

**Stichting Bank Information Center**

**Annual report 2018**

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## **Report of the Auditors**

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: the board of Stichting Bank Information Center

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### A. Report on the audit of the financial statements 2018 included in the annual report

#### Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2018 of Stichting Bank Information Center based in gemeente Drimmelen.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Stichting Bank Information Center as at 31 December 2018 and of its result for 2018 in accordance with RJ Richtlijn 640 'Organisaties zonder winststreven' (Guideline for annual reporting 640 'Not-for-profit organisations' of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board).

The financial statements comprise:

1. The balance sheet as at 31 December 2018;
2. The statement of income and expenditure for 2018; and
3. The notes comprising of a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### 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 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of Stichting Bank Information Center in accordance with the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

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

#### Unaudited corresponding figures

We have not audited the financial statements 2017. Consequently, we have not audited the corresponding figures included in the statement of income and expenditures, in the statements of changes and in the related notes.

### B. Report on the other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consists of:

- The activity report.



Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:

- Is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements;
- Contains the information as required by RJ Richtlijn 640 'Organisaties zonder winststreven'.

We have read the activity report. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the activity report contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The board is responsible for the preparation of the activity report in accordance with RJ Richtlijn 640 'Organisaties zonder winststreven'.

### **C. Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements**

#### **Responsibilities of the board for the financial statements**

The board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with RJ Richtlijn 640 'Organisaties zonder winststreven'. Furthermore, the board is responsible 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 company'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 company 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 company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

### **D. Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.



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 audit included among others:

- 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 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 entity's internal control;
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- Concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company'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. However, future events or conditions may cause a company 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 those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Amsterdam, 13 June 2019

Crowe Peak Audit & Assurance B.V.

w.s.

drs. R. Postma RA

## **Activity report from the Board**

**January – December 2018**

Bank Information Center Europe promotes ecological and social justice by ensuring development finance protects and does not harm people and the natural resources they depend upon for their livelihoods.

BIC Europe is an independent, non-profit, non-governmental organisation that holds International Financial Institutions to account, advocating for:

- Protection of rights;
- Participation and transparency;
- Public accountability in the operations of multilateral development banks.

Through project and policy monitoring, coalition building, advocacy support, information dissemination and capacity building, BIC Europe works in solidarity with local communities and civil society organisations so they have an important voice in decisions that affect them, opening political space around development decision-making. To foster an informed and engaged movement in Europe on the IFIs, BIC Europe plays a facilitating, convening and coordinating role with civil society. BIC Europe engages with European governments and Board members of the World Bank and AIIB, to hold European shareholders accountable.

### **Project Results**

#### ***KR Foundation* : IFC and financial intermediaries**

In June 2017, BIC Europe received a new grant from the KR Foundation (June 2017 – May 2020) to enable work on the World Bank Group's private sector lending arm, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), with a particular focus on their funding through financial intermediaries (FIs).

Though development banks have promised to align their lending with the Paris Agreement to keep global warming below 2 degrees Celsius, a massive loophole threatens to undermine effective climate action and lock developing countries into a high-carbon future. This loophole is FI lending: a form of 'hands-off' investment through third parties, like commercial banks and private equity funds. FI lending is becoming more popular with donors in a time of falling aid budgets as it leverages private sector investment. The IFC is leading this trend: over half of its lending is now through FIs.

This campaign is a spearhead within a wider campaign to ensure development finance supports a low carbon, pro-poor future. Initially the project is focusing on Asia, where research has uncovered links between IFC investment and the coal explosion in the Philippines, India, and Indonesia. The advocacy focus is towards the World Bank's headquarters in Washington DC, and towards European governments and Executive Directors (Europe holds an influential 30% of the WBG's shares), as well as supporting local partners in advocacy towards their national governments.

## **Activity report from the Board January – December 2018**

To achieve the goals, BIC Europe is working with its partners to publish four case studies that show IFC's hidden FI carbon footprint and to use this evidence to push the World Bank's Board of Directors to undertake an overhaul of IFCs standards and practices, which in turn will lead to ending fossil fuel support through IFC's FI investments. BIC Europe is also working with local communities affected by FI investments to approach the IFC's accountability mechanism. Additionally, BIC Europe is working with allies and partner organisations to submit policy language recommendations to the IFC to close the fossil fuel FI investment loopholes.

During 2018, BIC Europe implemented all scheduled activities as per the timeline agreed with the funder and within the budget limits foreseen in the grant agreement. The first Interim report covering year 1 activities was submitted to the funder in accordance with the reporting requirements set in the Grant Agreement.

### ***Oxfam Hong Kong 2 : Creating a Green, Accountable and Pro-poor Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank***

In 2018, BIC Europe benefitted from a grant from Oxfam Hong Kong (OHK2 August 2017-July 2018, extended to September 2018) to enable work on the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

This project delivered the following results on the five project objectives in 2018:

- Contributed to the development of policies to protect people and the environment at AIIB, AIIB, including the establishment of an independent accountability mechanism – the Project Affected People's Mechanism; a Public Information Policy and the Environmental and Social Framework;
- Ensured communities affected by AIIB investments received adequate information about the projects and were able to voice their concerns and questions about them, both to the AIIB and other co-financiers of the projects including the World Bank and IFC;
- Engaged European governments and coordinated CSO advocacy on AIIB policies and procedures, with a focus on information disclosure, the accountability mechanism, and the accountability framework;
- Contributed to two training workshops in India to build capacity and knowledge among CSOs to engage with AIIB's management, staff, Board and accountability mechanism;
- Researched and shared lessons learned and case studies, analyses, issue briefs and recommendations on key AIIB policies and procedures;

Together with other CSOs, BIC Europe produced relevant lessons learned, analyses and materials (letters, briefs, blogs) on key policy priorities and investments, including:

- Article on accountability and transparency at the AIIB in china dialogue;
- Case studies on the Myingyan gas fired power project in Myanmar; and AIIB financial intermediary investments in India.



## **Activity report from the Board January – December 2018**

### ***Climate Works Foundation: Directing Global Finance to Climate Solutions***

In 2018, BIC Europe received a grant from the Climate Works Foundation (CWF) to run a project to direct global investments to climate solutions, with a focus on the AIIB (CWF Jan-Dec 2018). BIC Europe has delivered on all of its commitments within this project successfully, to time and with impact.

BIC Europe successfully met the project's three objectives and three milestones through:

- Playing a monitoring role to ensure an 'early warning system' to track AIIB's energy investments, in alliance with international NGOs and local partners;
- Engaging the bank's senior management, its Advisory Panel, and its progressive shareholders with top-quality analysis and advocacy on AIIB's energy investments;
- Building strong and informed coalitions in the UK, Europe and in Asia to hold the AIIB accountable for its policies and practices relating to climate, including through outreach coordination, information sharing, strategy development and training;
- Producing evidence-based publications including blogs, articles, two fossil fuel infographics and two case studies on AIIB energy investments impacting on the climate.

### ***Swedish Society for Nature Conservation : Improving Energy Access for the Poor: Improving the performance of the World Bank Group***

Multilateral development banks (MDBs) are one of the major sources of public funding in developing countries. The major MDBs have acknowledged the importance of energy access for poverty alleviation but their investment decisions are not aligned with the approaches needed in order to best achieve universal energy access. Despite the need for investment, MDBs are fundamentally failing to invest in decentralised energy solutions. Sierra Club and Oil Change International assessed how four MDBs—the World Bank Group (WBG), InterAmerican Development Bank, African Development Bank, and Asian Development Bank—are each measuring up in their efforts to address the global energy access challenge across the challenge across the fiscal years 2012 -2014. The key finding is that all of the banks received a failing grade of "F" when evaluated against the five energy access criteria. This is a disappointing outcome given the increased awareness of the importance of universal energy access.

Less than 10 percent of the World Bank's energy funding specifically targets the poor — a group that makes up nearly 40 percent of the world's population, when you include people who lack access to electricity and/or modern cooking fuels. Even worse, of that 10 percent, only one quarter was spent on off-grid or mini-grid clean energy deployment — well short of the IEA's benchmark of 64 percent.

## **Activity report from the Board**

**January – December 2018**

The World Bank is a vocal supporter of the United Nations Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) campaign and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also claims poverty eradication as an overarching priority for its investments. Beyond direct investments, the WBG's role as a thought-leader and major influence on both the development policies and practices of other MDBs, and on the policies and practices of donor and borrower governments is critical. Therefore, influencing the WBG will have a ripple effect on other lenders, which may help galvanise the much-needed shift required to achieve universal energy access until 2030.

The project objectives are to (i) identify policy opportunities at the WBG to address the shortcomings identified above and introduce institutional measures that would help the Bank improve its overall energy access performance, and (ii) influence the WBG to ensure a progressive increase in the \$ amount invested in energy access projects in energy poor areas.

BIC Europe has fulfilled 100% of activities in 2018 as foreseen in the Grant Agreement for SSNC and has reported them accordingly to SSNC. BIC Europe had sufficient funding to carry out these activities in 2018 without using all the SSNC funds. The SSNC Grant Agreement is active until the end of 2020. BIC Europe and SSNC (the funder) have agreed to carry the unspent 2018 funds into 2019 and 2020 when more activities will be carried out by BIC Europe.

### ***Open Society Foundations : Empowering civil society to influence World Bank strategies in Central Asia***

This project seeks to increase transparency, accountability and learning in the World Bank's country strategy development and implementation, through more effective civil society engagement, and thus improve social and environmental outcomes and influence national policies, with a focus on Kazakhstan and Tajikistan.

#### ***Goals***

This project has two overarching goals:

1. Civil society in two ECA countries is empowered to engage more effectively and increase their influence over the World Bank's policies and practices, in particular with regard to its country strategies.
2. Increased transparency and accountability in the World Bank's country development and implementation in two ECA countries lead to better social and environmental outcomes.

## **Activity report from the Board**

**January – December 2018**

### ***Objectives***

For Goal 1, the specific objectives are:

- Local civil society has increased awareness of the World Bank's country strategy processes in each country, including its rights under the World Bank's own commitments to public consultation, and to specific environmental and social goals.
- Local civil society has increased capacity to engage effectively with the World Bank in the country strategy consultation, implementation and learning processes in order to influence the outcomes

For Goal 2, the specific objectives are:

- World Bank country engagement processes in each country are improved, to make them more transparent, accountable and inclusive, especially of vulnerable and marginalised groups.

The project effectively started on Dec 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018 upon the disbursement of first tranche of grant money. BIC Europe started implementing the project activities as foreseen in the Grant Agreement from this date and will conclude the project on Dec 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019. BIC Europe has already submitted the first Interim Report to the funder on activities implemented as of March 15<sup>th</sup>, 2019.

### ***Trust for Mutual Understanding (BIC): Participation of Environmental Activists from Russia, Eastern Europe, and Mongolia in Global Campaign to Strengthen Environmental Standards***

BIC Europe campaigns to strengthen key international social and environmental policies of the World Bank, by advocating for stronger social and environmental protections; protections for forests and critical natural habitats, more rigorous environmental assessments, and strong climate change safeguards. These standards do not apply for any lending the World Bank does through its Policy Lending arm. Nor are standards sufficiently strongly applied when the Bank lends through Financial Intermediaries. World Bank standards are widely regarded as the gold standard for global finance institutions, so the strengthening or weakening of the Bank's standards will likely have major impacts for the foreseeable future on the possibilities for the for the adoption and implementation of effective social and environmental safeguards in other key finance institutions such as the UNFCCC Green Climate Fund, OECD export credit agencies, bilateral aid agencies, and regional development banks. BIC Europe plans to continue to devote effort in involving existing and new partners in the advocacy campaign around these key safeguard policies and climate change mitigation activities.

## **Activity report from the Board January – December 2018**

This project provided the opportunity for BIC Europe's CSO partners in Eastern Europe to be more actively involved in this global campaign and allow them to communicate their social and environmental concerns directly to the decision-makers in Washington, including World Bank management and board members and U.S. government officials. BIC Europe implemented this project in 2018 fully in accordance with the signed Grant Agreement. A final Narrative and Financial Report was submitted to the funder, in accordance with the Grant Agreement.

### ***Income vs Expense – qualitative analysis***

#### ***KR Foundation***

The expenditure by BIC Europe in 2018 was in line with the projected budget in the Grant Agreement. The balance as of end of 2018 will be carried over into 2019 to be used in accordance with the Grant Agreement.

#### ***Oxfam Hong Kong 2***

In line with expectations, BIC Europe delivered all the remaining activities which had been planned for 2017 in 2018, with full expenditure of the grant achieved. Minor adjustments to the grant expenditure were agreed with the donor as follows:

- use of contingency funding to support travel to London for AIIB coalition and government meetings;
- use of contingency funds to enable travel to the Netherlands for meetings in April 2018.
- change the allocation of budget of €2,000 to conduct a field trip to investigate AIIB and IFC co-financed projects;
- in addition, a no-cost extension to end September 2018 was agreed with OHK in August 2018 to support travel to network meetings in Sept 18; for a field trip to Myanmar in in Sept 2018 and a budget adjustment (overhead expenditure to move to the contingency line).

#### ***Climate Works Foundation***

BIC Europe successfully expended the grant amount (\$150,016) in full, in line with the agreed budget and to time (Jan-Dec 2018). No variance over 10% occurred in any budget line.

#### ***Swedish Society for Nature Conservation***

BIC Europe has fulfilled 100% of activities foreseen in the Grant Agreement for SSNC and has reported them accordingly to SSNC. BIC Europe had sufficient funding to carry out these activities in 2018 without using the actual SSNC funds. The SSNC Grant Agreement is active until the end of 2020. BIC Europe and SSNC (the funder) have agreed to carry the unspent 2018 funds into 2019 and 2020 when more activities will be carried out by BIC Europe.

**Activity report from the Board  
January – December 2018**

***Open Society Foundation***

The OSF grant period is 1 October 2018 to 30 September 2019, but the first tranche of the grant was not received until 1 December 2018. This is when work effectively began and expenditure will increase significantly in 2019. The expenses in 2018 were otherwise in accordance with the Grant Agreement.

***Trust for Mutual Understanding/BIC***

Expenses in 2018 were fully in line with the Grant Agreement and realized 100%.

CWF1 is the only grant closed in 2018 and any remaining balance is accounted for as freely available. Balance for all the other grants as of Dec 31 2018 is carried forward into 2019 and is to be used for respective grant activities as agreed in Grant Agreements.

**2019 Forecast**

Trustees have authorised the following budget for 2019:

Grants brought forward at 1/1/19	€	389.270,00
New grants awarded	€	185.124,00
Grants carried forward at 31/12/19	€	-141.520,00

**Total income** € **432.874,00**

	<i>% of exp</i>		
Staff costs	57%	€	247.990,00
Partner subcontracts	6%	€	10.963,00
Consultants	3%	€	6.409,00
Travel, meetings, training	19%	€	81.790,00
Workshops	4%	€	28.988,00
Printing, editing, translation	3%	€	10.602,00
Overheads	9%	€	36.000,00
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>422.742,00</b>

**Surplus / (deficit)** € **10.133,00**

## **Activity report from the Board**

### **January – December 2018**

In 2019, BIC Europe has secured a number of grants as follows:

ClimateWorks Foundation grant of \$100,000 'Influencing global finance for climate solutions' was received in December 2018. The grant was received into the accounts end of 2018 but no expenditures occurred in 2018 as the grant is for activities in 2019;

KR Fund: grant is active from June 2017. In 2019 BIC Europe will receive the third payment from the KR Fund of around €100,000.

OHK3: from April 2019-March 2020. BIC Europe secured a grant of €74,003 for a project entitled Creating a Green, Accountable and Pro-poor Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (Phase II) – with Phase I having been carried out in 2017-18.

SSNC: The grant from SSNC will be active until the end of 2020. In 2019, BIC Europe expects around €39,000 for the second year of the project to be disbursed. The left-over money in 2018 will be carried forward into 2019 and 2020.

TMU: BIC Europe expects around €9,000 to be granted by TMU (through IDI) in 2019 to enable BIC Europe staff and partners' travel needs.

OSF: The second tranche of the OSF grant of around €50,000 euros will be disbursed in 2019 and will be active until Dec 1st, 2019. BIC Europe staff is in negotiations with OSF to renew the funds for another year to continue this project into 2020.

In addition, BIC Europe is working to widen its funding base, intending to secure grants from other funders.

### **Staffing**

In 2018, Nezir Sinani and Kate Geary continued as Co-Directors of BIC Europe.

In March 2018, BIC Europe took on an additional staff member, Petra Kjell, as Campaigns Manager, and in January 2018 also engaged a Communications Intern, Mari Jeanie Derillo, on a monthly stipend. In December 2018 Natalya Gileva was hired as a Consultant to manage BIC Europe's Central Asia program.

In 2019, BIC Europe hired a new Consultant to manage BIC Europe's program in Myanmar. Wunna Htun joined the team in April 2019.

**Activity report from the Board  
January – December 2018**

BIC Europe continues to share a substantial proportion of its income with partners, both internationally and in the global south, to build collaboration and solidarity in BIC Europe's work.

BIC Europe held two Board meetings in 2018, in accordance with its Statutes. The minutes of Board meetings along with all the decision taken are available here:

March 2018 meeting:

<https://bic-europe.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/BIC-Europe-Board-meeting-minutes-March-2018-.pdf>

September 2018 meeting:

<https://bic-europe.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/September-2018-Board-Meeting-Signed-edited.pdf>

At present BIC Europe does not engage volunteers but actively promotes paid internships - starting with the new Communications Intern.

Signed for approval on behalf of the Board.

June 13th, 2019

.....  
M.E.M. Colchester  
Chairman of he Board

.....  
P.M.H.P. Vandervoort  
Board member

.....  
S. Breitkopf  
Board member

.....  
K.M. Genovese  
Board member

.....  
N. Sinani  
Director

.....  
K. Grainger  
Co-director

**Annual Report 2018**  
**Stichting Bank Information Center**

- Balance sheet
- Statement of Income and Expenditures
- Notes to the Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenditures



Stichting Bank Information Center

Balance sheet as at 31 december 2018  
(after appropriation of result)

	31.12.2018	31.12.2017		31.12.2018	31.12.2017
	€	€		€	€
<b>Assets</b>			<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>			Share holders equity	14.746	18.179
Trade and other receivables (1)	8.636	8.636	Retained earnings (3)	51.705	38.996
Cash and cash equivalents (2)	262.571	236.500	Special purpose reserve: (4)	66.452	57.175
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>262.571</u>	<u>245.135</u>	<b>Current liabilities</b>		
			Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income (5)	196.119	187.960
			<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<u>262.571</u>	<u>245.135</u>

**Statement of income and expenditures in 2018**

	Realisation 2018		Forecasted Budget 2018		Realisation for the period 2017	
	€	%	€	%	€	%
Income from donors <b>(6)</b>	375.130	100,0	444.947	100,0	126.528	100,0
Payroll Expenses <b>(7)</b>	205.391	55	266.527	60	15.852	13
Total travel/selling expenses <b>(8)</b>	43.039	11	41.999	9	6.318	5
Total Office expenses <b>(9)</b>	37.614	10	44.456	10	11.192	9
Total General expenses <b>(10)</b>	-	-	-	-	3.260	9
Total Commissions and fees <b>(11)</b>	57.566	15	65.790	15	41.200	33
Other general and administrative expenses <b>(12)</b>	22.244	6	26.175	6	9.635	8
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>365.854</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>444.947</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>87.457</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Balance of income and expenditures</b>	<b>9.276</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39.071</b>	<b>25</b>

## Notes to the financial statements

### General Notes

#### Composition of the Board of Stichting BIC:

Name	Function
Marcus Edward Medhurst Colchester	chairman of the board
Saskia Luutsche Ozinga	Board member
Susanne Breitkopf	Board member
Paul Martinus Hendrik Pieter Vandevooort	Boardmember/Treasurer
Kristen Marie Genovese	Board member

#### Activities

The activities of Stichting BIC (Chamber of Commerce registration number 64363635), with statutory office in Amsterdam, mainly consist of the following:

BIC Europe advocates for social, ecological and economic justice by working in solidarity with communities to amplify local voices and democratise international development finance.

Our work focuses on two themes:

1. Rights and accountability: We support communities in their struggle for their rights to be respected and their voices to be heard, so that they benefit from rather than bear the costs of development.

Our current programme focuses on:

- The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and accountability
- Project finance at the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

2. Ecological justice: The climate crisis demands urgent action from IFIs: to stop bankrolling fossil fuels, promote renewable energy and energy access and stop forest destruction. But this must happen in a way that supports and does not undermine the livelihoods of local communities, but rather puts them at the centre of development decision-making.

Our current programme focuses on:

- The World Bank and energy access
- Financial intermediary lending and fossil fuels
- World Bank Development Policy Lending
- The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank: Climate and Energy

#### Registered address

The registered and actual address of Stichting BIC is Sarphatistraat 30, 1018 GL Amsterdam.

## Notes to the financial statements

### Comparison with previous year

Stichting Bank Information Center has prepared the financial statements in accordance with RJ 640 'Organisaties zonder winststreven' (Organizations without profit intent). Where the method of accounting and or classification in 2018 deviates from 2017, the comparative figures have been adjusted.

### Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions in the reporting period are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates are recognised in the income statement. Translation differences on non-monetary assets held at cost are recognised using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

### Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the relevant rules requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. If necessary for the purposes of providing the view required under Section 362, subsection 1, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code, the nature of these estimates and judgements, including the related assumptions, is disclosed in the notes to the financial statement items in question.

## General Policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with RJ 640 'Organisaties zonder winststreven' (Organizations without profit intent) as issued by the Dutch Accounting Standards Board. In general, if not specifically stated otherwise, assets and liabilities they are recognised at the amounts at which they were acquired or incurred. Income is allocated to the period in which it is realized. Losses are accounted for in the period in which they are foreseeable. The balance sheet and statement of income and expenditures include references to the notes.

## Notes to the financial statements

### Principles of Valuation of Assets and liabilities

#### Trade and other receivables

Upon initial recognition receivables are recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

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 using the effective interest method.

Interest gains are recognized. Any provision for doubtful accounts deemed necessary is deducted. These provisions are determined by individual assessment of the receivables. When a trade receivable is uncollectable, it is written off against the provision for trade receivables.

The receivables are due within one year.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents represent cash in hand, bank balances and deposits with terms of less than one year. Overdrafts at banks are recognized as part of current liabilities. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at nominal value. If cash equivalents are not freely disposable, then this has been taken into account upon valuation.

#### Current liabilities

Upon initial recognition current liabilities are recognized at fair value and subsequently valued at amortized cost.

The current liabilities are due within one year.

#### Equity

Equity that is freely available will be categorized in the balance sheet under retained earnings. Equity that is allocated by the board or external donors (remaining grants) to specific purposes and projects will be categorized under the special purpose reserves. The special purpose reserves are further disclosed in the "notes to the balance sheet".

## Notes to the financial statements

### Principles for the determination of the result

#### Results

The result is determined based upon the difference between income and expenditures taking into account the accounting principles mentioned before.

Income and expenses are accounted for on accrual basis.

Results are realized in the year the corresponding services are performed. Losses originating before the end of the financial year are taken into account if they are foreseeable.

#### Income

The income is accounted for proportionally to the period in which the underlying services are performed. The costs of these services are accounted for in the same period.

#### Activity costs & Other expenses

General costs and activity costs are being allocated to the year to which they relate.

#### Personnel

In 2018 on average 3 staff members (2017: 2) were employed on a full time basis. Staff was paid by DC office for most of the year in 2017.

**Notes of the balance sheet as at december 31, 2018**

**Assets**

***Stichting Bic***

<b>Current assets</b>	<u>31.12.2018</u>	<u>31.12.2017</u>
	€	€
<b><i>Trade and other receivables (1)</i></b>		
prepaid expenses N. Sinani	-	-
Prepaid expenses K. Geary	-	2.124
Prepaid SSNC expenses	-	1.525
Donations to be received	-	4.987
	<u>-</u>	<u>8.636</u>
	<u>31.12.2018</u>	<u>31.12.2017</u>
	€	€
<b><i>Cash and cash equivalents (2)</i></b>		
Triodosbank	<u>262.571,01</u>	<u>236.499,69</u>
	<u>262.571,01</u>	<u>236.499,69</u>

Part of the cash that has been accounted for at 31 december is not freely available.  
 The cash is to be used for the realisation of certain projects on behalf of donors as specified  
 in the special purpose reserve. This is disclosed under equity.

**Equity and liabilities**

	<u>31.12.2018</u>	<u>31.12.2017</u>
	€	€
<b>Share holders equity</b>		
<i>Retained earnings (3)</i>		
Carrying amount as at 1 january	18.179	18.105
Balance of income and expenditures	9.276	39.071
Allocation to the special purpose reserve	(12.709)	(38.996)
Carrying amount as at 31 december	<u>14.746</u>	<u>18.179</u>

<i>Special purpose reserve: (4)</i>		
Addition to special purpose reserve KR Fund	24.001	24.001
Addition to special purpose reserve Oxfam 2	-	14.995
Addition to special purpose reserve SSNC	27.705	-
Carrying amount as at 31 december	<u>51.705</u>	<u>38.996</u>

The special purpose reserves are not freely available. The cash is to be used for the realisation of certain projects. The retained earnings are freely available

	<u>31.12.2018</u>	<u>31.12.2017</u>
	€	€
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
<i>Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income (5)</i>		
Received in advance OSF	48.603	-
Received in advance KR Fund	44.595	55.903
Received in advance Climate Works Foundation	-	125.667
Payroll fees payable	508	-
Expenses payable	285	-
bankcosts payable	29	-
Received in advance Climate Works Foundation 2	87.002	-
Taxes and social security premiums Payable	5.375	1.315
Payable accountant costs	9.722	5.075
	<u>196.119</u>	<u>187.960</u>



**Notes of the income statement for the year 2018**

	Realisation 2018		Forecasted Budget 2018		Realisation 2017	
	€	€	€	€	€	€
<b>Benefits</b>						
<b>Income from donors (6)</b>						
Oxfam Hong Kong 1			-		18.322	
KR Funds	145.235		192.000		78.261	
Oxfam Hong Kong 2	52.001		47.897		29.945	
Oxfam Hong Kong 3			34.200		-	
Climate Works Foundation	125.667		127.000			
Donations TMU Grant	9.378				-	
Donation SSNC	38.520		43.850			
Donation OSF	3.844					
Other income	485					
<b>Total income *</b>	<b>375.130</b>		<b>444.947</b>		<b>126.528</b>	
<b>Payroll Expenses (7)</b>						
Total Payroll expenses *	205.391		266.527		15.852	
<b>Travel expenses - selling expenses (8)</b>						
Total Travel expenses - selling expenses	43.039		41.999		6.318	
<b>Office expenses (9)</b>						
Total Office expenses	37.614		44.456		11.192	
<b>General expenses (10)</b>						
Total General expenses					3.260	
<b>Commissions and fees (11)</b>						
Total Commissions and fees	57.566		65.790		41.200	
<b>Other general and administrative expenses (12)</b>						
Total Other general and administrative expenses	22.244		26.175		9.635	
<b>Total expenditure **</b>	<b>365.854</b>		<b>444.947</b>		<b>87.457</b>	

**Stichting Bank Information Center**  
**Stichting Bank Information Center**

**\*Material differences between realized income and expenses as opposed to budgeted:**

Oxfam Hong Kong 3, originally expected in 2018 was delayed to 2019. Oxfam Hong Kong 2 was extended from July to September.

The final instalment of the TMU grant €9.378, approved in 2017 was received in 2018.

The SSNC Grant Agreement is active until the end of 2020. BIC Europe and SSNC (the funder) have agreed to carry the unspent 2018 funds into 2019 and 2020 when more activities will be carried out by BIC Europe.

The OSF grant contract start date was not clear until late in the year, hence no budgeting was included earlier in the year. The start date of the project itself was Dec 1 2018. Absolute majority of activities as planned in the Grant Agreement are budgeted for and will be carried out in 2019.

The KR Fund grant year is 1 June to 31 May. For the 2019 budget the assumption was that €55,803 would be carried forward. The 2018 accounts show a carry forward of 44.595. This is because of activity timing differences and 2019 budget is being revised.

**\*\* All costs are allocated to specific grants.**

Lower than budgeted expenses are the result of timing differences in the implementation of activities, in turn the result of some delays in signing grant agreements. The final total for all expenses needs to be read as of at the end of total grant years, respectively.

The boardmembers did not receive any compensation in 2018.

Signed for approval on behalf of the Board.

June 13th, 2019

.....  
**M.E.M. Colchester**  
Chairman of he Board

.....  
**P.M.H.P. Vandevoort**  
Board member

.....  
**S. Breitkopf**  
Board member

.....  
**K.M. Genovese**  
Board member

.....  
**N. Sinani**  
Director

.....  
**K. Grainger**  
Co-director