

Stichting "ARTICLE 19"

Amsterdam

Annual report, including Financial Statements 2020

CONTENTS

1 COMPILATION STATEMENT	3
2 BOARD- AND MANAGEMENT REPORT	5
3 ANNUAL REPORT	13
3.1 Balance sheet per 31-12-2020	14
3.2 Statement of income and expenditure	16
3.3 Specification of the allocation of expenditures	17
3.4 Cash flow statement over 2020	18
3.5 General notes	19
3.6 Accounting policies	20
3.7 Notes to balance sheet	22
3.8 Notes to income statement	23
3.9 Other notes	24

1 COMPILATION STATEMENT

ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT

To: The board of Stichting ARTICLE 19

The financial statements of Stichting ARTICLE 19 based in Amsterdam have been compiled by us using the information provided by you. The financial statements comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2020 and the statement of income and expenditure for the year 2020 with the accompanying explanatory notes. These notes include a summary of the accounting policies which have been applied.

This compilation engagement has been performed by us in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standard 4410, 'Compilation engagements', which is applicable to accountants. The standard requires us to assist you in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Guideline for annual reporting C2 'Kleine fondsenwervende organisaties' of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board. To this end we have applied our professional expertise in accounting and financial reporting.

In a compilation engagement, you are responsible for ensuring that you provide us with all relevant information and that this information is correct. Therefore, we have conducted our work, in accordance with the applicable regulations, on the assumption that you have fulfilled your responsibility. To conclude our work, we have read the financial statements as a whole to consider whether the financial statements as presented correspond with our understanding of Stichting ARTICLE 19. We have not performed any audit or review procedures which would enable us to express an opinion or a conclusion as to the fair presentation of the financial statements.

During this engagement we have complied with the relevant ethical requirements prescribed by the 'Verordening Gedrags- en Beroepsregels Accountants' (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics). You and other users of these financial statements may therefore assume that we have conducted the engagement in a professional, competent and objective manner and with due care and integrity and that we will treat all information provided to us as confidential.

For further information on the nature and scope of a compilation engagement and the VGBA we refer you to www.nba.nl/uitleg-samenstellingsverklaring.

Was signed Sliedrecht, 14 September 2023.

WITh Accountants B.V.
P. Alblas RA

2 BOARD- AND MANAGEMENT REPORT

Board report 2020
ARTICLE 19 Stichting Europe

- **Objectives, mission and vision**

o **Description of statutory objectives, mission and vision of the organisation**

In article 2 of the statutes, ARTICLE 19 Stichting Europe aims to promote and protect the fundamental right worldwide to freely collect, receive and disseminate information and ideas, through any medium and regardless of borders.

Our mission: "In our digital era, ARTICLE 19 is an international think-do tank that propels the freedom of expression movement locally and globally to ensure all people realise the power of their voices."

Our vision: "ARTICLE 19 works for a world where all people everywhere can freely express themselves and actively engage in public life without fear of discrimination. We do this by working on two interlocking freedoms: the Freedom to Speak, and the Freedom to Know. When either of these freedoms come under threat, ARTICLE 19 speaks with one voice."

- **The most important risks and uncertainties**

In order to deliver that vision, ARTICLE 19 needs to make sure we provide ourselves the presence and the tools to engage with these stakeholders through our presence within the European Union. We also need to ensure ARTICLE 19 has the ability to retain, attract and employ staff from EU countries, particularly those based in The Netherlands. The organisation needs to continue to be eligible to apply for funding from the European Union (and other member states).

The deteriorating climate for freedom of expression in our region, in particular the repression of civil society following the August 2020 revolution in Belarus.

- **Description of the Risk appetite**

As part of our strategy, there's an ongoing assessment of the financial sustainability of ARTICLE 19 Europe office which considers the total income (income per year, current and foreseen contracts); total costs (staff costs, office administrative costs [incl. annual rent, HR costs, office running costs, taxes, and accountancy], contribution to IO core, cost recovery); the net result and the support required from Core.

- **Realisation of the objectives**

o **Description of the desired result**

ARTICLE 19 Europe's objectives are designed through the implementation of ARTICLE 19 organisational's strategic plan, the Expression Agenda 2016-2021 which encompasses five pillars of freedom of expression. By examining freedom of expression in this holistic approach, we can achieve a far deeper understanding of the benefits, risks, and global trends

that impact on the ability of everyone to raise their voice and be heard, regardless of sex, gender, ethnicity, race, or religion. The five pillars, along with the Europe regional objectives are listed below:

1. **Civic Space:** civic space is the place, physical and legal, where individuals realise their rights. It includes the freedom to speak and to access the means to do so, participate in public decision-making, organise, associate, and assemble. A robust and protected civic space forms the cornerstone of accountable, responsive, democratic governance and stable societies.
 - Regional outcomes
 - People in our target countries have the capacity to protect their protests, monitor violations and respond effectively to these. Protest violations are exposed in the media and at national and international fora.
 - Censorship of political and cultural expression that undermines participation is challenged and circumnavigated.
 - Minority and marginalised groups, particularly LGBT activists, overcome the obstacles that prevent them from participating in broader civil society initiatives.
 - National security legislation that undermines participation is challenged through national and international advocacy. The public is engaged on debates about how anti-terror legislation may restrict civic space.
 - Civil society in target countries pursue responses to hate speech and discrimination that respect standards on freedom of expression. They advocate against any restrictions that undermine the universality of human rights.
2. **Media:** media pluralism and media freedom are essential for protecting and promoting freedom of expression and the public interest in an increasingly globalised, digitalised, and converged media landscape worldwide.
 - Regional outcomes
 - International standards on freedom of expression are incorporated into new legislation affecting media. Legislation undermining media pluralism and public interest reporting is exposed and condemned in national and international media and human rights fora.
 - Media regulators and self-regulatory bodies implement policies that protect freedom of expression, while effectively responding to hate speech.
 - Traditional and online media reflect a diversity of perspectives, particularly with regard to sexual and gender minorities.
3. **Transparency:** the basis of transparency is the right of individuals to obtain information from both public and private bodies, where their actions relate to how government operates or affect the public interest. Communities and individuals are then empowered to hold governments and other actors accountable in promoting and defending human and socio- economic rights.
 - Regional outcomes
 - Number of western countries, IFIs and other multilateral bodies applying standards on freedom of expression and civic space
 - In target countries, governments face pressure to improve implementation of Rtl legislation. Journalists and civil society actors have the skills and knowledge to request information and exercise a watchdog role over government. Violations of Rtl in these countries are highlighted at the national and international level.
4. **Digital:** human rights principles on freedom of expression and information must be embedded in the laws, policies, products and processes that have an impact on the Internet. In the digital era, freedom of expression includes a commitment to protect the individual's right to access and engage in debate, dissent, and information-sharing on an open Internet.

- Regional objectives:
 - Violations of freedom of expression online are documented, with the information utilised by effective coalitions to adopt mitigation strategies, prevent the adoption of new restrictive legislation and consistently challenge regressive developments in national and international fora.
 - International and regional coalitions have engaged with ICTs, ensuring they understand how policies, products and services impact on freedom of expression across the region, and encouraging the adoption of services that safeguard this right.
5. **Protection:** those on the frontline of defending freedom of expression and information must be supported by effective networks of institutions and activists, and by strong legal frameworks and mechanisms. This helps to ensure the safety of communicators and to hold those who violate freedom of expression accountable.
- Regional objectives:
 - People at risk for exercising the right to freedom of expression are provided with context-specific tools to protect themselves both on and off-line.
 - Media outlets employ systematic approaches to protect their staff
 - Lawyers and CSOs have the capacity and finance to take on freedom of expression cases and incorporate international standards into their defence.
 - State authorities face pressure to cease harassment of individuals on the basis of their expression and to reform laws and policies that enable this

○ **Description of the way of monitoring and evaluation in achieving the results**

Results of the regional strategy are monitored through the regional implementation plan. The plan contains the indicators for each objective and assigns an individual on the team as responsible for each objective. Monitoring and evaluation of the indicators for each of ARTICLE 19 Europe's projects takes place both through the quarterly reports to donors and in ARTICLE 19's centralised M+E system, AIMS. Development and delivery of the monitoring and evaluation plan is overseen by the Project Manager for ARTICLE 19 Europe.

○ **Description of how programs and/or projects are selected**

Projects are selected which fit with the strategic objectives of ARTICLE 19 and are within the geographic scope of Europe and Central Asia. Particular focus is given to those projects in ARTICLE 19 Europe's focus countries: The UK, Ireland, Poland, Spain, Serbia, Turkey, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Belarus and Ukraine. While we can no longer work in-country in Russia due to security concerns, we continue our work with partners working outside the country. Our thematic areas of work are digital freedom, the protection of journalists and human rights defenders, civic space, media freedom and access to information. We are **partner-led** and driven by long-term impact and projects are selected where we can work with local partners and implement projects in-country and through advocacy at the regional (EU, Council of Europe and OSCE) and international (UN) levels. Diversity, equity and inclusion are key considerations in the projects we select with a particular emphasis in including women, LGBTQI+ and minority groups in our work. All projects are subject to a risk assessment to ensure that the partners and ARTICLE 19 Europe are not placed at risk of prosecution or reprisals for the work. We work with donors who respect our values and our partners including the European Commission, Open Society Foundations, National Endowment for Democracy (NED), Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCDO) and DRL grants.

Description of the most important realised results and not realised in the light of the policy of the organisation

Realised results

To date, the ARTICLE 19 Europe team has a strong fundraising and project implementation record. Some particular highlights are:

Article 19 Europe grants received through the Amsterdam office and bank account:

1. **Project in Support of Sustainable Media Sector Reform for Elections-related Conflict Prevention in Kyrgyzstan.** European Commission. Partner on the project led by the European Partnership for Development (EPD) (€462,893) (2019-May 2022). Partners: EPD, MPI, WFD.
2. **DRA "Challenging the misuse of anti- extremism and counter-terrorism legislation affecting human rights in the OSCE region".** Article 19 Europe received €11,480 for implementation in the period of 16.06.2020 to 31.12.2020.
3. **Delegation of The Netherlands to the OSCE.** "Challenging the Misuse of anti-extremism legislation to restrict freedom of expression in Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan" (€99,000) for a project implementation period of 1 October 2019 to 31 October 2020 received through the Article 19 Europe Netherlands account.
4. The **Media Freedom Rapid Response (MFRR), €117.172,01 for a project implementation period of 1 January 2020 - 1 January 2021** for project designed by Article 19 Europe along with six international partners, the European Centre for Press and Media Freedom (ECPMF), the European Federation of Journalists (EFJ), Free Press Unlimited (FPU), the Institute for Applied Informatics at the University of Leipzig (InfAI), International Press Institute (IPI) and CCI/Osservatorio Balcani e Caucaso Transeuropa (OBCT). The MFRR tracks, monitors and reacts to violations of press and media freedom in EU Member States and Candidate Countries, in line with Article 19's objectives of strengthening media freedom and the protection of journalists. This project provides legal and practical support, public advocacy and information to protect journalists and media workers. The MFRR is organised by an alliance led by the European Centre for Press and Media Freedom (ECPMF) including ARTICLE 19, the European Federation of Journalists (EFJ), Free Press Unlimited (FPU), the Institute for Applied Informatics at the University of Leipzig (InfAI), International Press Institute (IPI) and CCI/Osservatorio Balcani e Caucaso Transeuropa (OBCT). The project commenced in 2020 and is funded by the European Commission.

Article 19 Europe grants received a number of grants through the international office.

5. **Turkey.** Article 19 has a strong track record in our work on freedom of expression in Turkey, through a number of grants. Through this funding, ARTICLE 19 created websites documenting violations, trial monitoring, third party interventions to the European Court and amicus briefs at the domestic level along with events and advocacy at the UN, OSCE and Council of Europe.
6. **Belarus.** Following the August 2020 revolution, a grant enabled ARTICLE 19 Europe to support our partners in Belarus to monitor, track and respond to the crackdown through digital security trainings and in providing legal and psychosocial support to activists. This support has provided essential support to partners who were legally shut down following the revolution, enabling them to continue their essential work.
7. **Central Asia.** The grant on digital freedom in Central Asia has enabled us to build a network of digital rights activists in a region where digital freedom has been under serious pressure but traditionally does not receive funding or media attention. This network has significantly strengthened international advocacy and attention on violations in Central Asia.
8. **Protecting freedom of expression of media professionals and bloggers in Eurasia.** This grant provides funding for two years to support media professionals and bloggers to ensure freedom of expression.

Results which have not been realised

- 1. Belarus** Owing to the crackdown on protesters in the wake of the rigged elections in Belarus, we pivoted our grants in the country to support journalists and civil society actors to go into exile.

- **Financial policy**

- o **Description of the manner of fundraising**

ARTICLE 19 holds a unique position within the wider free expression and information community, being the definitive global standard setting and advocacy INGO, as well as the quality of activities delivered over the past years. As such, ARTICLE 19 commands strong name-recognition and respect amongst current and potential donors, thereby providing scope to solidify and grow the organisation's global funding base from 2014 onwards. ARTICLE 19 policy outlines a coordinated fundraising strategy, encompassing all regional offices and programmes, which leverages the strengths of the organisation's deliverables, reputation and global reach. It is a strategy aimed at pre-defining fundraising opportunities by working closely with donors to influence the goals they set for their grant making both centrally and via their national representations. This approach will be based on a triangulated fundraising strategy, underpinned by close internal information sharing and consistent decentralised communication with donors.

The goal of triangulated fundraising is to simultaneously engage donors at central, regional and national levels, to both set priorities at the strategic level and address those priorities on the ground.

Many governmental donors have decentralised their funding, providing core funding predominantly only to their national INGOs. This means that national and regional offices are tasked with fitting centrally defined strategies to national contexts. These plans are often then vetted centrally before being implemented. Many development agencies are open to discussion and input in the production and refinement of these strategies, eager to access expertise and knowledge without the complication of grant giving.

Engaging donors at this level offers influence over the strategies to be implemented at national level, as well as recognition from 'policy units' tasked with overseeing national and regional plans. It also opens up for contacts with the posted staff of the foreign ministry or development agency via their headquarters. At the same time, national offices will be keen to reflect their central strategies and priorities defined by their governments, as well as ensure they access the necessary expertise for successful delivery of activities.

ARTICLE 19's Strategic Plan sets out ambitious goals, which require increased investment, particularly in our increased engagement in the protection of freedom of expression online. Additionally, ARTICLE 19 has already experienced considerable growth during our previous strategic period which requires an increased level of fundraising to be sustained. Our fundraising strategy will aim at enhancing the financial sustainability of the organisation, through a coordinated, triangulated and holistic approach, proactively identifying opportunities to diversify its funding streams and increase resources (a balance of restricted and unrestricted).

- o **The desired and realised ratio between amounts spend on the objectives, fundraising and expenses for management and administration**

Because the activities are in the start-up phase, no targets have yet been set for this.

- o **The desired and realised ratio between expenses of fundraising and the total income**

Because the activities are in the start-up phase, no targets have yet been set for this.

- o **Description of the Policy and function of the reserves and funds**

ARTICLE 19 governs its reserves under the organisation's Reserves policy, that outlines a definition, a rationale for the reserves, a differentiation between restricted and unrestricted income, its components, the current implementation and future plans, the monitoring and review of the policy, the reporting and communication of the reserves, and the annual report.

The reserves are that part of ARTICLE 19's unrestricted funds that are freely available to spend on any of our charity's purposes. This definition excludes restricted and endowment funds, although holding such funds may influence the charity's reserves. Reserves is to be held in quickly accessible cash deposit accounts, and excludes tangible fixed assets held for the charity's use and amounts designated for essential future spending.

Reserves are held to provide financial protection for ARTICLE 19 as a going concern. On that basis they are not just held to cover costs of closing the organisation down, but to protect its operations from being adversely affected by unanticipated events. Unanticipated events are identified from the organisation's risk analysis. During ARTICLE 19's financial planning process, reasons for tacit use of reserves may fall in to areas such as: Support in strategic planning by considering how new projects or activities will be funded Informing the budget process by considering whether reserves need to be used during the financial year or built up for future projects Informing the budget and risk management process by identifying any uncertainty in future income streams Informing the budget process for incremental investment to the infrastructure of ARTICLE 19 Informing the budget process of potential risks such as changes in areas where security is sensitive.

- **Governance**

o **Names and functions of board members and their ancillary positions**

- o Chairman David Diaz-Jogeix
- o Secretary J. Hoffmann
- o Treasurer Nicola Doderio
- o Member P.J.L. Noorlander
- o Member T.E. McGonagle

- **Communication with stakeholders**

o **Description of the policy of communication with stakeholders**

ARTICLE 19 governs its relationships with partners under the organisation's Due Diligence Policy and Procedures with subgrantee Partners. ARTICLE 19 often works with Partners to implement projects and as such has a responsibility to ensure that the Partner is suitable before any contractual arrangements begin and also during the life of the project. Suitability is determined on a number of factors including its ability to implement the project and its activities, its financial, HR and administrative capacity and its governance structures. Our responsibility to do this derives from general charity law, contractual requirements and a general fiduciary duty from donors and also UK legislation in particular relating to anti-corruption & bribery and money-laundering. The due diligence process is not be implemented in a simplistic way resulting in an almost automatic yes/ no answer but results in a considered and consensual decision within ARTICLE 19 whether to work with the Partner and the risks and benefits of doing so. It also results in a needs assessment and work plan that is agreed with the Partner and implemented, where this is within the scope of the project. The policy applies to all Partners to whom we are contracted, or highly likely, to give funding (i.e. not annual funding) of more than £10,000. The procedure is aimed at organisations based overseas and of a smaller size than ARTICLE 19.

ARTICLE 19 Europe is partner-led and takes great care concerning secure communications with partners and stakeholders in particular in sensitive contexts such as Belarus and Turkey. In all projects where regranting of over

£10,000 takes place, Article 19's finance team undertakes a due diligence review with the partner/s. To date this has taken place with partners from Turkey, Belarus, Russia and Central Asia. The due diligence process is updated annually and prior to applying for new contracts.

- **Future paragraph**
 - o **Description of the most important future plan (mid- and long term)**

The organisation needs to make several critical choices if we want to make sure the office of ARTICLE 19 Europe actively becomes the centre for ECA Regional Team operations, but as well explore the opportunities that the office provides for the organisation as a whole.

This means that as an organisation we will need to consider the needs of the different teams of the International Office together with the organisational need to establish this office, and seriously consider the basement of certain functions of the Europe Office. Namely:

- A. Placement of new Law and Policy staff in Amsterdam.
- B. HR policies, terms and conditions. Establish adequate HR policies, terms and conditions that apply the principles of equity of conditions across the organisation.
- C. Identification of what kind of office model do we want to adopt for the office of ARTICLE 19 Europe, ARTICLE 19 Europe could be the place from where we have a payroll for other IO's staff located in Europe.
- D. Evaluation of existing pay-roll model.
- E. Contract management. Establishment of a criterion for contracts to be placed and administered from the Europe Office. This could include:
 - § ECA regional team related grants,
 - § European Union grants,
 - § Grants related to Thematic Teams whose staff is already operating within the EU and contracted by the Europe Office (i.e. Protection).
- F. Minimum criteria to receive EU funds. We need to have a clear understanding of what is the minimum criteria the office must meet to fulfill being recognised as a European based office by the European Union, where we are currently and therefore the roadmap for achieving this. We will consider other sources of income that can be instrumental in having the track record the EU requires of managing grants and finances going through this office.
- G. Establishment of a communication strategy for the visibility of ARTICLE 19 Europe, led by the ECA Regional Head, with the support of the Director of Communications and the new ECA Comms Officer, for the purpose of visualization of our presence, ARTICLE 19's commitment to multilateralism underpinned by a rules-based international order, and relevance of our work into a Netherlands and European reality.
- H. Higher regular presence of both the Senior Director of Programmes (and other SMT members) and ECA Regional Head, (twice per year as minimum) for the purpose of support to staff to be based there, external advocacy and engagement with government, donors, and civil society.
- I. The by-default location of ECA Regional Team regular staff retreats will be Amsterdam, provided financial viability and rationale.

3 ANNUAL REPORT

Stichting "ARTICLE 19"
Amsterdam

3.1 BALANCE SHEET PER 31-12-2020

ASSETS

After result allocation

	€	31-12-2020 €	€	31-12-2019 €
Current assets				
Other receivables		5,000		5,000
Bank credits		109,577		887
Total		114,577		5,887

RESERVES AND FUNDS AND LIABILITIES

<i>After result allocation</i>	<u> </u>	<u>31-12-2020</u>	<u> </u>	<u>31-12-2019</u>
	€	€	€	€
Reserves and funds				
General reserve	-3,607		887	
	<u> </u>	-3,607	<u> </u>	887
Current liabilities				
Current liabilities	118,184		5,000	
	<u> </u>	118,184	<u> </u>	5,000
Total		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		114,577		5,887

3.2 STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	<u>Result 2020</u>	<u>Result 2019</u>
	€	€
INCOME		
Income from related non-profit Organizations	-	1,000
Income from other non-profit Organizations	320,970	99,000
	<u>320,970</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Total income	<u><u>320,970</u></u>	<u><u>100,000</u></u>
EXPENDITURE		
Spent on objectives	320,970	99,113
Cost of generating funds	-	-
Management & administration costs	4,235	-
	<u>325,205</u>	<u>99,113</u>
Total expenditure	<u><u>325,205</u></u>	<u><u>99,113</u></u>
Result before financial income and expenses	-4,235	887
Financial income and expenses		
Financial income and expenses	-259	-
	<u>-4,494</u>	<u>887</u>
Result	<u><u>-4,494</u></u>	<u><u>887</u></u>
APPROPRIATION OF THE RESULT		
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	€	€
Continuity reserve	-4,494	887
	<u>-4,494</u>	<u>887</u>

3.3 SPECIFICATION OF THE ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURES

	Spent on objectives	Cost of Fundraising	Management & administration costs	Total 2020
	€	€	€	€
Expenditure				
Spent on objectives	320,970	-	-	320,970
Office and general costs	-	-	4,235	4,235
Total expenditure	<u>320,970</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,235</u>	<u>325,205</u>

Expenditure on objectives as a percentage of total income:

Expenditure on objectives/total income 100%

Expenditure on objectives as a percentage of total expenditure:

Expenditure on objectives/total expenditure 98.7%

Costs of direct fundraising as a percentage of income from direct fundraising:

Costs fundraising/total income raised 0.0%

Costs of management & accounting as a percentage of total expenditure:

Costs management & accounting/total expenditure 1.3%

Stichting "ARTICLE 19"
Amsterdam

3.4 CASH FLOW STATEMENT OVER 2020

Indirect method

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	€	€
Balance of income and expenses	-4,235	887
Bank expenses	-259	-
Cash flow from operating activities	<u>-4,494</u>	<u>887</u>
Current liabilities	113,184	-
Cash flow from financing activities	<u>113,184</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in monetary resources	<u>108,690</u>	<u>887</u>

Stichting "ARTICLE 19"
Amsterdam

3.5 GENERAL NOTES

Name legal entity	Stichting "ARTICLE 19"
Legal form	Stichting
Registered office	Amsterdam
Registration number Chamber of Commerce	41205236

Most important activities

The objectives of Stichting "ARTICLE 19", having its registered office in Amsterdam, are to educate the public and protect freedom of expression, access to information and related rights, throughout the world, particularly as defined in ARTICLE 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in international and regional human rights law. In this digital era, ARTICLE 19 is an international think-do organization that propels the freedom of expression movement locally and globally to ensure all people realize the power of their voices.

Location actual activities

The organization conducts its activities from its location in Amsterdam.

3.6 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

GENERAL

General policies

The financial statements are drawn up in accordance with the Guideline C2 of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board, the guideline for "Small fundraising organizations". Goal for this "Richtlijn" is to give insight into the costs of the organization and the spending of money in relation to the goal(s) for which those funds have been raised. The annual report is prepared in euros.

Continuity assumption

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Comparative figures

The figures for 2019 have been adjusted where relevant to allow comparability with the reporting year.

Accounting policies for the valuation of assets and Reserves and funds and liabilities

Unless otherwise stated, assets and liabilities are valued at the historical costs or manufacturing price. If no specific principle of valuation is stated, valuation is at the historical costs.

Accounting policies for the income statement

The result is determined as the difference between the income and all related costs and other expenses attributable to the reporting year, taking into account the aforementioned accounting policies.

Income and expenses are allocated to the period to which they relate, based on historical costs. Losses are recognized when foreseeable, income is recognized when realized.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR ASSETS

Other receivables

Accounts receivable and other receivables are initially valued at fair value. Subsequently, these receivables are valued at amortized cost less any provisions deemed necessary.

Bank credits

Cash and cash equivalents consist of bank balances. Cash and cash equivalents are stated at face value.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR RESERVES AND FUNDS AND LIABILITIES

Reserves and funds

Reserves are free to be spend by the foundation. The board can designate allocated reserves for the use of a specific purpose.

Funds are to be spend in line with the purpose for which they were made available. This concerns the unspent part of earmarked granted donations.

Current liabilities

Other current liabilities are measured at fair value upon initial recognition. Liabilities are measured after initial recognition at amortized cost.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE INCOME STATEMENT

Income

The recorded income contains all income attributable to the reporting year.

Expenses

Expenses are determined in accordance with the accounting policies stated above and allocated to the reporting year to which they relate.

Stichting "ARTICLE 19"
Amsterdam

ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Cash flow statement policy

The cash flow statement has been prepared using the indirect method.

3.7 NOTES TO BALANCE SHEET

OTHER RECEIVABLES

	31-12-2020	31-12-2019
	€	€
Receivables		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	5,000	5,000
Total	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>

BANK CREDITS

	31-12-2020	31-12-2019
	€	€
Bank credits		
ABN AMRO Bank	109,577	887
Total	<u>109,577</u>	<u>887</u>

The liquid assets are not restricted.

RESERVES AND FUNDS

	2020	2019
	€	€
<i>General reserve</i>		
Balance January 1	887	-
Mutation according to result allocation	-4,494	887
	<u>-3,607</u>	<u>887</u>
Balance December 31	<u><u>-3,607</u></u>	<u><u>887</u></u>

The General Reserve is at the free disposal of the Board.

CURRENT LIABILITIES

	31-12-2020	31-12-2019
	€	€
Current liabilities		
European partnership for Kyrgyzstan project	22,904	-
Deutsch-Russischer Austausch	11,480	-
ECPMF (European Centre for Press and Media Freedom)	74,565	-
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	5,000	5,000
Reservation of accountant fees	4,235	-
Total	<u>118,184</u>	<u>5,000</u>

3.8 NOTES TO INCOME STATEMENT

INCOME

	2020	2019
	€	€
Income from related non-profit Organizations		
ARTICLE 19 UK	-	1,000
Income from other non-profit Organizations		
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	99,000
Deutsch-Russischer Austausch	11,480	-
European partnership for Kyrgyzstan project	234,925	-
ECPMF (European Centre for Press and Media Freedom)	74,565	-
	<u>320,970</u>	<u>99,000</u>
	<u>320,970</u>	<u>100,000</u>
	<u><u>320,970</u></u>	<u><u>100,000</u></u>

EXPENSES

	2020	2019
	€	€
Spent on objectives		
European partnership for Kyrgyzstan project	234,925	113
Deutsch-Russischer Austausch	11,480	-
ECPMF (European Centre for Press and Media Freedom)	74,565	-
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	99,000
	<u>320,970</u>	<u>99,113</u>
General costs		
Reservation of accountant fees	4,235	-
Total	<u><u>325,205</u></u>	<u><u>99,113</u></u>

FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

	2020	2019
	€	€
Bank expenses	-259	-
	<u><u>-259</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

Stichting "ARTICLE 19" Amsterdam

3.9 OTHER NOTES

SIGNATURE

Amsterdam, September 13, 2023

Name

Signature

Mr. D. Diaz Jogeix (chairman)

Mrs. N.M. Dodero (treasurer)

Mrs. J. Hoffmann (secretary)

Mr. P.J.L. Noorlander (member)

Mr. T.E. McGonagle (member)

