financial position, they are then recognised in statement of financial performance as tuition income on a systematic basis over the period of scholarship awarded to students.

**Prepayments.** Prepayments are carried at cost less provision for impairment, if any. A prepayment is classified as non-current when the goods or services relating to the prepayment are expected to be obtained after one year, or when the prepayment relates to an asset which will itself be classified as non-current upon initial recognition. Prepayments to acquire assets are transferred to the carrying amount of the asset once the Reporting Entity has obtained control of the asset and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Reporting Entity.

### **3. Significant accounting policies (continued)**

Other prepayments are written off in the statement of financial performance when the goods or services relating to the prepayments are received. If there is an indication that the assets, goods or services relating to a prepayment will not be received, the carrying value of the prepayment is written down accordingly and a corresponding impairment loss is recognised in statement of financial performance for the year.

**Revenue recognition.** Revenue is income arising in the course of the Reporting Entity's ordinary activities. Revenue is recognised in the amount of transaction price. Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Reporting Entity expects to be entitled in exchange for rendering promised services to a student. Revenue is recognised net of discounts.

#### *Services – tuition fees*

Revenue from tuition fee is recognised in statement of financial performance over the period of the relevant tuition course in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date.

If the payments made by the students exceed the tuition fee for the respective semester or the academic year, a liability is recognized in the Statement of Financial Position.

#### *Services – training and development institute*

Training and Development Institute ("TDI") is a continuing education department within RIT Kosovo (A.U.K) offering professional development of individuals, advancement of learning methods and contents, business support, linking of university expertise with business community and certification of skills with international recognized standards. Revenue from training and development institute is recognised in statement of financial performance over the period of the courses organized in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date.

#### *Grant income*

Grants are recognised in statement of financial performance on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Reporting Entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. The way a grant is received does not affect the accounting method to be adopted in regard to the grant. Thus, a grant is accounted for in the same manner whether it is received in cash or as a reduction of a liability towards the counterparty.

#### *Services – others*

Revenue from dorms, rent, donated assets etc. are recognised in statement of financial performance over the period the services are provided in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date.

**Financial income and costs.** Finance income comprises interest income on balances with banks. Interest income is recognized as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis as either finance income or finance cost depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position.

**Employees Benefits.** The Reporting Entity only makes contributions to the publicly administered pension plan. The Kosovo Pension Saving Trust (KPST), as required by the law. RIT Kosovo (A.U.K) has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

**Provisions.** Provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, RIT Kosovo (A.U.K) has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

**Taxes.** RIT Kosovo (A.U.K) was established as a non-profit organisation and was granted public benefit status. Based on the laws in force in Kosovo, it is exempted from corporate taxation and value added tax.

**4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments**

The Reporting Entity makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on management’s experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management also makes certain judgements, apart from those involving estimations, in the process of applying the accounting policies. Judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and estimates that can cause a significant adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

***Impairment of trade and other receivables.*** RIT Kosovo (A.U.K.) applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all tuition fees receivable. To measure the expected credit losses, accounts receivable have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over four years period, while all students were considered as a group who share similar credit risk characteristics. The corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period for student category is then calculated.

The credit loss allowance for tuition fees receivable is determined according to provision matrix, the loss rates and expected credit losses are presented in the table below. The provision matrix is based on the number of days that an asset is past due, the effect of forward-looking information is considered as insignificant.

<b>Tuition receivables</b>	<b>Loss rate</b>	<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>Lifetime ECL</b>
Not past due	5%	-	-
1 – 30 Days past due	10%	-	-
31 – 90 Days past due	23%	15,136	3,418
91 – 180 Days past due	44%	59,410	26,386
181 – 360 Days past due	100%	19,992	19,992
Over 360 days past due	100%	177,156	177,156
<b>Total</b>		<b>271,694</b>	<b>226,953</b>

## 5. Adoption of new and revised standards and interpretations

**Interest rate benchmark (IBOR) reform – phase 2 amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 (issued on 27 August 2020 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021).** The Phase 2 amendments address issues that arise from the implementation of the reforms, including the replacement of one benchmark with an alternative one. The amendments cover the following areas:

- **Accounting for changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows as a result of IBOR reform:** For instruments to which the amortised cost measurement applies, the amendments require entities, as a practical expedient, to account for a change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows as a result of IBOR reform by updating the effective interest rate using the guidance in paragraph B5.4.5 of IFRS 9. As a result, no immediate gain or loss is recognised. This practical expedient applies only to such a change and only to the extent it is necessary as a direct consequence of IBOR reform, and the new basis is economically equivalent to the previous basis. Insurers applying the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 are also required to apply the same practical expedient. IFRS 16 was also amended to require lessees to use a similar practical expedient when accounting for lease modifications that change the basis for determining future lease payments as a result of IBOR reform. **End date for Phase 1 relief for non-contractually specified risk components in hedging relationships:** The Phase 2 amendments require an entity to prospectively cease to apply the Phase 1 reliefs to a non-contractually specified risk component at the earlier of when changes are made to the non-contractually specified risk component, or when the hedging relationship is discontinued. No end date was provided in the Phase 1 amendments for risk components.
- **Additional temporary exceptions from applying specific hedge accounting requirements:** The Phase 2 amendments provide some additional temporary reliefs from applying specific IAS 39 and IFRS 9 hedge accounting requirements to hedging relationships directly affected by IBOR reform.
- **Additional IFRS 7 disclosures related to IBOR reform:** The amendments require disclosure of: (i) how the entity is managing the transition to alternative benchmark rates, its progress and the risks arising from the transition; (ii) quantitative information about derivatives and non-derivatives that have yet to transition, disaggregated by significant interest rate benchmark; and (iii) a description of any changes to the risk management strategy as a result of IBOR reform.

**Effect of IBOR reform.** Reform and replacement of various inter-bank offered rates ('IBORs') has become a priority for regulators. Most IBOR rates would stop being published by 31 December 2021, while certain USD LIBOR rates would stop being published by 30 June 2023. The Company is not impacted by the reform as its financial assets and liabilities bear fixed interest rates.

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**6. New accounting pronouncements**

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

- IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” including amendments to IFRS 17 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023),
- Amendments to IFRS 3 “Business Combinations” - Reference to the Conceptual Framework with amendments to IFRS 3 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022),
- Amendments to IFRS 4 “Insurance Contracts” – Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 (the expiry date for the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 was extended to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023),
- Amendments to IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture and further amendments (effective date deferred indefinitely until the research project on the equity method has been concluded),
- Amendments to IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements” - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023),
- Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment” - Proceeds before Intended Use (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022),
- Amendments to IAS 37 “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets” - Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022),
- Amendments to IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”, IAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”, IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures”, IFRS 4 “Insurance Contracts” and IFRS 16 “Leases” - Interest Rate Benchmark Reform — Phase 2 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021),
- Amendments to various standards due to “Improvements to IFRSs (cycle 2018 -2020)” resulting from the annual improvement project of IFRS (IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41) primarily with a view to removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording (The amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9 and IAS 41 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022).

The Company has elected not to adopt these standards, amendments to existing standards and new interpretations in advance of their effective dates. The Management anticipates that the adoption of these standards amendments to existing standards and new interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of initial application.

**7. Property and equipment**

	Land and building	Leasehold improvements	IT equipment	Furniture & equipment	Vehicles	Laptops	Other	Total
<i>Cost</i>								
As at 30 June 2020	6,464,519	1,009,390	527,572	169,216	40,364	351,954	-	8,563,015
Additions	-	-	29,893	4,082	-	117,800	-	151,775
Disposals	-	-	(1,099)	(6,332)	-	(50,917)	-	(58,348)
As at 30 June 2021	6,464,519	1,009,390	556,366	166,966	40,364	418,837	-	8,656,442
Additions	-	5,293	55,599	14,426	-	144,210	472	220,000
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(760)	-	(760)
As at 30 June 2022	6,464,519	1,014,683	611,965	181,392	40,364	562,287	472	8,875,682
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>								
As at 30 June 2020	193,935	877,316	475,121	139,349	29,559	210,262	-	1,925,542
Charge for the year	129,290	17,258	39,350	12,149	4,154	87,442	-	289,643
Disposals	-	-	(702)	(6,332)	-	(46,185)	-	(53,219)
As at 30 June 2021	323,225	894,574	513,769	145,166	33,713	251,519	-	2,161,966
Charge for the year	129,291	15,810	32,609	10,312	3,989	104,793	-	296,804
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2022	452,516	910,384	546,378	155,478	37,702	356,312	-	2,458,770
<i>Net book value</i>								
As at 30 June 2021	6,141,294	114,816	42,597	21,800	6,651	167,318	-	6,494,476
As at 30 June 2022	6,012,003	104,299	65,587	25,914	2,662	205,975	472	6,416,912



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**7.1. Deferred income related to donated assets**

	<b>30 June 2022</b>	<b>30 June 2021</b>
Balance as at 1 July	6,159,844	6,302,649
Donation received during the year	7,254	5,250
Release to income during the year	(144,254)	(148,055)
<b>Balance as at 30 June</b>	<b>6,022,844</b>	<b>6,159,844</b>

From 1 January 2019, following a decision taken from the Assembly of the Municipality of Prishtina, to renew the Reporting Entity's right to use the premises of the Campus for another 50 years, management decided to revise the fair value of the Land and Building based on the valuation report performed by an independent external valuation specialist and measure it subsequently at cost. The deemed cost amount of EUR 6,514,013 is reduced each year by the depreciation amount calculated on a straight-line basis over 50 years.

**8. Intangible assets**

<i>Cost</i>	<b>30 June 2022</b>	<b>30 June 2021</b>
<b>As at 30 June 2021</b>	<b>87,551</b>	<b>87,551</b>
Additions	16,888	-
Disposals	-	-
<b>As at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>104,439</b>	<b>87,551</b>
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>		
<i>Cost</i>		
<b>As at 30 June 2021</b>	<b>87,551</b>	<b>87,551</b>
Charge for the year	7,299	-
Disposals	-	-
<b>As at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>94,850</b>	<b>87,551</b>
<i>Net book value</i>		
<b>As at 30 June 2021</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>As at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>9,589</b>	<b>-</b>

**9. Investments in equity securities at FVTPL**

The table below discloses investments in equity securities at 30 June 2022 by measurement categories and classes:

Investments in equity securities at FVTPL	1,207,435
<b>Total investments in equity securities at FVTPL</b>	<b>1,207,435</b>

Equity securities at FVTPL represent securities held for trading and other equity securities for which FVOCI election was not made on initial recognition. At 30 June 2022 no securities have been pledged to third parties as collateral. All investments are with Hajdari Group and are managed by Charles Schwab, a financial services company with headquarters in Westlake, Texas, United States.

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**10. Accounts receivable and other assets**

	<b>30 June 2022</b>	<b>30 June 2021</b>
Tuition fees receivable	290,595	357,976
Advances	27,508	14,781
Other receivables	6,698	3,964
Training and Development Institute (“TDI”) receivables	2,045	9,614
<b>Total gross receivables</b>	<b>326,846</b>	<b>386,335</b>
Allowance for expected credit losses	(226,953)	(238,834)
<b>Total net receivables</b>	<b>99,893</b>	<b>147,501</b>

The ageing of tuition fees receivable is as follows:

	<b>30 June 2022</b>	<b>30 June 2021</b>
Current	-	-
Between 31 and 90 days past due	15,136	27,176
Between 91 and 180 days past due	59,410	80,331
Between 181 and 360 days past due	19,992	71,394
More than 360 days past due	177,156	179,075
<b>Tuition fees receivable, gross</b>	<b>271,694</b>	<b>357,976</b>
<i>Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Losses</i>	(226,953)	(238,834)
<b>Tuition fees receivable, net</b>	<b>44,741</b>	<b>119,142</b>

The Reporting Entity believes that the amounts that are past due but not impaired are still collectible, based on historical payment behaviour, ageing and counterparties credit risk.

Details in regards of the method used and provision rates for impairment of trade receivables are disclosed in Note 4.

Movement in the impairment provision for trade and other receivables is as follows:

	<b>30 June 2022</b>	<b>30 June 2021</b>
Balance at beginning of the year	238,834	260,392
Write offs	-	(549)
Recoveries for the year	(5,085)	(4,784)
Credit losses (release)/charge	(6,796)	(16,225)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>226,953</b>	<b>238,834</b>

**11. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash balances of RIT Kosovo (A.U.K.) as of 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021 are comprised as follows:

	<b>30 June 2022</b>	<b>30 June 2021</b>
Cash at banks	2,843,118	2,620,434
Cash on hand	1,727	1,017
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>2,844,845</b>	<b>2,621,451</b>

Cash and cash equivalents at banks consist of flexi deposits and current accounts held with some of the largest local and international banks. The credit risk rating of international banks has been presented in the table below, while for local banks which are part of international banking groups, credit risk rating of their respective banking group is presented.

<b>Rating Agency</b>	<b>Long term credit rating</b>	<b>30 June 2022</b>	<b>30 June 2021</b>
Fitch	B-	2,042,325	1,630,292
Standard and Poor’s	BBB	411,493	441,497
Fitch	A	146,135	21,805
Moody	A2	121,800	320,500
Fitch	BB+	78,227	57,152
Fitch	A-	43,138	5,758
Standard and Poor’s	A-	-	143,430
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,843,118</b>	<b>2,620,434</b>

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**11. Deferred income: tuition fees**

	<b>30 June 2022</b>	<b>30 June 2021</b>
Undergraduate	510,862	387,454
Summer program and special programs	209,416	52,262
Graduate	-	59,751
TDI	-	2,766
<b>Total</b>	<b>720,278</b>	<b>502,233</b>

Deferred income: Tuition fees comprise prepayments made by students for the upcoming classes.

**12. Tuition and other related fee income**

	<b>30 June 2022</b>	<b>30 June 2021</b>
Undergraduate program	3,419,086	2,986,029
TDI	103,088	130,731
Master program	2,754	147,513
Contribution to scholarship fund	(464,950)	(381,685)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,059,978</b>	<b>2,882,588</b>

The contribution to scholarship fund is allocated by the Reporting Entity to provide scholarships to students who meet certain criteria. Total revenue before contributions is presented in the table above, and contributions to the scholarship funds are deducted from such total, resulting in net revenue recognised during the period. Revenue from the Institute for Development and Training ("TDI") represent income from trainings offered. TDI is part of the Reporting Entity structure of the Organization.

**13. Income from special programs and other income**

	<b>30 June 2022</b>	<b>30 June 2021</b>
Special program – TDI	133,442	6,088
Special programs	27,949	46,690
Income from dormitories	16,690	5,085
Other	10,031	3,762
Income from rent	8,058	3,867
Release of credit loss from accounts receivable	5,085	4,784
Net gain from disposal of equipment	190	253
<b>Total</b>	<b>201,445</b>	<b>70,529</b>

**14. Grants and donation income**

	<b>30 June 2022</b>	<b>30 June 2021</b>
Grants related to assets released to income (note 7.1)	144,253	148,056
Grants received from related parties (note 23)	3,140	4,512
Grants and donations	334	27,416
<b>Total</b>	<b>147,727</b>	<b>179,984</b>

**15. Staff salaries and benefits**

	<b>30 June 2022</b>	<b>30 June 2021</b>
Academic staff salaries	573,979	520,973
Administrative staff salaries	504,670	512,583
International academic salaries	137,837	68,955
Pension contributions	49,984	47,175
Special program salaries	17,417	32,523
TDI salaries	53,653	28,560
Health insurance	21,237	5,939
Per diem	2,213	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,360,990</b>	<b>1,216,737</b>

The number of employees as of 30 June 2022 is 70 (30 June 2021: 72).

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**16. Academic consulting fees**

Fees of EUR 671,529 (2021: EUR 633,704) represent amounts paid to the Rochester Institute of Technology (“RIT”), a United States not for profit education institution for undergraduate and graduate programs. These fees are based on the agreement dated 1 April 2020 between the RIT Kosovo, AUKF and RIT GDC for the provision of experts and certain educational services provided by RIT to the Reporting Entity.

**17. Training and Development Institute Direct costs (‘TDI’)**

	<b>30 June 2022</b>	<b>30 June 2021</b>
IT, Business and Management Courses	136,102	77,046
<b>Total</b>	<b>136,102</b>	<b>77,046</b>

**18. Other operating expense**

	<b>30 June 2022</b>	<b>30 June 2021</b>
Depreciation and amortization	304,294	289,643
Security costs	57,317	58,029
Repairs and maintenance	48,218	50,745
Marketing costs	37,347	55,482
Utilities	30,626	24,819
Audit and legal fees	24,985	15,072
Other expenses	26,080	21,021
Bank charges	15,683	9,590
Telephone and internet	15,255	20,030
Office supplies	11,582	9,618
U.S.A. office costs	8,801	14,079
Travel expenses	6,255	1,806
Energy and fuel costs	4,595	4,811
Special programs/Summer Program	4,333	2,113
Property tax and Insurance	3,708	7,449
Representation	3,349	1,689
Academic events	1,479	7,202
<b>Total</b>	<b>603,907</b>	<b>593,198</b>

**19. Germia campus premises**

Pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Reporting Entity and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology of Kosovo, followed by a contract between the Reporting Entity and the Municipality of Pristina, the Reporting Entity will use the “Germia Campus” educational facility for a period of ten years commencing from 1 July 2005 with the possibility of renewal after the expiry of this term. The contract specifies that the Reporting Entity will use the site on a rent-free and tax-free status during this period. The decision to renew the contract for an additional period of fifty years at the end of 2018 was taken by the Assembly of the Municipality of Pristina. As described in Note 3, both the asset and the grant are measured subsequently at amortised cost, while at inception the fair value has been determined by a certified independent external valuation specialist, engaged by the management. The asset will be depreciated on a straight-line basis over 50 years, which is the term that Municipality has approved.

Furthermore, the renovation and reconstruction of the Germia Campus which was carried out by Mabetex Corporation from February 2005 to October 2005, was performed on a donor basis and the contract between AUK and the Municipality of Prishtina specifies that such renovation shall remain the property of the owner. Therefore, only costs incurred by the Reporting Entity were capitalised and included in leasehold improvements as shown in Note 7.

## 20. Financial risk management

The risk management function within the Reporting Entity is carried out in respect of financial risks, operational risks and legal risks. The operational and legal risk management functions are intended to ensure proper functioning of internal policies and procedures, in order to minimise operational and legal risks, while, financial risk comprises from the following:

- (a) Credit risk
- (b) Liquidity risk
- (c) Market risks (including currency risk and interest rate risk)

This note presents information about the Reporting Entity's exposure to each of the above risks, the objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital.

**Risk management framework.** The Board of Trustees has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Reporting Entity's risk management framework. The Board is responsible for developing and monitoring the Reporting Entity's risk management policies.

The Reporting Entity's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Reporting Entity, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered.

The Reporting Entity, through management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations. The management of the Reporting Entity performs frequent monitoring over all positions of assets and liabilities, income and expenses, applying the best practices. The management, based on this analysis on profitability, liquidity and the cost of funds, implements measures in respect to credit, market and liquidity risk, thus limiting the possible negative effects from external financial uncertainty. In this way the Reporting Entity responds to the challenges of the market environment, maintaining a stable capital and liquidity position.

### (a) Credit risk

The Reporting Entity takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Exposure to credit risk arises as a result of the Reporting Entity's rendering of services on credit terms and other transactions with counterparties giving rise to financial assets.

**Credit risk management.** The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks, as shown in Note 10.

The Reporting Entity's maximum exposure to credit risk by class of assets is as below:

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 10)	2,844,845	2,621,451
Investments in equity securities at FVTPL	1,207,435	894,508
Accounts receivable (Note 9)	69,587	132,720
<b>Total maximum exposure to credit risk</b>	<b>4,121,867</b>	<b>3,648,679</b>

### (b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Reporting Entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations from its financial liabilities.

#### i. Management of liquidity risk

The Reporting Entity's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and severe conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Reporting Entity's reputation.

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date:

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(amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)

**20. Financial risk management**

30 June 2022	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying amount	Up to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Over 1 year
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Accounts payables and accrued expenses	161,157	161,157	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>161,157</b>	<b>161,157</b>	-	-

30 June 2021	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying amount	Up to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Over 1 year
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Accounts payables and accrued expenses	431,393	431,393	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>431,393</b>	<b>431,393</b>	-	-

Management believes that the Reporting Entity will be able to repay its liabilities using expected cash inflows generated from its main activity and donations received by different donors.

**(c) Market risk**

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

**i. Exposure to foreign exchange risk**

Currency risk arises from the change in price of one currency against another. The currency risk is managed through monitoring of open foreign exchange positions. The Reporting Entity's exposure to foreign currency risk as translated in EUR is as follows:

Assets denominated in USD	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
Cash at banks	193,367	185,870
Investments in equity securities at FVTPL	1,207,435	894,508
<b>Total exposure to foreign exchange risk</b>	<b>1,400,802</b>	<b>1,080,378</b>

An analysis of the Reporting Entity's sensitivity to an increase or decrease of 5% in the exchange rate for USD is as follows:

Change in statement of financial performance	2022	2021
+5% of Euro	70,040	54,019
- 5% of Euro	(70,040)	(54,019)

**ii. Exposure to interest rate risk**

The Reporting Entity generates interest income from short term investments. The Reporting Entity does not pay interest on liabilities. Below is the analysis of financial assets and liabilities:

	30 June 2022			30 June 2021		
	Interest bearing	Non-interest bearing	Total	Interest bearing	Non-interest bearing	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	1,117,696	1,727,149	2,884,845	1,113,554	1,507,897	2,621,451
Investments in equity securities at FVTPL	1,207,435	-	1,207,435	894,508	-	894,508
Accounts receivable	-	299,338	299,338	-	371,554	371,554
<b>Total exposure to interest risk</b>	<b>2,325,131</b>	<b>2,026,487</b>	<b>4,391,618</b>	<b>2,008,062</b>	<b>1,879,451</b>	<b>3,887,513</b>

A sensitivity analysis to an increase or decrease in market interest rates (assuming no asymmetrical movement in yield curves and a constant statement of financial position) is as follows:

Change in statement of financial performance	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
100 bp increase	23,251	20,081
100 bp decrease	(23,251)	(20,081)

(amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)

## 21. Fair value disclosures

Fair value measurements are analyzed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows: (i) level one are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, (ii) level two measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices), and (iii) level three measurements are valuations not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

Management applies judgement in categorizing financial instruments using the fair value hierarchy. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. The significance of a valuation input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety.

The tables below show the fair value of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed as of 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021:

<b>30 June 2022</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Fair Value</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	11	2,844,845	2,844,845
Investments in equity securities at FVTPL	9	1,207,435	1,207,435
Accounts receivable	10	299,338	299,338
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,351,618</b>	<b>4,351,618</b>

<b>30 June 2021</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Fair Value</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	10	2,621,451	2,621,451
Investments in equity securities at FVTPL	9	894,507	894,507
Accounts receivable	9	371,554	371,554
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,887,512</b>	<b>3,887,512</b>

*Financial assets carried at amortized cost.* As disclosed in the above table, the fair value of accounts receivable approximates carrying value because of their short-term nature.

*Liabilities carried at amortized cost.* The fair value of accounts payable is determined using valuation techniques. The estimated fair value is estimated based on expected cash flows discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risks and remaining maturities. The fair value of accounts payable is approximately equal to their carrying value due to their short-term nature.

## 22. Contingencies and commitments

Local tax legislation which was enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, is subject to varying interpretations when being applied to the transactions and activities of the Reporting Entity. Consequently, tax positions taken by management and the formal documentation supporting the tax positions may be challenged tax authorities. Local tax administration is gradually strengthening, including the fact that there is a higher risk of review of tax transactions without a clear business purpose or with tax non-compliant counterparties. Fiscal periods remain open to review by the authorities in respect of taxes for six calendar years preceding the year when decisions about the review was made.

**23. Related parties**

Parties are generally considered to be related if the parties are under common control or if one party has the ability to control the other party or can exercise significant influence or joint control over the other party in making financial and operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form. The following table summarizes the related party's transactions and balances as of and for the years ended 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021, respectively:

Statement of financial position	Nature of relationship	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
<i>Liabilities</i>			
Scholarship fund payable	Board of Trustees	26,440	49,375
<b>Total</b>		<b>26,440</b>	<b>49,375</b>
<b>Statement of financial performance</b>			
<i>Income</i>			
Scholarships	Board of Trustees	30,740	81,070
Grant income	Board of Trustees	3,141	4,512
Other income	Board of Trustees	3,484	1,094
<b>Total</b>		<b>37,365</b>	<b>86,676</b>
<i>Expenses</i>			
Personnel costs	Key management	294,193	330,721
<b>Total</b>		<b>294,193</b>	<b>330,721</b>

**24. Events after the reporting period**

The Government of Kosovo is closely monitoring the situation with Covid-19 in the country and depending on the number of infected people and the ones getting vaccinated, new measure might take place.

While this is still an evolving situation at the time of issuing these financial statements, to date there has been no discernible impact on the Reporting Entity's operations, and given the industry in which the Reporting Entity operates, no severe impact is expected. Nevertheless, it appears that the negative impact on global terms and on the Reporting Entity may be more severe than originally expected and management will continue to monitor the potential impact and will take all the steps possible to mitigate any effects, to the extent possible. Other than this, there are no events after the reporting date that would require either adjustments or additional disclosures in the financial statements.