

Stichting Himalayan Tiger Foundation
located, Utrecht
Report on the annual accounts
2018

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1.1 BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

		<u>31 December 2018</u>	<u>31 December 2017</u>
		€	€
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	1	25.280	29.493
Financial fixed assets	2	14.500	9.500
Current assets			
Receivables	3	10.000	19.847
Cash and banks	4	8.844	18.714
		<u>58.624</u>	<u>77.554</u>
LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Designated funds	5	3.439	27.062
Foundation capital		<u>29.435</u>	<u>18.735</u>
		32.874	45.797
Long-term liabilities	6	14.500	8.500
Current liabilities and accruals	7	11.250	23.257
		<u>58.624</u>	<u>77.554</u>

1.2 STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 2018

		2018		2017	
		€	€	€	€
Benefits	8		46.647		52.246
Expenses					
Expenses with regard to statutory objectives	9	56.045		56.238	
Other operating expenses	10	3.283		1.962	
Total operating expenses			59.328		58.200
Operating result			-12.681		-5.954
Financial income and expense	11		-242		-308
Net result			-12.923		-6.262
 Appropriation of result					
(1) Appropriation fund PhD-study 'Extension and improvement of grazing lawns'			14.000		15.000
(3) Appropriation fund project 'Development of Electric Fence' (WWF)			-		26.835
(4) Elephant Damage Relief Fund			-		4.000
(6) Appropriation fund project Snow Leopard (INNO/WWF)			9.750		-
Foundation capital			-36.673		-52.097
			-12.923		-6.262

1.3 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.

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 initially valued at the fair value of the consideration to be received. Receivables are subsequently valued at the amortised cost price. If there is no premium or discount and there are no transaction costs, the amortised cost price equals the nominal value of the accounts receivable. If payment of the receivable is postponed under an extended payment deadline, fair value is measured on the basis of the discounted value of the expected revenues. Interest gains are recognised using the effective interest method. Provisions for bad debts are deducted from the carrying amount of the receivable.

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.

Designated funds

The Foundation has been granted funds to spend on specific purposes. For these kind of grants the Foundation has appropriated funds with spending purposes designated by the grantor.

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 fair value. After initial recognition current liabilities are recognised at the amortised cost price, being the amount received taking into account premiums or discounts and minus transaction costs. This is usually the 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.