Financial Statements 2020

Stichting Katholieke Vredesbeweging

BALANCE SHEET

(after appropriation of result)

		31 December 2020	31 December 2019
		€	€
ASSETS			
Tangible fixed assets	1	267.521	61.737
Financial fixed assets	2	29.041	29.041
Receivables and prepayments	3	69.593	15.131
Cash and cash equivalents	4	136.180	47.281
		502.335	**153.190**

BALANCE SHEET

(after appropriation of result)

		31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
		€		€	
LIABILITIES					
Reserves and funds					
Continuity reserve	5	71.569-		5.397	
Earmarked reserve	6	-		-	
			71.569-		5.397
Provisions	7		-		-
Long term liabilities	8		376.784		-
Current liabilities	9		197.120		147.793
			502.335		**153.190**

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

		Actual 2020	Budget 2020	Actual 2019
		€	€	€
INCOME				
Income from individuals	10	170.267	165.500	167.257
Income from companies	11	60.944	427.622	98.359
Grants from governments	12	11.777		
Income from other non-profit organisations	13	156.567	13.000	-
Sum of income		399.555	606.122	265.616
EXPENSES				
Networks for peace building	14	-	138.000	-
Management and administration	15	515.441	435.301	366.049
Sum of expenses		515.441	573.301	366.049
Sum of income and expenses before financial gain/loss		115.886-	32.821	100.433-
Financial gain/loss	16	38.920	400	40
Sum of income and expenses		76.966-	33.221	100.393-
Appropriation of result	17			
Withdrawal from earmarked reserve		-	-	100.000-
Withdrawal from (addition to) continuity reserve		76.966-	33.221	393-

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

		2020	2019
		€	€
Year end Result		76.966-	100.393-
Adjusted for			
Depreciations	1	18.798	5.894
Changes in receivables and prepayments	3	54.462-	9.593-
Changes in Long term liabilities	7	376.784	-
Changes in current accounts	8	86.926-	38.053-
Changes in other liabilities	8	136.254	15.440
Net interest income	16	39.201-	101-
Operating cash flow		274.281	126.806-
Interest received	16	39.201	9
Cash flow from operating activities		313.482	126.797-
Investment/disinvestment in tangible fixed assets	1	224.583-	29.204-
Investment/disinvestment in financial fixed assets	2	-	156-
Cash flow from investing activities		224.583-	29.360-
Changes in Cash and cash equivalents		**88.899**	**156.157-**

Notes to the 2020 Financial Statements

General

Stichting Katholieke vredesbeweging (STIKAV) is a foundation, registerd at Chambre of Commerce in The Hague.
STIKAV manages the property located at Godebaldkwartier 74, 3511 DZ Utrecht, where also office is housed.

Financial reporting period

The Financial Statements cover the year 2020, which ended at the balance sheet date of 31 December 2020.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in euros ('EUR'), which is th entity's functional currency.

Going Concern

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the going concern assumption.

Accounting policies for the measurement of assets, liabilities and the determination of result

General

Assets and liabilities are measured at historical cost, unless stated otherwise in the further principles.

An asset is recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the foundation and the asset has a cost price or value of which the amount can be measured reliably. Assets that are not recognised in the balance sheet are considered as off-balance sheet assets.

A liability is recognised in the balance sheet when it is expected that the settlement of an existing obligation will result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and the amount necessary to settle this obligation can be measured reliably. Provisions are included in the liabilities of the foundation. Liabilities that are not recognised in the balance sheet are considered as off-balance sheet liabilities.

An asset or liability that is recognised in the balance sheet, remains on the balance sheet if a transaction (with respect to the asset o liability) does not lead to a major change in the economic reality with respect to the asset or liability. Such transactions will not result in the recognition of results. When assessing whether there is a significant change in the economic circumstances, the economic benefits and risks that are likely to occur in practice are taken into account. The benefits and risks that are not reasonably expected to occur, are not taken in to account in this assessment.

An asset or liability is no longer recognised in the balance sheet, and thus derecognised, when a transaction results in all or substantially all rights to economic benefits and all or substantially all of the risks related to the asset or liability are transferred to a third party. In such cases, the results of the transaction are directly recognised in the statement of income and expenses.

Income is recognised in the statement of income and expenses when an increase in future economic potential related to an increase in an asset or a decrease of a liability arises of which the size can be measured reliably. Expenses are recognised when a decrease in the economic potential related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability arises of which the size can be measured with sufficient reliability.

Income and expenses are allocated to the respective period to which they relate.

Notes to the 2020 Financial Statements (cont.)

Financial Instruments
Financial instruments include investments in shares and bonds, trade and other receivables, cash items, loans and other financing commitments, derivative financial instruments, trade payables and other amounts payable. The financial statements contain the following financial instruments: Cash items, receivables and payables. The foundation has no (embedded) derivative financial instruments.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the moment that the contractual risks or rewards with respect to that financial instrument originate. Financial instruments are derecognised if a transaction results in a considerate part of the contractual risks or rewards with respect to that financial instrument being transferred to a third party.

Financial instruments (and individual components of financial instruments) are presented in the financial statements in accordance with the economic substance of the contractual terms. Presentation of the financial instruments is based on the individual components of financial instruments as a financial asset, financial liability or equity instrument.

Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value, including discount or premium and directly attributable transaction costs. The fair value is based on the estimated present value of the future net cash flows. After initial recognition the financial instruments are measured at amortised costs on the basis of the effective interest method, less impairment losses. The effective interest and impairment losses, if any, are directly recognised in the statement of income and expenses .

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount for which an asset can be sold or a liability settled, involving parties who are well informed regarding the matter, willing to enter into a transaction and are independent from each other. The fair value of non-listed financial instruments is determined by discounting the expected cash flows to their present value, applying a discount rate that is equal to the current risk-free market interest rate for the remaining term, including a risk premium for credit and liquidity risks.

The entity considers evidence of impairment for financial assets measured at amortised cost (loans and receivables and financial assets that are held to maturity) both individually and on a portfolio basis. All individually significant assets are assessed individually for impairment. The individually significant assets that are not found to be individually impaired and assets that are not individually significant are then collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics. The accounting principles for the accounting for (reversal of) impairment losses are described under “Impairment of financial assets”.

The fair value of most of the financial instruments recognised on the balance sheet, including receivables, cash and cash equivalents and current liabilities, is approximately equal to their carrying amount.

Impairment of (fixed) assets
(Fixed) assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of an impairment.
If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. The recoverable amount is the higher of value in use and net realisable value. If it is not possible to assess the recoverable amount for an individual asset, the recoverable amount is assessed for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

When the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised for the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount. If there is an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit, the loss is allocated to the assets of the unit pro rata to their book values.

Subsequently, at each reporting date, the entity assesses whether there is any indication that an impairment loss that was recorded in previous year has been decreased. If any such indication exists, then the recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is estimated.

Notes to the 2020 Financial Statements (cont.)

Reversal of a previously recognized impairment loss only takes place when there is a change in the assessment used to determine the recoverable amount since the recognition of the last impairment loss. In such case, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to its recoverable amount, but not higher than the carrying amount that would have applied (net of depreciation) if no impairment loss had been recognized in previous years for the asset (or cash-generating unit).

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of that asset can be measured reliably. Tangible fixed assets are measured at acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost comprises the price of acquisition or manufacture, plus other costs that are necessary to get the assets to their location and condition for their intended use. Expenditure is only capitalized when it extends the useful life of the asset. Depreciation is recognized in the statement of income and expenses on a straight-line basis (except for the IT equipment) over their estimated useful economic life time, taking into account any estimated residual value of the individual assets. No depreciation is recognized on land, tangible assets under construction and prepayments on tangible fixed assets. Depreciation starts as soon as the asset is available for its intended use, and ends at decommissioning or divestment.

The annual depreciation is recognised based on the following structure:
Renovation: straight-line method in 10 years
Other fixed operating assets:
IT equipment - first year 40%, second year 30%, third year 20% and fourth year 10%
Furniture and other equipment - straight-line method in 5 years

Prepayments on tangible fixed assets are valued at cost. Prepayments on tangible fixed assets are not amortised. Maintenance expenditures are only capitalised when the maintenance leads to extension of the useful life of the asset and/or future performance units regarding the asset. A provision is recognised for expected costs of periodic major maintenance to buildings and equipment.

Financial fixed assets
Financial fixed assets relate to certificates of Oikocredit shares which are valued at their nominal value. Every year dividend less management fee is added in certificates.

Receivables and prepayments
The accounting policies applied for the valuation of receivables are described under the heading 'Financial instruments'. All receivables have an estimated maturity shorter than one year. The carrying values of the recognized receivables approximate their respective fair values, given the short maturities of the positions and the fact that allowances for doubtful debts have been recognized, if necessary.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents are stated at nominal value. If cash and cash equivalents are not readily available, this is taken into account in the measurement.

Continuity reserve
The continuity reserve is in place to secure the foundation to meet its obligations in the long term, in case of stagnated income or after an incident with a major impact on expenses.

Earmarked reserve
The earmarked reserve is related to funds earmarked to be spent on a designated purpose. The reserve does not reflect an obligation towards any third party.

Notes to the 2020 Financial Statements (cont.)

Provisions
A provision is recognised when the foundation has a legal or constructive obligation, arising from past events, the amount can be estimated reliably and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are stated at the nominal value of the expenses that are expected to be required to settle the liabilities.

Long term liabilities
The valuation of Liabilities and other financial commitments are described under the paragraph financial instruments. Long term means that this liabiltie has a term of more than one year.

Current liabilities

The valuation of Liabilities and other financial commitments are described under the paragraph financial instruments.

Financial gain/loss
Interest income is recognised in the statement of income and expenses in the period to which it belongs, using the effective interest rate method of the related asset. Interest expenses and similar charges are recognised in the period to which they belong.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method.

Subsequent events
Events that provide further information on the actual situation at the balance sheet date and that appear before the financial statements are being prepared, are recognised in the financial statements.

Events that provide no information on the actual situation at the balance sheet date are not recognised in the financial statements. When those events are relevant for the economic decisions of users of the financial statements, the nature and the estimated financial effects of the events are disclosed in the financial statements.

Date of preparation of financial statements: june 02, 2021

Explanation of the balance sheet

		31 December 2020	31 December 2019
		€	€
1	**Tangible fixed assets**		
	Balance as at 31/12		
	Renovation	230.855	15.835
	Other fixed operating assets	36.666	45.902
		267.521	61.737
	Renovation		
	Movement in tangible fixed assets:		
	Balance as at January 1		
	Purchase price	17.580	5.405
	Accumulated depreciation	1.745	-
	Carrying amount	17.580	5.405
	Changes in book value		
	Purchases	224.582	12.175
	Depreciation	9.562	1.745
	Balance	215.020	10.430
	Balance as at December 31		
	Purchase price	242.162	17.580
	Accumulated depreciation	11.307	1.745
	Carrying amount	230.855	15.835

A big investment done for a new look of the meeting space and the chapel on the ground floor on the Godebaldkwartier.

		2020	2019
	Other fixed operating assets		
	Movement in tangible fixed assets:		
	Balance as at January 1		
	Purchase price	78.382	51.775
	Accumulated depreciation	32.480	25.326
	Carrying amount	45.902	26.449
	Changes in book value		
	Purchases	-	26.607
	Disinvestments		
	Depreciation	9.236	7.154
	Balance	9.236-	19.453
	Balance as at December 31		
	Purchase price	78.382	78.382
	Accumulated depreciation	41.716	32.480
	Carrying amount	36.666	45.902
2	**Financial fixed assets**		
	Oikocredit certificates *	29.041	29.041
	Movement in financial fixed assets:		
	Balance Oikocredit as at January 1	29.041	28.726
	Stock dividend	-	315
	Balance Oikocredit as at December 31	29.041	29.041

*) Oikocredit is an organisation that offers capital with favourable conditions for the start-up of a self- owned enterprise to underprivileged. Besides social revenue Oiko certificats generate an honest financial revenue for investors. The investment is considered a mission-related investment.

Explanation of the balance sheet

		31 December 2020	31 December 2019
		€	€
3	**Receivables and prepayments**		
	Debtors	19.359	6.088
	Value-added tax	-	5.920
	Other receivables and prepayments	50.234	3.123
		69.593	15.131
4	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Deposits (term under 3 months)	40.429	6.080
	Credit balances on Dutch bank accounts	95.651	41.101
	Cash balances	100	100
		136.180	47.281

The position of cash and cash equivalents is at the disposal of the foundation without limitation.
In 2021 however a bank quarantie for rent will be effected.

5	**Continuity reserve**	71.569-	5.397
	Continuity reserve as at January 1	5.397	5.791
	Withdrawal (result)	76.966-	394-
	Balance as at December 31	71.569-	5.397

A long term loan from PAX to STIKAV has been taken out to finance this now negative reserve, (see 8)

6	**Earmarked reserve**		
	Earmarked reserve	-	-
	Balance as at January 1	-	100.000
	Withdrawal (result)	-	100.000-
	Balance as at December 31	-	-

The withdrawal of the earmarked reserve is to cover the negative result.

7	**Provision**		
	Maintenance as at January 1	-	40.000
	Withdrawal	-	40.000-
	Maintenance as at December 31	-	-

It was decided to use the provision to cover the negative result, therefore the provision has been released in favor of the Management and administrative costs.

8	**Long term liabilities**		
	Loan PAX	376.784	-

The loan, in principal € 416,000, has a maximum term of 5 years and is valued at the amortized cost on the basis of the effective interest rate of 2%. The loan is accrued annually up to the amount of € 416,000. The purpose of this loan is to finance the negative reserve (see 5) and the large investment of the renovation of the Godebaldkwartier (see 1).