Stichting Himalayan Tiger Foundation located, Utrecht

Report on the annual accounts 2022

Table of contents

		Page
1.	Administration report	
1.1	Accountant's compilation report	3
1.2	General	3
2.	Financial statements	
2.1	Balance sheet as at 31 December 2022	4
2.2	Statement of activities for the year 2022	5
2.3	Notes to the financial statements	6

Stichting Himalayan Tiger Foundation Mr. E. van der Pol Corneillelaan 22 3533 CW UTRECHT

The Hague, 24 July 2023

Jr2282930/PK/MR

Dear Mr Van der Pol,

1.1 ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT

1.2 GENERAL

ANBI

The foundation has a tax exempt status, the so called ANBI status (Algemeen Nut Beogende Instelling; freely translated: An entity with the focus on the general well-being of society in the full sense of the word). The ANBI status is granted based on the Dutch Income Tax Law 2001 article 6.33 sub 1, item b. As a result of this ANBI status gifts, legacies and testamentary dispositions can be received free of gift tax or inheritance tax. For the grantor the gifts to the foundation are tax deductible as a result of this ANBI status (see article 6.32 and further of the Dutch Income Tax Law 2001 or article 16 Corporate Income Tax Law 1969). As of 5th September 2013 this status was given to the Foundation by the Dutch Tax Authorities.

We are available to provide further explanation, should you have any questions or comments.

Yours sincerely,

Masman Bosman

fiscaal financieel adviseurs

drs. P.A. Kreukniet

(After distribution of result)

2.1 BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
		€	€	€	€
ASSETS					
Fixed assets					
Property, plant and equipment	1		8.428		12.641
Current assets					
Receivables	2		-		1.000

Receivables	2	-	1.000
Cash and cash equivalents	3	27.053	50.440
		25 /Q1	64.081

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital Other reserve	4	29.482	35.645
Long-term liabilities	5	-	1.500
Current liabilities, accruals and deferred income	6	5.999	26.936
		35.481	64.081

2.2 STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR 2022

		2022	Budget 2022	2021
		€		€
			€	
Benefits		18.340	18.500	81.000
Expenditures				
Charities	7	21.113	21.063	61.164
Operating expenses	8	2.959	2.950	1.532
Total of sum of expenses		24.072	24.013	62.696
Total of operating result		-5.732	-5.513	18.304
Financial income and expense	9	-431	-450	-144
Total of net result		-6.163	-5.963	18.160

2.3 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ENTITY INFORMATION

Registered address and registration number trade register

The registered and actual address of Stichting Himalayan Tiger Foundation is Corneillelaan 22, 3533 CW in Utrecht, NL. Stichting Himalayan Tiger Foundation is registered at the Chamber of Commerce under number 58712895.

GENERAL NOTES

The most important activities of the entity

The Himalayan Tiger Foundation (HTF) is a Dutch private non-profit charity that aims to support organisations, institutes and persons engaged in activities to protect endangered species such as tigers and leopards in the Himalayan area. The Foundation tries to achieve this objective by raising money and bringing people and organisations active in research and management of tiger and leopard populations together.

The foundation has a tax exempt status, the so called ANBI status (Algemeen Nut Beogende Instelling; freely translated: An entity with the focus on the general well-being of society in the full sense of the word). The ANBI status is granted based on the Dutch Income Tax Law 2001 article 6.33 sub 1, item b. As a result of this ANBI status gifts, legacies and testamentary dispositions can be received free of gift tax or inheritance tax. For the grantor the gifts to the foundation are tax deductible as a result of this ANBI status (see article 6.32 and further of the Dutch Income Tax Law 2001 or article 16 Corporate Income Tax Law 1969). As of 5th September 2013 this status was given to the Foundation by the Dutch Tax Authorities.

Disclosure of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires that management make judgements and use estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting principles and the reported value of the assets and liabilities and the income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates in the case of the loan. The estimates and underlying assumptions are continually reviewed. Revised estimates are stated in the period in which the estimate is revised and in future periods for which the revisions have consequences.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The accounting standards used to prepare the financial statements

The financial statements of Stichting Himalayan Tiger Foundation are prepared in conformity with general accounting principles accepted in the Netherlands and the guidelines for annual reporting in the Netherlands as issued by the Dutch Accounting Standards Board, in particular guideline RJk C1 'Small not-for-profit organisations'.

The financial statements are denominated in euros. The financial statements have been prepared for a reporting period of one year.

Conversion of amounts denominated in foreign currency

The financial statement is presented in euros, which is the functional and presentation currency of Stichting Himalayan Tiger Foundation.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are valued at acquisition costs or production costs plus additional costs less straight-line depreciation based on the expected life, unless stated otherwise. Impairments expected on the balance sheet date are taken into account.

Subsidies on investments will be deducted from the historical cost price or production cost of the assets to which the subsidies relate.

Financial assets

Receivables recognised under financial fixed assets are initially valued at the fair value less transaction costs. These receivables are subsequently valued at amortised cost price, which is, in general, equal to the nominal value. For determining the value, any depreciation is taken into account.

Receivables

Receivables are carried at their nominal value, less any provisions deemed necessary to mitigate the risk of bad debt. These provisions are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of the receivables. Unless stated otherwise, the receivables have a maturity of less than 1 year.

Cash and cash equivalents

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 valued at nominal value.

Non-current liabilities

On initial recognition long-term debts are recognised at fair value. Transaction costs which can be directly attributed to the acquisition of the long-term debts are included in the initial recognition. After initial recognition long-term debts are recognised at the amortised cost price, being the amount received taking into account premiums or discounts and minus transaction costs.

Current liabilities

On initial recognition current liabilities are recognised at nominal value.

Accounting principles for determining the result

Income and expenses are taken into account when they occur. Allocation of income and expenses to the period to which the amounts relate takes place on a consistent basis.

Income from gifts and from fundraising

Revenue is defined as the received amounts during the year and also commitments in writing, also including received amounts for services rendered, donations and gifts from third parties. Unpaid work or donations in kind are valued at fair value in the Netherlands. Services rendered free of charge are financially accounted for if this concerns gifts from companies which can be valued at a certain price.

Expenses

Grants and Foundation-managed projects are considered incurred at the time of approval. When entering into an obligation the full amount of the obligation is accounted through the statement of income and expenditure at the expense of the result, regardless of the duration of the grant. This accounting treatment is in accordance with accounting policy as stated in RJk C1. A grant is a (multi-) year commitment, whereas a Foundation-managed project is a contract whereby the

Foundation manages the expenditure of a project.

Other operating expenses

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

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses consist of interest received from third parties respectively interest paid to third parties.