

PEDNET Haemophilia Research Foundation
Located, Baarn, the Netherlands

Financial Annual Report 2020

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Annual accounts

Balance sheet 31 December 2020*(After distribution of result)*

		2020	2019
		€	€
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Current assets	1	115.042	18.510
Cash at bank and in hand	2	1.051.765	1.179.846
Total assets		<u>1.166.807</u>	<u>1.198.356</u>
LIABILITIES			
Reserves and funds	3	327.798	585.255
Reservations	4	765.000	565.000
Short-term liabilities	5	74.009	48.101
Total liabilities		<u>1.166.807</u>	<u>1.198.356</u>

Statement of income and expenses over 2020

		2020		2019	
		€	€	€	€
Total income	6		673.433		736.266
Salary costs	7	330.788		298.722	
Other operating expenses	8	299.547		283.638	
Total expenditure			630.335		582.360
Result			43.098		153.906
Financial income and expense	9		(555)		(262)
.			42.543		153.644
.			-		-
Result expenditure and income			42.543		153.644

Notes to the financial statements

General accounting principles

The accounting standards used to prepare the financial statements

The financial statement has been prepared in accordance with the Guidelines for Annual Reporting for small legal entity, and specifically the guidelines for small non profit organizations, as issued by the Council for Annual Reporting.

The appreciation of assets and liabilities and the determination of the result take place on the basis of historical costs. Unless at the relevant basis for the specific balance sheet item, the assets and liabilities are recognized at nominal value.

Accounting principles

Receivables

The short-term receivables are receivables with a term less than one year. These are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently valued at the amortized cost price. The fair value and amortized cost price are equal to the nominal value. Necessary provisions for the risk of uncollectability are deducted. These provisions are determined on the basis of individual assessment of the receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at banks and in hand represent cash in hand, bank balances and deposits with terms of less than twelve months. Overdrafts at banks are recognised as part of debts to lending institutions under current liabilities. Cash at banks and in hand is valued at nominal value.

Current assets

Current assets are carried at their nominal value, less any provisions deemed necessary to mitigate the risk of bad debt. These provisions are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of the receivables. Unless stated otherwise, the receivables have a maturity of less than 1 year.

Current liabilities

The current liabilities are liabilities with a term less than one year. On initial recognition current liabilities are recognised at fair value. After initial recognition current liabilities are recognised at the amortised cost price, being the amount received taking into account premiums or discounts and minus transaction costs. This is usually the nominal value.

Accounting principles for determining the result

Incomes and expenses are allocated in the statement of income and expenditure to the period to which they are related. The result is determined as the difference between the total income and the total of the expenses. The income is recognized in the year in which it is realized, expenses are taken as soon as they are foreseen. Income received in the form of items or services is valued at fair value, insofar as it can be determined.

Sum of expenses

The expenses are allocated to the reporting year to which they are related

Wages

All salaries, wages and social security contributions are charged to the Statement of Income and Expense based on the terms of employment when they are due to employees and the tax authorities