ZWEERS WIJBENGA
ADMINISTRATIE · BELASTINGADVISEURS

REPORT of the ANNUAL ACCOUNT 2009

Schone Kleren Kampagne /
Clean Clothes Campaign

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ZWEERS WIJBENGA

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To the board of
Clean Clothes Campaign
Frederik Hendrikstraat 111
1052 HN Amsterdam

April 27, 2010

GENERAL

Dear members of the board,

At your request I hereby present you with the financial statement of the year 2009.

My activities are limited to lending administrative assistance.

In general Clean Clothes Campaign aims to balance income and expenditure.

1. Result

In 2009 there was a positive result of € 28.014 (2008: € 37.984 positive).

2. Capital

This amount is added of the foundations capital, which now amounts to € 195.913 (2008: € 167.899).

I am always willing to supply extra information.

With kind regards
ZWEERS . WIJBENGA BV

Rob Wijbenga

Report of the Board

We're going all out for Fair Wear!

The Clean Clothes Campaign is no longer...At least, this was the heading on the press release in which the *"Schone Kleren Kampagne"* ("Clean Clothes Campaign") announced its name change earlier this year, and introduced the "Schone Kleren Campagne" restyling. Naturally, our goal remains the same: a worldwide garment industry where the working conditions satisfy the norms ascribed to by the ILO and laid down in the UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The ideals of solidarity, equality (of women), and justice are still at the heart of these goals, but from now on, all of our efforts to promote them will have an entirely new look. A new corporate style, a new website, a new logo and a brand new slogan: De Schone Kleren Campagne *gaat voor goed goed!* (The Clean Clothes Campaign goes all out for Fair Wair!)
However, the new style is not merely a cosmetic metamorphosis. The positive-critical way people are approached has also changed. A completely revamped website with more sound and images, lots of background information, and even the option of participating via text message. SKC has also expanded its online presence with a blog, Facebook and Hyves pages, and an overwhelming Twitter following- over 1000 people are now following us on our social network sites, and we have over 4000 subscribers to our e-newsletter. The social network sites have shown to be a direct way to engage with our supporters. And it gives them a way to respond to what we do, and to share our information within their own networks.

Anniversary
Today, 20 years after the first demonstration out in front of a C&A department store, the SKC/CCC has grown to become a worldwide network of over 300 organisations fighting for improvements in working conditions in the global garment industry. Although we still have a lot of work to do, we have already achieved a lot during the past 20 years. On 18 November, the Schone Kleren Campagne held a grand event at "De Balie" in Amsterdam to celebrate this special anniversary. Two hundred people from platform organisations, ministeries, European CCCs, Southern partner organisations, the press and the general public all attended, reminiscing about the good old days, strengthening new bonds, and exchanging ideas for the future.
Finally, the book *Clean Clothes, A global movement to end sweatshops* was launched during the event by investigative journalist Liesbeth Sluiter. To gather the material she needed to write the book, she followed the activities of the SKO/CCC closely for two years, attended conferences and meetings, and interviewed hundreds of people active in the extensive CCC network throughout the world. The book covers the complete history of the Clean Clothes Campaign, from the actions staged during the early years to the present-day campaigns, 20 years later.

Focus on demand: Living Wage

Much of the year 2009 was characterised by one of the CCC/SKC's most crucial core demands: a living wage. In most countries where clothing is produced, altrough there is a legal minimum wage (if companies even adhere to this requirement), this legal minimum wage is often lower than what the CCC/SKC refers to as a *living* wage: sufficient earnings to provide a family with its basics needs. When manufacturers produce for giant retailers such as Aldi and Lidl, they sometimes pay as little as a third or less of the living wage. This is one of the conclusions reached in the report *Cashing In* that was presented on 10 February 2009.

The giant retailers were the specific object of study of the report, such as the American Wal-Mart, the French Carrefour and the previously mentioned German low-price supermarkets. The focus of the reseach was on the relationship between their business model and the working conditions of the people who make the clothing sold in the giants'stores. This is what has made them major players in the international garment industry, and this has a tremendously negative effect on the wages and working conditions of the people working in the factories where the giant retailers place their orders. One week after the report was published, the Socialist Party and the Christian Union party in the Netherlands submitted a series of critical parliamentary questions to the Ministers of Economic Affairs and Foreign Affairs. These questions were not answered untill July. Both the timing as well as the content of the answers caused the Christian Union party to conclude that there is apparently no will on the part of the Dutch Cabinet to put any effort into fullfilling the government's responsibility to guarantee labour rights in factories in wich products are manufactured for the Dutch market.

The second study that kicked up a lot of dust in the Netherlands was a study that the Dutch Clean Clothes Campaign had conducted in the spring of 2009. During the course of the research, 17 factories were studied in Bangladesh and India where clothing is produced for the Dutch clothing brands Prénatal, Miss Etam, J.C. Rags, M&S Mode, C&A and WE. Unfortunalety, the results were not surprising. The same pattern of a tremendous amount of mandatory yet unpaid overtime, and wages far below the living wage limit were found time after time.

Again parliamentary questions were submitted, this time by the GreenLeft party, the Labour Party and the Socialist Party. The Cabinet has since given a positive response to the idea of organising a round table meeting with the clothing brands. Hopefully this will take place in 2010.

Before launching the public campaign on living wage, SKC sent the reports to the different brands to inform them of our findings and to ask for a response-as well as give them the opportunity to check the facts. J.C. Rags quickly responded and asked for a meeting with SKC. Two meetings took place where industry organisation MODINT (with which we are involved in Fair Wear Foundation) and the researcher from Bangladesh were also present. During these meetings, J.C. Rags indicated its wish to join the Fair Wear Foundation (which it did in 2010)-an SKC success.

SKC also met with the other clothing brand manufacturer to discuss the results of the study and the possibilities for improving working conditions in their production chains. So far these meetings have not led to similar successes. Next year we will continue to follow the developments in these companies. We hope that as a result of the mentioned round table meeting more companies will get to work on the sustainable improvement of the working conditions in their supply chain.

Urgent Appeals
In 2009 the CCC took up 21 new urgent appeal cases, and continued work on 11 ongoing cases. In 12 cases the demands from the workers were (partially) met after the CCC contacted the international brands and garment retailers. An example of one such case is Jerzees de Honduras. This Middle-american company is directly owned by the US company Russel Athletics. The owner threatened to close the factory because the workers unions had grown to strong for his liking. The CCC invoked support from North-American allies such as the Workers-Rights Consortium, the Maquila Solidarity Network and United Students Agains Sweatshops. As a result of the combined pressure, Russel decided to continue operations at Jerzees and formalise the relations with the unions.

Network
In 2009, the European CCC network was expanded eastwards with the foundation of the CCP, Clean Clothes Polska. Poland is now the 13th country in which a Clean Clothes Campaign is active. Although Poles had already been taking part in the European CCC network meetings prior to the start of CCP, the official launch was held on 10 December, during a CSR conference at the Copernicus University in Torun.
With the addition of the CCPolska, the European CCC network now consists of 14 CCCs in 13 countries. And we continue to grow; 2010 will see the start of CCC Finland, and preparations are in an advanced stage for organisations in Ireland and Greece.

Based on former successfull fundraising the SKO/SKK has been able to realise most of the spendings for the purpose of her activities. For 2009 a percentage of 97% of the income was spent on the CCC's mission. The positive result of EUR 28.014 has been added to the Foundations capital. The Board has decided to aim for a reserve of 6 months of staff and office costs. For 2009 this would come down to EUR 509.948 x 50 % = EUR 254.974. Of the income from our own fundraising 22% was spent on raising own funds. The benefits of the Foundation for 2009 were provided out of subsidies and other income.
The expenses were made according to a budget which has been previously determined and approved by donors under the condition that over-and underspending of a maximum of 10% was permitted on the various budget items. Any temporarily excess liquid assets were deposited on a savings account for the time being.
The members of the Board of Directors did not receive a salary or any other compensation from the Foundation. Board members do have the right to have any reasonable expenses incurred for their function refunded on the basis of receipts.

Future
Anyone who thought that after 20 years, the SKC/CCC would want to start taking things slower is of course very much mistaken. In 2010, the CCC will be holding its largest event ever. At this International Forum, 250 participants from all over the world will come together for four days to strengthen their mutual bonds, share knowledge and expertise with one another, and to collectively determine the most important spearheads for the coming years. Unfortunately there is still enough left to do.....

Evert de Boer
Chair Board of Directors

ZWEERS WIJBENGA

ADMINISTRATIE · BELASTINGADVISEURS

BUDGET 2010

supporting organising	**total foreseen**
staff	157.098
travel and subsistence	154.300
services and material	153.599
corporate accountablity	**total foreseen**
implementation codes of conduct and MSIs	
staff	62.685
travel and subsistence	1.900
services and material	55.100
Urgent Appeals	
staff	124.997
travel and subsistence	26.726
services and material	241.413
global public campaigns	**total foreseen**
Play Fair	
staff	23.250
travel and subsistence	0
services and material	600
Better Bargain	
staff	158.306
travel and subsistence	18.700
services and material	44.750
Fashion Colleges Project	
staff	16.185
travel and subsistence	0
services and material	35.298
Administration and secretarial support	**total foreseen**
staff	22.709
subtotal	1.297.616
unforseen	61.356
subtotal	1.358.972
administration costs	31.444
accountant	0
TOTAL	**1.390.416**

IN:

Dutch Gouvernmental Departments	824.938
European Council	237.801
Private Funds	327.677
total:	**1.390.416**

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ADMINISTRATIE · BELASTINGADVISEURS

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	31-12-2009 €	31-12-2009 €	31-12-2008 €	31-12-2008 €
fixed assets				
tangible fixed assets need for conduct of business				
equipment		3.825		4.040
liquid assets				
claims and transferable assets				
debtors	-		1.400	
receivable subsidies	12.077		100.405	
amounts paid in advance and to claim	14.362		5.175	
		26.439		106.980
liquid resources		629.269		447.200
total assets		659.533		558.220

LIABILITIES	31-12-2009 €	31-12-2009 €	31-12-2008 €	31-12-2008 €
net capital				
free disposable capital				
general reserve		192.088		163.859
fixed capital				
fund assets conduct of business	3.825		4.040	
fund assets objective	-		-	
		3.825		4.040
current liabilities				
wage taxes	23.624		19.980	
creditors	42.370		22.996	
subsidies to spend	359.937		312.602	
accounts payable	37.689		34.743	
		463.620		390.321
total liabilities		659.533		558.220

ZWEERS WIJBENGA
ADMINISTRATIE · BELASTINGADVISEURS

STATEMENT OF BENEFITS AND COSTS

	exploitation 2009		budget 2009		exploitation 2008	
	€	€	€	€	€	€
income of own fundraising						
donations		14.208		-		15.167
income from collective actions		-		-		-
income from actions of third party		-		-		5.745
subsidies		1.015.221		1.124.247		768.853
result from investments		3.726		-		2.312
sum off benefits		1.033.155		1.124.247		792.077
costs and expenses to the objective						
press and political influencing						
national	108.609		142.535		94.467	
international	278.061		345.319		220.319	
campaigns						
national	79.918		97.655		54.889	
international	484.816		536.203		381.653	
		951.404		1.121.712		751.328
direct recruit- and completion costs		3.165		2.535		2.765
in % of income from own fundraising		22%		0%		18%
costs of management & administration		50.572		-		-
sum of costs		1.005.141		1.124.247		754.093
result		28.014		-		37.984
allocation of results						
dotation to general reserve		28.229		-		38.943
dotation fund assets conduct of business		-215		-		-959
dotation fund assets objective		-		-		-
		28.014		-		37.984

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND RESULT

accounting policies

All assets and liabilities are valued to nominal value, unless otherwise mentioned below.

tangible fixed assets

The fixed assets are valued against cost price minus depreciation. The depreciation is a constant percentage of the cost price, course of time and on base of expected economic working life.

The depreciation percentages are:

equipment: 33,3%.

result

The costs are valued by this accounting policies mentioned above.
Income of subsidies are taken in the year in which the expenditures on behalf of the subsidy are done.
Benefits are taken in the year that the donations are given.
Other incomes are taken in the year when they are realised.
Costs are taken when they are forseeable.

policies

In relation of producing this annual account we followed "Guidelines for Fundraising Organisations".

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET (ASSETS)

	31-12-2009	31-12-2008
	€	€
tangible fixed assets need for management		
book value as of 1st January	4.040	4.999
investments	1.957	2.048
	5.997	7.047
depreciation	2.172	3.007
book value as of 31st December	3.825	4.040
debtors		
invoices to receive	-	1.400
receivable subsidies		
DG Employment	-	83.065
Südwind/DG Development	-	15.263
Training- and developingfund off the confection industry	10.000	-
Social Fund Mode and Sportretail	2.077	2.077
	12.077	100.405
amounts paid in advance and to receive		
Pantar	-	1.523
TNT security deposit	350	-
interest	4.680	3.421
others to receive	9.332	231
	14.362	5.175
liquid resources		
ASN Bank	240.879	242.461
Postbank 3556316	148.990	159.257
Postbank 3927802	238.598	41.352
Postbank 1115579	-	3.792
petty cash	802	338
	629.269	447.200

NOTES TO BALANCESHEET (LIABILITIES)

	31-12-2009 €	31-12-2008 €
net capital		
book value as of 1st January	163.859	124.916
dotation result	28.229	38.943
book value as of 31st December	192.088	163.859
fund assets conduct of business		
book value as of 1st January	4.040	4.999
dotation result	-215	-959
book value as of 31st December	3.825	4.040
fund assets objective		
book value as of 1st January	-	-
dotation result	-	-
book value as of 31st December	-	-
wage taxes		
November	11.723	-
December	11.901	19.980
	23.624	19.980
creditors		
invoices payable	42.370	22.996

NOTES TO BALANCESHEET (LIABILITIES)

	31-12-2009	31-12-2008
	€	€
subsidies to spend		
S. Rausing Trust 2008/09	-	97.390
S. Rausing Trust 2009/10	86.411	-
Oxfam Novib projects	5.458	29.811
Südwind/DG Development	21.852	-
MFS	49.639	8.352
FDHT	2.064	7.487
Social Fund Mode and Sportretail	7.453	-
Europe Aid	183.660	169.257
Training- and developingfund off the confection industry	3.400	305
	359.937	312.602

accounts payable		
reservation holiday days	3.230	2.126
reservation holiday money	18.571	15.978
estimate administration	3.553	3.500
estimate accounting	3.500	3.500
Oxfam Novib meeting	8.835	8.835
others	-	804
	37.689	34.743

NOTE TO THE STATEMENT OF BENEFITS AND COSTS

	exploitation 2009	budget 2009	exploitation 2008
	€	€	€
subsidies			
Südwind/DG Development	30.907		32.605
DG Employment	-		63.907
S. Rausing Trust 2009/10	48.358		-
S. Rausing Trust 2008/09	72.263		35.537
S. Rausing Trust 2007/08	-		51.185
FDHT	24.423		22.527
Europe Aid	184.081		-
MFS	501.890		417.930
Oxfam Novib 2009	103.950		-
Oxfam Novib 2008	29.897		95.005
Oxfam Novib 2007	-		28.512
Social Fund Mode and Sportretail	12.547		11.950
Training- and developingfund off the confection	6.905		9.695
	1.015.221	1.124.247	768.853
donations			
various	14.208	-	15.167
income of actions			
Oxfam Novib event	-	-	2.012
FDHT book	-	-	3.733
	-	-	5.745

NOTE TO THE STATEMENT OF BENEFITS AND COSTS

	exploitation 2009 €	budget 2009 €	exploitation 2008 €
result of investments			
financial benefits and costs			
bank interest	3.726	-	2.312
Staff			
salaries and social security			
gross salaries	388.209	-	341.544
mutation holiday money and days	1.104	-	- 9.343
social securities	55.443	-	50.973
	444.756	-	383.174
minus: subsidie Pantar	23.145	-	24.121
minus: sickness benefit	10.399	-	13.449
	411.212	-	345.604
pension	33.108	-	26.302
other personnel costs			
sickness insurance / ARBO	5.860	-	4.582
costs saving scheme	1.226	-	1.187
freelancers	-	-	19.662
others	6.152	-	2.619
	13.238	-	28.050
total staff	457.558	-	399.956
travel costs			
travel costs	1.794	-	2.930

NOTE TO THE STATEMENT OF BENEFITS AND COSTS

	exploitation 2009 €	budget 2009 €	exploitation 2008 €
housing			
rent	5.676	-	5.676
utilities	3.852	-	4.686
	9.528	-	10.362
general			
office supplies	3.431	-	5.922
representation	2.338	-	3.220
copy	293	-	253
communication	4.825	-	4.371
insurances	1.116	-	1.199
accountancy	12.997	-	21.451
computerising	2.989	-	6.886
other general costs	10.636	-	4.965
	38.625	-	48.267
board			
travel and meeting costs	271	-	-
depreciation			
equipment	2.172	-	3.007

DIVISION OF COMPLETION COSTS TO DESTINATION

	press and political influencing				campaigns								exploitation 2009	budget 2009	exploitation 2008
	national		international		national		international		fundraising		management & administration				
		€		€		€		€		€	€	€	€	€	€
completion costs															
staff salaries/social securities	10%	41.121	24,5%	100.747	5%	20.561	50%	205.606	0,5%	2.056	10%	41.121	411.212	432.024	295.102
pension	10%	3.311	24,5%	8.111	5%	1.655	50%	16.554	0,5%	166	10%	3.311	33.108	-	19.731
other personnel costs	10%	1.324	24,5%	3.243	5%	662	50%	6.619	0,5%	66	10%	1.324	13.238	-	32.814
travel costs	15%	269	24%	431	5%	90	55%	987	1%	17		-	1.794	-	2.396
costs of housing	10%	953	24%	2.287	5%	476	50%	4.764	1%	95	10%	953	9.528	-	8.556
general costs	10%	3.863	24%	9.270	5%	1.931	50%	19.313	1%	385	10%	3.863	38.625	37.632	47.182
costs of the board		-		-		-		-	100%	271		-	271	-	-
depreciation	20%	434	20%	434	15%	326	40%	869	5%	109		-	2.172	-	2.097
total completion costs		51.275		124.523		25.701		254.712		3.165		50.572	509.948	469.656	407.878
direct campaign costs															
supporting organising	10%	12.412	30%	37.236	10%	12.412	50%	62.060		-		-	124.120	191.659	67.198
corporate accountibility 2a	5%	584	70%	8.170	5%	584	20%	2.334		-		-	11.672	50.116	63.805
urgent appeals 2b	15%	39.552	35%	92.288	10%	26.368	40%	105.472		-		-	263.680	297.730	66.173
play fair 3a	5%	4.291	15%	12.872	15%	12.872	65%	55.780		-		-	85.816	5.795	58.315
giant retailers 3b	5%	-	30%	-	20%	-	45%	-		-		-	-	-	30.435
better bargain 3c	5%	-	30%	-	20%	-	45%	-		-		-	-	99.077	-
fashion colleges project 3d	5%	495	30%	2.972	20%	1.981	45%	4.457		-		-	9.905	10.214	-
FDHT book	10%	-	30%	-			60%	-		-		-	-	-	3.645
total direct campaign costs		57.334		153.538		54.217		230.104		-		-	495.193	654.591	289.571
		108.609		278.061		79.918		484.816		3.165		50.572	1.005.141	1.124.247	697.449

In 2009 there were 9,0 (FTE's) employees working (2008: 9,9).

The members of the board don't get an allowance and there are no loans or garantees given.

DIFFERENCE ANALYSE

Subsidies

The difference between budget and realisation, concerns that the budget contents the indirect cofinancing of partners.

Direct campaign costs

Not any differences to mention.

AREP Accountants

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To the board of Stichting Schone Kleren Kampagne /
Clean Clothes Campaign
Postbus 11584
1001 GN AMSTERDAM

AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2009 of Stichting Schone Kleren Kampagne/ Clean Clothes Campaign Amsterdam on page 7 to 16, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2009, with a total of € 659.533, the profit and loss account for the year then ended with a result of € 28.014 and the notes. We have not audited the forecast ("begroting") for the years 2009 and 2010.

Management's responsibility
The board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and for the preparation of the management board report, both in accordance with the Dutch Accounting Standard 650 "Richtlijn 650 Fondsenwervende Instellingen". This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law. This law requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Op al onze aanbiedingen en overeenkomsten zijn van toepassing de Algemene Voorwaarden NIVRA/NOvAA 2008, gedeponeerd bij de Griffie van de Arrondissementsrechtbank te Amsterdam op 1-09-2008 onder nummer 107/2008

AREP Accountants maakt onderdeel uit van AREP Accountants en Belastingadviseurs B.V. en is ingeschreven bij de Kamer van Koophandel te Utrecht onder nr. 30145890

Opinion
In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Stichting Schone Kleren Kampagne / Clean Clothes Campaign as at 31 December 2009, and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with Dutch Accounting Standard 650 "Fondsenwervende Instellingen".

Nieuwegein, April 27, 2010

AREP Accountants & Belastingadviseurs B.V.

Drs. G.H. Jordaan RA

NAH 2010-61