



Annual Report

To the Board of the KidsRights Foundation
Amsterdam

Concerning Financial report 2015

This annual report is a translation from the Dutch version. In case of any interpretation discrepancies concerning the annual report, the official Dutch version prevails.

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Board Report KidsRights 2015

KidsRights is a Dutch children's rights organisation that promotes the wellbeing of very vulnerable children across the world and advocates the realisation of their rights. KidsRights strives for a world where all children have access to their rights and are enabled to realise the great potential they carry within them. KidsRights sees children as *changemakers* with the power to move the world, and facilitates in voicing their opinions and taking action in order to bring about change.

KidsRights supports children by commanding global attention for the realisation of children's rights and acting as a catalyst to ignite change, together with children and youths. We support this with research and action. In order to gain insight into the status of children's rights, KidsRights frequently conducts research. The foundation also finances local projects aimed at directly improving the rights of vulnerable children and stimulating child participation and *changemaking* by youths.

The International Children's Peace Prize is one of the most important platforms KidsRights facilitates. As Desmond Tutu, Nobel Peace Prize winner and patron of KidsRights, says: 'KidsRights seeks to give a voice to the voiceless.'

The Results of Our Activities in 2015 – Advocacy and Information

International Children's Peace Prize

The [International Children's Peace Prize](#) is awarded annually to a child that has fought bravely for the rights of children, anywhere in the world.

The prize is an initiative of Marc Dullaert, founder and chairman of KidsRights, and was launched in 2005 by KidsRights during the world summit of Nobel Peace Prize winners in the Capitol in Rome, under the personal chairmanship of Mikhail Gorbachov. Since then, each year, the prize has been awarded by a Nobel Peace Prize winner. The winner of the Children's Peace Prize is selected from worldwide nominations every year. An independent Expert Committee assesses the recommendations and selects the winner. Very special, but often still unknown, brave children are given a platform thanks to the annual nomination process. The message of the young winner has enormous impact year in and year out and shows to millions of people worldwide that change is possible.

The winner receives the 'Nkosi' statuette, which depicts a child moving the world. In addition, the winner receives a scholarship and a worldwide platform to promote his or her ideals and objectives in the field of children's rights. Lastly, KidsRights annually invests a project fund of €100,000 for projects in the winner's home country.

In 2015 KidsRights received 77 submissions for the prize: 38 boys and 39 girls from 39 countries. On the International Day of Peace (21 September) the patron of KidsRights, Desmond Tutu, announced the 3 final nominees for 2015.

On 9 November 2015 the International Children's Peace Prize for 2015 was awarded in the the Hague, The Netherlands. Seventeen-year-old Abraham M. Keita from Liberia received the prize for his efforts to have perpetrators of physical and sexual violence against children

brought to justice. In the presence of the world press, Keita received the prize from Nobel Peace Prize winner Leymah Gbowee. According to the Expert Committee, Keita deserved the prize because he, as strong campaigner and critical author, made it clear like no one else how one child is capable of ensuring change, bringing offences against children to the attention of the public and continuing to fight until the perpetrators are behind bars. Keita also had a leading role in the Liberian Children's Parliament and, due to his efforts, the Children's Law was adopted in the Parliament. What is furthermore special about Keita's work is that his successful public protests have always been peaceful.

The KidsRights Youngsters

The platform of [The KidsRights Youngsters](#) was launched in 2014 to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Children's Peace Prize. The Children's Peace Prize winners pooled their powers to urge world leaders to comply with children's rights and to cooperate with children.

Their first year provided many wonderful results and special learning opportunities. *The Youngsters* sought cooperation from important players in children's rights in order to position children's rights and current issues high on the international agenda. They also made meaningful contributions to research and policy. Furthermore, they remain fully engaged with their personal local actions in their home countries. Some highlights in 2015:

On 2 February 2015 Thandiwe from Zambia (2007 winner) gave the keynote speech during the opening ceremony of the [Economic and Social Council \(ECOSOC\) Youth Forum](#) in New York. During this annual platform of the United Nations, she made an urgent request to Secretary General Ban Ki-moon and other world leaders to involve children and young people in drawing up the post-2015 development agenda.

There are 2.2 billion children worldwide. According to Thandiwe, they should be central to current and future development efforts. *"It's about their future. We need to ensure that the needs and priorities of all youth and children are at the centre of the future development agenda and they are determined not only by adults. This is the moment to ensure sustainable development for all - and to leave no one behind."*

On 22 August 2015, Baruani from the DR Congo (2009 winner) spoke at the [Global Forum on Youth, Peace and Security](#) in Jordan. This forum is a unique meeting of young people, youth organisations, NGOs, governments and UN commissions which draws up new international agendas for young people, peace and security. Baruani was selected from more than 10,000 applications and invited to speak. During the forum, Baruani spoke about the problems that children and young people have encountered in refugee camps for generations. The camp where Baruani lives has been in existence for 20 years. Children are born in captivity there, or arrive there at a very young age. They have little to no memories of a life lived in freedom. *'Structural problems need structural solutions,'* said Baruani.

In addition to these special lectures, *The Youngsters* have contributed to the drawing up of a children's policy for the International Criminal Court in The Hague and have worked on the Amman Youth declaration - UN Security Council Resolution 2250.

Yet, they also remain fully engaged in their own communities and work on raising awareness and improving children's rights. For example, Neha (2014 winner) and Chaeli (2011 winner) each set up a student group at their universities to stand up for vulnerable children. Kesz (2012 winner) brought 200 young people together to offer help to hundreds of street children in the Philippines and Om Prakash (2006 winner) united students at his university to give extra lessons to vulnerable children in the immediate surroundings.

Children in the Netherlands

KidsRights finds it important to teach children in The Netherlands about children's rights so that they can join the discussion and personally take action. KidsRights makes the '[Children's Rights Curriculum](#)' available free of charge to all primary schools in the Netherlands for years 7 and 8. In 2015 KidsRights developed a new lesson module: *A World Full of Children's Peace Prize Winners*. The pupils get to know the winners and the children's rights they are fighting for by means of an interactive world map.

The entire curriculum is available online on the KidsRights website. During the academic year 2015-2016 almost 1,000 classes engaged with the curriculum.

The Results of Our Activities in 2015 - Research

KidsRights Report - *The Silent Majority*

Together with the Faculty of Law of the University of Leiden, KidsRights has drawn up [the report *The Silent Majority: Justice for child victims of violence*](#) for the celebration of the 2015 International Children's Peace Prize award. This in-depth report contains conclusions from worldwide research on the rights of children who are victims of violence. Worldwide, there is little justice for child victims of violence. Children are often not seen as victims by deeply rooted beliefs about children and violence. Furthermore, children have very limited access to the justice system.

The KidsRights Report has been shared with more than 3,500 international contacts working in the field of children's rights. Along with the KidsRights Reports, KidsRights offers local and international organisations the possibility to outline children's rights to national authorities.

KidsRights Index

The 2015 [KidsRights Index](#) was published worldwide on 19 October 2015. The Index outlines how countries comply with children's rights and to what extent they are equipped to promote children's rights in their own countries. The KidsRights Index is an initiative of KidsRights, in cooperation with the Erasmus School of Economics and the International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam. The Index contains a ranking of all UN member states, which have ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and for which sufficient data is available: in total 165 countries in 2015. The most important findings of the 2015 KidsRights Index are:

- 'Wealthier' countries do not automatically perform better in honouring children's rights in practice
- Discrimination is an important barrier worldwide for compliance with children's rights for all children
- All countries must fully implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child to be able to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030.

The Results for Our Activities in 2015 - Action (Projects)

KidsRights supports well-run existing **projects**, which are set up and executed locally. In 2015 KidsRights supported **fourteen projects** spread over **six countries** and thereby **directly reached more than 12,433 children**. Our projects are focused on a specific children's right or a specific target group of vulnerable children whose rights are infringed or under pressure. The projects are selected in accordance with a fixed procedure and criteria. It is not the objective of KidsRights to help more and more children directly through the projects each year, but to strengthen elements such as child participation and sustainability locally and to directly support the children's rights themes of the Children's Peace Prize winners.

Some examples of our projects in 2015:

In the **Philippines** KidsRights supported 4 projects whereby more than 2,000 street children and children at risk were given education and care on the streets. They have also learned how to protect themselves better and to stand up for themselves while living or working on the streets.

Child slavery and exploitation are a daily reality for millions of children in **India**. with the support of KidsRights our local partner Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA) freed 915 children from child slavery in 2015. In addition, 63 employers were convicted and another 56 arrested.

In **Pakistan** KidsRights supports five projects associated with the 2013 Children's Peace Prize. One of the projects is the information and awareness project *Roots for Equity*, which focuses on increasing awareness of the rights of girls to education and on offering alternative education to girls from religious minority groups. In the three 'Education My Right' schools, which were constructed in 2015, 90 children are given lessons. The ultimate objective of these lessons is to have the children move on to formal education. Also, KidsRights, together with the 2013 Children's Peace Prize winner Malala Yousafzai and her family, developed two projects in Pakistan that make education possible for girls, such as the Evening School in the Shangla region. At this time 50 girls attend extra educational classes at this school. After two years the girls can study at a university or become teachers themselves. Both are important. This is because girls often do not get the option to study further and if there is a female teacher in the class, more girls can go to school.

In 2015 Nkosi's Haven Village in **South Africa** offered a safe house to 22 vulnerable mothers with aids and to 119 children. In Nkosi's Haven mothers and children are supported so that they are able to continue living together, even when the mother is actually too ill to still care for her children. The children receive quality education, health care, nutrition, accommodation and loving support. In spite of better life expectancies due to medical advances, accommodation such as Nkosi's Haven remains necessary as there is still a lot of stigma for mothers with aids.

2007 Children's Peace Prize winner Thandiwe from **Zambia** has pleaded for the right to education and information about hiv and aids from a young age. Thandiwe was 8 years old when her school closed due to a shortage of teachers. She gathered together a group of 60 children and walked a protest march with them to demand education. It worked. All children were admitted to the Jack Cecup school. Because Thandiwe believes that every child has the right to education, she very much wanted a real library in her area Chawama in Lusaka, the capital city of Zambia. The library was constructed in 2015 near her former school and every year 1,500 children from the slums of Lusaka have the option of borrowing books and

studying. Out-of-school activities such as computer classes are also organised for the children.

In 2010 Francia Simon, originating from Batey Cuchilla in the **Dominican Republic**, received the International Children's Peace Prize for her fight for the right to a name and nationality. KidsRights has supported Francia in her fight with inter alia the project fund. The last project was completed at the end of 2015 and provided wonderful results. Children in Batey Cuchilla, one of the poorest villages in the surrounding area, received their birth certificate with the support from KidsRights and more than 340 children received educational support. A bus was also purchased to bring the children in the community to school. The school drop-out rate in the village is now much lower due to this project.

Result

The income of KidsRights decreased by 15.3% in 2015 to a total amount of € 1,865,592. This decrease is mainly caused by the fact that KidsRights did not organise a major donor recruitment event in 2015. In total € 1,458,992 was spent on the objectives of KidsRights. In 2014 this was € 1,736,901. The costs of our fundraising decreased to € 263,783 in 2015 vis-à-vis € 421,081 in 2014. This resulted in a costs percentage for fundraising of 14.6% (vis-à-vis 19.2% in 2014). The costs of management & administrative records were € 104,616 vis-à-vis € 206,003 in 2014. This resulted in a costs percentage for management & administrative records of 5.7% (vis-à-vis 8.7% in 2014). The above results in a positive result for 2015 of € 38,201

KidsRights does not invest funds, as it is our policy to direct our income to the objectives of the Foundation as much as possible. In 2015, for example, 78.21% of its income was directly invested in our objectives.

Reserves

Continuity reserve

A continuity reserve is constituted for the cover of risks in the short term and to ensure that KidsRights can also fulfil its obligations in the future.

The standard recorded by the board for the extent of the reserve deemed necessary amounts to € 670,127. This standard concerns a maximum of 1 time the total costs for personnel, outsourced work, housing and the office.

Special-purpose reserves

The board of KidsRights has separated a part of the reserves for specific objectives concerning information and direct aid projects.

Earmarked fund

The earmarked fund concerns the project fund made available with the Children's Peace Prize award.

Allocation of the result

The board of KidsRights has decided to allocate the result of 2015 as follows: € 44,815 is added to the earmarked fund and € 6,614 is deducted from the continuity reserve.

Explanation of the annual reporting

The annual accounts are drawn up in accordance with the Directive for the Annual Reporting 650 for Fundraising Institutions, supplemented with the requirements from the Central Agency for Fundraising.

Fundraising

KidsRights is entirely dependent on donations because it does not receive any subsidies for its work. It is necessary for healthy business operations to know how much money will be received in advance as far as possible. That is the reason why KidsRights focuses expressly on structural donors. The main part of our income comes from donations, which are transferred monthly, per quarter, or annually by direct debit collection. A second important source of income for KidsRights is by means of sponsoring by corporate partners such as ABN AMRO and NautaDutilh. Business Friends of KidsRights also make a commitment for one or more years to pay for organisational costs or provision of service in kind. At the end of 2015 KidsRights started a door-to-door donor acquisition campaign to recruit more than 2,000 new donors in 2016.

Initiatives of third parties

In 2015 our project partner Wilde Ganzen increased our contribution to the Sizanani project and the BBA project with a total contribution of €130,000 directly to our project partners.

Communication

KidsRights believes that it is important that donors, partners and other contacts of KidsRights are well informed about the activities of KidsRights. Various tools are deployed for this. In 2015 the most important communication tools were social media, newsletters (by e-mail and by regular mail) and the website. In 2015 the donors and commercial supporters of KidsRights were sent a newsletter twice by mail and five times by e-mail.

In 2015 KidsRights intensified its presence in social media. Facebook is a unique tool with which to easily share the latest news of KidsRights and *The Youngsters*. Twitter supports the communication of KidsRights and *The Youngsters* for events and current issues. In the run-up to the 2015 Children's Peace Prize award, KidsRights launched the online campaign #Kidsmakeachange to share inspiring stories of the nominations for the Children's Peace Prize with as many people as possible. KidsRights and *the KidsRights Youngsters* acquired more than 100,000 followers on Facebook with this. Our Facebook Page then rose in the Top 250 from the 67th place to the 27th in the Dutch Charitable Purpose Top 250.

We have sent 7 newsletters by e-mail to our international knowledge partners: about the Children's Peace Prize, the KidsRights Index and *The KidsRights Youngsters*.

KidsRights has also changed its corporate identity: the logo of KidsRights has been replaced with the image of the Children's Peace Prize depicting a child moving the world.

Volunteers

KidsRights deploys volunteers from time to time for work at the office of the foundation. In 2015 three volunteers helped at the office for various activities. KidsRights does not facilitate volunteer work abroad.

Board

The number of board members of the KidsRights Foundation amounts to at least three and at most nine members. The board fills its vacancies itself. The appointment comes into effect by means of a resolution adopted by a unanimous vote of all board members holding office. The board members hold office for a period of five years. The board members can always be reappointed. In 2015 the board of the foundation comprised Marc Dullaert (chairman), Scipio van der Stoel (secretary), Erik van de Merwe (treasurer), Roland van der Hoek, Hans Geels and Jacqueline Ruepert. There is no remuneration for the board members.

Office

KidsRights has an office in Amsterdam. The space for this is made available by ABN AMRO Bank. At the end of November 2015, the office of KidsRights relocated to an ABN AMRO location in Amstelveen. The staffing level amounts to 6.8 FTEs (average in 2015). As the Manager Operations, Cindy de Visser is responsible for the daily management of the foundation and she reports to the board. Her annual gross salary amounts to € 63,750 based on 1.0 FTE.

2016

There are three components to the strategy of KidsRights, which are linked to each other and strengthen each other: **advocacy, research and action (projects)**. The distinctive character of KidsRights in its activities is that KidsRights believes in change and also sees a very important direct role for the children themselves in this. 'Children as *changemakers*' is the positive message. Highlighting the possibilities rather than the impossibilities is an important starting point of our work. KidsRights includes in **advocacy** children's rights-specific support addressed to the general public, political and profit and non-profit organisations worldwide. KidsRights wishes to continue giving children a larger role in the support for children's rights. An important tool for increasing advocacy is the **substantive foundation** of the issues highlighted by KidsRights. KidsRights does not develop the scientific capacity itself at the office, but does this in cooperation with reputable and reliable partners. Examples thereof are the KidsRights Reports in cooperation with the University of Leiden and the KidsRights Index in cooperation with Erasmus University Rotterdam. Thirdly, KidsRights continues to make efforts for the **immediate improvement of children's rights** for groups of children. KidsRights does this together with its project partners abroad.

In 2016 KidsRights will continue these activities, whereby a lot of attention will be paid to the **2015 Children's Peace Prize theme** of violence against children. For this purpose KidsRights will seek cooperation with reputable organisations, such as the United Nations, to request attention for violence against children (SDG 16.2), as well as with local NGOs in Liberia to directly contribute to the protection of children from violence and to involve the children themselves in the solutions to achieve this. Winner Keita and *the Youngsters* will also be actively involved in this. KidsRights will continue the work concerning **The KidsRights Youngsters**. The winners will be supported in expanding their local change-

making activities and KidsRights will support them in their contribution at important national and international children's rights platforms.

In 2016 KidsRights will also publish the fourth edition of the **KidsRights Index**, based on the most recent available data. A **KidsRights Report** will also be developed in order to support the theme of the new winner of the Children's Peace Prize. The 2016 prize will be awarded on 2 December 2016 in the Hague.

In 2016 KidsRights expects to **support at least 28,700 vulnerable children** directly in **6 countries** through **16 local projects** by means of local projects. The increase in the number of children helped directly comes into effect through the investment in 2 new projects in India and South Africa, both in the context of the 2014 Children's Peace Prize. These projects are focused on increasing participation by children in initiatives supporting vulnerable children. In addition, KidsRights will select new projects in Liberia in the context of the 2015 Children's Peace Prize project fund.

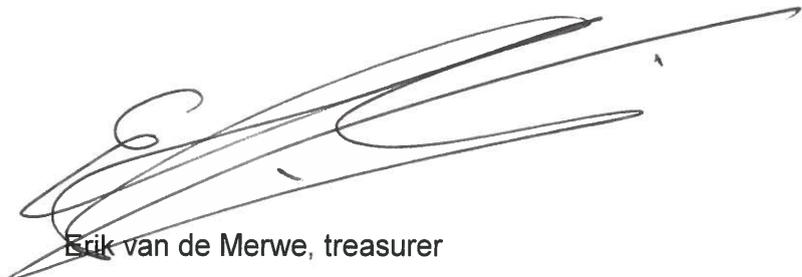
At the end of 2015, door-to-door acquisition of new donors started and this will be continued in 2016. Funds will be requested from donor-advised funds as well as from companies. KidsRights will also develop a new website environment because its current websites no longer suffice. KidsRights will continue to focus on social media in order to get even more people acquainted with the courageous stories of young *changemakers*. In 2016 KidsRights expects to increase its income by 9.6 % as well as the investment in action, research and advocacy by 5.82 %. The 2016 budget has been added as appendix A.

Amsterdam, 6 July 2016

KidsRights Foundation



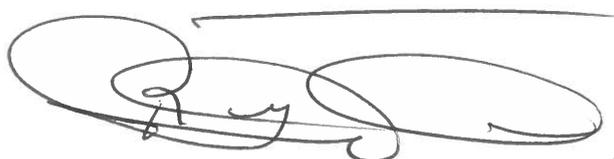
Marc Dullaert, chairman



Erik van de Merwe, treasurer



Scipio van der Stoep, secretary



Roland van der Hoek, board member



Hans Geels, board member



Jacqueline Ruepert, board member



PricewaterhouseCoopers
Accountants N.V.
For identification
purposes only

Financial report 2015

KidsRights Foundation

Registered place of business:
Address:

Amsterdam
Postbus 283 – AZ1425
1000 EA Amsterdam



PricewaterhouseCoopers¹²
Accountants N.V.
For identification
purposes only

Balance sheet as at 31 december 2015

(after profit appropriation)

Assets

	2015	2014
(in euros)	€	€
Fixed assets		
Intangible fixed assets (1)	1.840	12.880
Tangible fixed assets (2)	1.930	2.184
	<u>3.770</u>	<u>15.064</u>
Receivables (3)	243.364	299.058
Cash and cash equivalents (4)	662.751	681.595
Total assets	<u>909.885</u>	<u>995.717</u>

Liabilities

Reserves and funds

Reserves

Continuity reserve (5)	362.736	369.350
Special-purpose reserves (5)	-	-
Earmarked funds (5)	200.000	155.185
	<u>562.736</u>	<u>524.535</u>
Current liabilities (6)	347.149	471.182
Total liabilities	<u>909.885</u>	<u>995.717</u>

Statement of income and expenditure 2015

	FIN STMNT. 2015 Actual	Budget 2015	FIN STMNT. 2014 Actual
(in euros)	€	€	€
Income			
Income from own fundraising (7)	1.804.980	1.925.840	2.194.588
Income from third-party initiatives	55.753	-	7.773
Income from investments	-	-	-
Other income	4.859	-	-
Total Income	1.865.592	1.925.840	2.202.361
Expenditure			
Spent on objectives (8)			
- Awareness and research	841.833	922.750	1.097.943
- Projects and programs	617.159	795.755	638.958
Cost of own fundraising (8)			
- Costs of own fundraising (8)	263.783	315.951	421.081
- Costs of Investments (8)	-	-	-
Management and administration (8)			
- Costs of management and administration	104.616	135.943	206.003
Total expenditure	1.827.391	2.170.399	2.363.985
Net result	38.201	-244.559	-161.624

Appropriation of net result 2015

	FIN STMNT. 2015 Actual	FIN STMNT. 2014 Actual
	€	€
Continuity reserve	-6.614	143.191
Special-purpose reserves	-	-360.000
Earmarked funds	44.815	55.185
	38.201	-161.624

	FIN STMNT. 2015 Actual	Budget 2015	2014 Actual
Total spent on objectives in % of total income	78,2	89,2	78,9
Total spent on objectives in % of total expenditure	79,8	79,2	73,5
Costs of own fundraising in % of income from own fundraising	14,6	16,4	19,2
Management and administration costs In % of total expenditure	5,7	6,3	8,7
Cost of own fundraising in % of Total income	14,1	16,4	19,1

Disclosure notes and accounting principles applied to the balance sheet and Statement of income and expenditure

General Notes

KidsRights is a Dutch children's rights organisation that promotes the wellbeing of very vulnerable children across the world and advocates the realisation of their rights.

KidsRights was established on 27 June 2003 and is registered in the commercial register of the Chamber of Commerce under number 34192528. The foundation holds office at Rembrandtweg 6 in Amstelveen, in an office of ABN AMRO bank.

The financial statement has been prepared in accordance with the Dutch Accounting Standard for Fundraising Institutions (RJ650) published by the Dutch Accounting Standard Board.

The budget that is presented in the financial statement has not been audited by an external accountant.

General principles

Comparison with previous year

The valuation principles and method of determining the result are the same as those used in the previous year, with exception of the changes in accounting policies as set in the relevant sections.

Foreign Currency

Items included in the financial statements 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.

Estimates

In applying the principles and policies for drawing up the financial statements, the board of the KidsRights foundation 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 section 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.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less amortisation. Impairments are taken into consideration; this is relevant in the event that the carrying amount of the asset is higher than its recoverable amount.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are valued at historical cost or production cost including directly attributable costs, less straight-line depreciation based on the expected future life and impairments.

Accounts receivables

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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 and cash equivalents are valued at nominal value.

Reserves and Funds

In accordance with the Dutch Accounting Standard for Fundraising Institutions (RJ 650), equity is divided into reserves and funds.

Continuity reserve

The continuity reserve exists to ensure that the organisation can meet its obligations in the future. Its level is determined by the risks the organisation runs. This reserve is meant to guarantee the organisation's continuity.

The internal standard for the continuity reserve is decided by the board, and contains 1 time the costs of personnel, hired staff, housing and office costs (2015: € 670.127). The continuity reserve stays well inside the permitted size.

Special-purpose reserve

The special-purpose reserves are earmarked for purposes that have been approved by the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board.

Earmarked funds

The earmarked funds contain the project fund made available with the annual Children's Peace Prize award.

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.

Principles for the determination of the result

Income and expenditure is attributed to the year to which it relates and expenditure is recorded at historical cost unless indicated otherwise.

Income

Income and expenditure are attributed to the year to which they relate. Income from own fundraising is recognised in the year to which the item of income relates. Non-recurring items of income are recognised in the year in which they are received.

Expenditures

The costs of the work organisation, costs of own fundraising and awareness costs are attributed to the year to which it relates. Other costs are attributed to the year to which they relate.

Employee benefits

The benefits payable to personnel are recorded in the statement of income and expenditure on the basis of the employment conditions.

Amortisation of intangible- and tangible assets

Fixed assets are amortised and depreciated from the date of when they are available for use, based on the estimated economic life of the asset.

Financial income and 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.

Notes to the specific items of the Balance Sheet

Intangible fixed assets (1)

The movement in intangible fixed assets can be summarised as follows:

	Intangible fixed assets	Total
	€	€
Book value 1 January 2015	12.880	12.880
Investments	-	-
Amortization	11.040	11.040
Book values 31 December 2015	<u>1.840</u>	<u>1.840</u>
Balance at 31 December 2015:		
Acquisition costs	22.080	22.080
Amortization	20.240	20.240
	<u>1.840</u>	<u>1.840</u>

This contains the activation of the peer-to-peer website and is amortized in 24 months.

Tangible fixed assets (2)

The movement in intangible fixed assets can be summarised as follows:

	Tangible fixed assets	Total
	€	€
Book value 1 January 2015	2.184	2.184
Investments	588	588
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation	842	842
Book value 31 December 2015	<u>1.930</u>	<u>1.930</u>

	Other tangible fixed assets	Total
	€	€
Balance at 31 December 2015:		
Acquisition costs	8.244	8.244

Cumulative depreciation	6.314	6.314
	<u>1.930</u>	<u>1.930</u>

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated based on an estimated economic life of 5 years.

Accounts receivable (3)

Accounts receivable are specified as followed.

	2015	2014
	€	€
Debtors	168.004	164.062
VAT	-	107.273
Prepaid donations	6.000	21.500
Other Receivables	69.360	6.223
Total	<u>243.364</u>	<u>299.058</u>

The account receivables have a remaining term of maturity of less than one year.

Other receivables contains third party fundraising campaigns of December 2015, which are paid in 2016 on the KidsRights bank account for an amount of € 56.725.

Cash and cash equivalents (4)

	2015	2014
	€	€
ABN AMRO Bank	383.036	500.061
ING Bank	279.715	181.534
Total	<u>662.751</u>	<u>681.595</u>

Reserves (5)

The reserves at the balance date are as follows:

	1 January 2015	Movement	31 December 2015
	€	€	€
Continuity reserve	369.350	-6.614	362.736
Special-purpose reserve	-	-	-
Earmarked funds	155.185	44.815	200.000
Total 31 December 2015	<u>524.535</u>	<u>38.201</u>	<u>562.736</u>

Continuity reserve

The continuity reserve exists to ensure that the organisation can meet its obligations in the future. Its level is determined by the risks the organisation runs. This reserve is meant to guarantee the organisation's continuity.

The internal standard for the continuity reserve is decided by the board, and contains 1 time the costs of personnel, hired staff, housing and office costs (2015: € 670.127).

Earmarked funds

The movement of the funds is as followed:

	1 January 2015	Movement	31 December 2015
	€	€	€
Reservation for Project fund ICPP 2013		50.000	-50.000
Reservation for Project fund ICPP 2014		100.000	-
Reservation for Project fund ICPP 2015		-	100.000
Reservation for Project fund Khpal Kor Foundation		5.185	-5.185
		<u>155.185</u>	<u>44.815</u>
			<u>200.000</u>

The earmarked funds contain the project fund made available with the annual Children's Peace Prize award.

Current liabilities (6)

	2015	2014
	€	€
Creditors	71.675	284.125
Holiday allowance	10.748	10.606
Wage taxes	10.890	8.949
VAT	19.742	-
Other debts	27.427	42.085
Projects	69.684	50.417
Deferred income	136.983	75.000
	<u>347.149</u>	<u>471.182</u>

The current liabilities have a remaining term of maturity of less than one year.

Projects and programs

	2015	2014
	€	€
ICPP project fund 2012	30.460	50.417
ICPP project fund 2013	27.744	-

IRC Tanzania

11.480	-
<u>69.684</u>	<u>50.417</u>

Off-balance sheet liabilities

Fiscal unity for VAT:

Until July 27 a fiscal unity for VAT existed for IMP foundation and the KidsRights foundation.
After the lifting of IMP per 27 July 2015 this fiscal unity has been dissolved.

Notes to the specific items of the Statement of income and expenditure

	2015	2014
	€	€
Income from own fundraising (7)		
Donations	972.939	1.069.216
Contributions from partners and founders	544.480	737.487
Trust funds	82.372	212.000
Legacies and bequests	5.171	5.464
In kind donations	132.300	70.000
Spontaneous gifts	67.718	100.421
Other income from own fundraising	-	-
	<u>1.804.980</u>	<u>2.194.588</u>

Income from own fundraising contains received donations and invoiced contributions by donors and sponsors of KidsRights during the financial year. The income from legacies are recognized as income at the time that their size can be determined with reasonable certainty.

In kind gifts are measured at fair value in the Netherlands

Income from third-party initiatives are realised through one-time or temporary collaborations where the economic risks are borne by third parties.

Earmarked Gifts

The income from fundraising also includes earmarked income. Below are the earmarked revenues and expenditures on these projects in 2015:

	2015 income	2015 expenditure
Earmarked gift Sizanani	€ 41.801	€ 154.986
Earmarked gift BBA	€ 16.538	€ 100.000
Earmarked gift Zambia	€ 17.038	€ 46.000
Earmarked gift Nkosi's Haven	€ 4.665	€ 100.000
Earmarked gift Roots	€ 11.372	€ 22.744
Earmarked gift Study and Care	€ 3.319	€ 42.931
Earmarked gift Khpal Kor Foundation (evening school)	€ 6.533	€ 50.000

All earmarked Gifts within financial year 2015 are spent within the designated projects

Allocation of expenditure to destination (8)

Spent on objectives Cost of own fundraising

	Projects and Programs	Awareness and research	Costs of generating income	Management and administration
	€	€	€	€
Grants and contributions	574.708	-	-	-
Outsourcing	-	-	-	-
Communication	-	494.181	76.494	-
Staff costs	20.778	197.390	103.889	24.241
Accommodation expenses	5.820	55.290	29.100	6.790
Depreciation	-	-	11.287	594
General expenses	15.853	94.972	43.013	72.991
	<u>617.159</u>	<u>841.833</u>	<u>263.783</u>	<u>104.616</u>

	Total		
	Total 2015	Budget 2015	Total 2014
	€	€	€
Direct project costs	574.708	749.969	544.623
Third party labour	-	-	5.120
Communication	570.675	650.600	1.233.516
Personnel costs (8.1)	346.298	385.679	266.143
Housing costs	97.000	97.000	30.000
Depreciation fixed assets	11.881	11.600	9.918
General Costs (8.2)	226.829	275.551	274.665
	<u>1.827.391</u>	<u>2.170.399</u>	<u>2.363.985</u>

Direct project costs are lower than originally budgeted: the projects liaised with the Children's Peace Prize 2014 partially commenced in 2016, instead of 2015.

Communication is lower than originally budgeted, this is mainly due to lower costs incurred for advocacy and fundraising.

	2015	2014
	€	€
Staff costs (8.1)		
Salary	278.648	226.652
Social insurance	46.233	35.239
Pension	4.734	-
Other personnel expenses	16.683	4.252
	<u>346.298</u>	<u>266.143</u>

	fte's	fte's
Employees (average 2015)	6,8	5,3

Board remuneration

There was no board remuneration in 2015.

	2015	2014
	€	€
General expenses (8.2)		
Office expenses	40.318	24.419
Monitoring expenses	-	-
Non deductible VAT	72.980	115.830
Branding expenses	6.282	1.707
Computer expenses	39.670	48.439
Advisory expenses	6.150	16.500
Financial expenses	52.657	59.698
Other expenses	8.772	8.072
	<u>226.829</u>	<u>274.665</u>

Other information

Appropriation of the net result

Based on the profit appropriation proposal (net income of € 38.201) made by the board, an amount of € 44.815 will be added to the earmarked funds and an amount of € 6.614 will be deducted from the continuity reserve.

Events after balance sheet date

There are no events after balance sheet date affecting the Annual Report of 2015.

ANBI status

According to the Dutch tax office KidsRights is regarded as an ANBI (Algemene Nut Beogende Instelling) (not for profit organisation).

Independent auditors report

The independent auditors report is published on the next page.

Appendix A:

Budget 2016

	Budget 2016	Actual 2015
(in euros)	€	€
Income		
Income from own fundraising	1.976.627	1.804.980
Income from third-party initiatives	65.000	55.753
Income from investments	-	-
Other Income		
Total Income	2.046.127	1.865.592
Expenditure		
Spent on objectives		
- Awareness and research	1.001.352	841.833
- Projects and programs	542.626	617.159
Cost of own fundraising		
- Costs of own fundraising	465.460	263.783
- Costs of Investments	-	-
Management and administration		
- Costs of management and administration	137.647	104.616
Total expenditure	2.147.085	1.827.391
Net result	-100.958	38.201



Independent auditor's report

To: the board of Stichting KidsRights

Report on the financial statements 2015

Our opinion

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Stichting KidsRights as at 31 December 2015, and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting 650 'Charity organisations' of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

What we have audited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2015 of Stichting KidsRights, Amsterdam ('the foundation').

The financial statements comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2015;
- the statement of income and expenditure for the year then ended;
- the notes, comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is the Guideline for annual reporting 650 'Charity organisations' of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

The basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the section 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' of our report.

We are independent of Stichting KidsRights in accordance with the 'Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten' (ViO) and other relevant independence requirements in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the 'Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants' (VGBA).

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

Ref.: e0384113

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V., Thomas R. Malthusstraat 5, 1066 JR Amsterdam, P.O. Box 90357, 1006 BJ Amsterdam, The Netherlands
T: +31 (0) 88 792 00 20, F: +31 (0) 88 792 96 40, www.pwc.nl

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Responsibilities of the board

The board is responsible for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and for the preparation of the board report, both in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting 650 'Charity organisations' of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board; and for
- such internal control as the board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, the board is responsible for assessing the foundation's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, the board should prepare the financial statements using the going-concern basis of accounting unless the board either intends to liquidate the foundation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The board should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the foundation's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to plan and perform an audit engagement to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion. Our audit opinion aims to provide reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Reasonable, assurance is a high but not absolute level of assurance which makes it possible that we may not detect all misstatements. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered to be material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A more detailed description of our responsibilities is set out in the appendix to our report.

Announcement with respect to the board report

We have read the board report in order to identify material inconsistencies, if any, with the audited financial statements. Based on reading the board report we confirm, to the extent we can assess, that the board report is consistent with the information in the financial statements and that the board report contains all information required by Guideline for annual reporting 650 'Charity Organisations' of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board. We have not audited or reviewed the information in the board report.

Amsterdam, 6 July 2016
PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.

Original has been signed by W. Poot RA

Appendix to our auditor's report on the financial statements 2015 of Stichting KidsRights

In addition to what is included in our auditor's report we have further set out in this appendix our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements and explained what an audit involves.

The auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. 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. Our audit consisted, among other things of the following:

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining 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 intentional override of internal control.
- Obtaining 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 foundation's internal control.
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the board.
- Concluding on the appropriateness of the board's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, concluding whether a material uncertainty exists related to events and/or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the foundation'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 and are made in the context of our opinion on the financial statements as a whole. However, future events or conditions may cause the foundation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the board 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.