Stichting The Peace and Justice Initiative

Badhuisweg 18 A 2587 CH 'S-GRAVENHAGE

Annual report 2019

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1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.1 Balance sheet as of 31 December 2019

(After result appropriation)

		31 December 2019	
ASSETS		€	€
Current assets			
<i>Receivables</i> Trade receivables		3.400	3.400
Cash at bank and in hand	[1]		104.518
Total assets			107.918

1.1 Balance sheet as of 31 December 2019

(After result appropriation)

		31 December 2019	
LIABILITIES		€	€
Equity capital Other reserves	[2]	107.918	107.918

Total liabilities

107.918

1.2 Profit and loss account 2019

		2019	
		€	€
Contribution income Gross operating result			<u>3.400</u> 3.400
Office costs Total operating costs	[3]	213	213
Operating result			3.187
Interest and similar expenditure Total financial income and expenditure	[4]	-172	-172
Result			3.015

1.3 Cash flow statement 2019

The cash flow statement has been prepared according to the indirect method.

		2019	
	_	€	€
Cash flow from operating activities Operating result Change in working capital: Receivables	_	-3.400	3.187
Cash flow from company operations			<u>-3.400</u> -213
Interest and similar expenditure	[4]	-172	-172
Cash flow from operating activities			-385
Movements in cash			-385
Notes to the cash resources Score by 1 January 2019 Movements in cash Score by 31 december			104.903 -385 104.518

1.4 Notes to the financial statements

General notes

Activities

The activities/objective of Stichting The Peace and Justice Initiative, having its registered office at The Hague, the Netherlands primarily consist of:

to provide (legal) assistance and advice to victims of international crimes throughout the world;

- to stimulate the recovery of the moral integrity and autonomy of those victims;

- to promote peace and reconciliation in conflict and post-conflict areas.

The foundation attempts to realize that objective, inter alia, by:

- acting as a mouthpiece for victims of international crimes and by addressing their problems and cares;

- to support the victims of the crimes in introducing tangible benefits and redress to the places where the crimes have been committed or where the victims reside;

- to lobby internationally for more attention for the rights of victims and the proper treatment of victims of international crimes;

- to assist in providing legal advice, in submitting claims to the relevant forums, in the investigation and collection of facts and in the preparation of files in order to be able to prosecute the perpetrators, and, most importantly, in obtaining restitution and compensation for the victims of the crimes;

- to advocate and, where possible, to support, the building of schools and hospitals in conflict areas, in order to support the local residents.

The actual activities are carried out at Badhuisweg 18 A, 's-Gravenhage.

Registered office, legal form and registration number at the chamber of commerce

Stichting The Peace and Justice Initiative, The Hague, the Netherlands has been registered at the Chamber of Commerce under file number 30288215.

Estimates

In applying the principles and policies for drawing up the financial statements, the management of the Company makes different estimates and judgments that may be essential to the amounts disclosed in the financial statements. If it is necessary in order to provide the transparency required under art. 362, sub 1, book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code the nature of these estimates and judgments, including related assumptions, is disclosed in the Notes to the relevant financial statement item.

Accounting policies for the cash flow statement

The cash flow statement is prepared according to the indirect method.

The cash items disclosed in the cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Cash flows denominated in foreign currencies have been translated at average estimated exchange rates. Exchange differences affecting cash items are shown separately in the cash flow statement.

General accounting policies

General

The financial statements are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Title 9, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the firm pronouncements in the Dutch Accounting Standards applicable to small legal entities, as published by the Dutch Accounting Standards Board ('Raad voor de Jaarverslaggeving').

Assets and liabilities are generally valued at historical cost, production cost or at fair value at the time of acquisition. If no specific valuation principle has been stated, valuation is at historical cost. In the balance sheet, income statement and the cash flow statement, references are made to the notes.

1.4 Notes to the financial statements

Foreign currency

Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are valued with due regard for the currency in the economic environment in which the company carries out most of its activities (the functional currency). The financial statements are denominated in euros; this is both the functional currency and presentation currency of the company.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED TO THE VALUATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Accounts receivable

Receivables are initially valued at the fair value of the consideration to be received, including transaction costs if material. Receivables are subsequently valued at the amortised cost price. Provisions for bad debts are deducted from the carrying amount of the receivable.

Cash at banks and in hand

Cash at banks and in hand represent cash in hand, bank balances and deposits with terms of less than twelve months. Overdrafts at banks are recognised as part of debts to lending institutions under current liabilities. Cash at banks and in hand is carried at nominal value.

PRINCIPLES FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE RESULT

General

The result is the difference between the realisable value of the goods/services provided and the costs and other charges during the year. The results on transactions are recognised in the year in which they are realised.

Profit or loss is determined taking into account the recognition of unrealised changes in fair value of investment property, securities included in current assets and derivative financial instruments not designated as hedging instruments.

Revenue recognition

General

Net turnover comprises the income from both contributions and the supply of services.

Costs

Costs are determined on a historical basis and are attributed to the reporting year to which they relate.

Financial income and expense

Interest income and interest expenses

Interest income and expenses are recognised on a pro rata basis, taking account of the effective interest rate of the assets and liabilities to which they relate. In accounting for interest expenses, the recognised transaction expenses for loans received are taken into consideration.

Currency translation differences

Currency translation differences arising upon the settlement or conversion of monetary items are recognised in the income statement in the period that they are realised, unless hedge accounting is applied.

1.5 Notes to the balance sheet

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS

Receivables

	<u>31-12-2019</u> €
Trade receivables Trade receivables	3.400
A provision for doubtful accounts is not considered to be necessary.	

Cash at bank and in hand [1] NL24 RABO 0141 5423 14

104.518

1.5 Notes to the balance sheet

LIABILITIES

EQUITY CAPITAL

	2019
	€
Other reserves [2]	
Value as of 1 January 2019	104.903
From proposal profit appropriation	3.015
Value as of 31 december	107.918

1.6 Notes to the profit and loss account

Contribution income	<u>2019</u> €
Contributions Office costs [3]	3.400
Automation costs Copy costs	86 127 213
Financial income and expenditure	
Interest and similar expenditure [4] Banking fees and provision	172