

REPORT of the ANNUAL ACCOUNT 2010

STICHTING SCHONE KLEREN KAMPAGNE
(Clean Clothes Campaign)

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

April 28, 2011

GENERAL

Dear members of the board,

Hereby I present you the financial statement of the year 2010.

1. Assignment

We have composed the financial statement based on the information we received from you and according the general accepted principles for financial reporting in The Netherlands.

For this statement I followed the "Guidelines for Fundraising Organisations 650".

2. business information

Legal entity : Foundation

Formation : memorandum of association 27 september 1991.

Statutory name : Stichting Schone Kleren Kampagne / Clean Clothes Campaign.

Place of business : Amsterdam.

Members of the board : E. de Boer (chairman);
H. de Vries (treasurer);
H. Klute (secretary);
J. Haffmans (member of the board);
M. Simons (member of the board).

Trade register : Chamber of Commerce Amsterdam, file number 41210820.

Taxes : Tax authorities Amsterdam
Tax registration number 8072.722.79.

Financial year : The financial year equals the calender year.

Goal : To improve the working conditions and position of workers in the global garment industry. The ultimate goal is to end suppression, exploitation and abuse of the (mostly female) workers in this sector.

RESULT

In 2010 there was a negative result of € 29.259 (2009: positive € 28.014).

CAPITAL

This amount is deducted of the foundations capital, which now amounts to € 166.654 (2009: € 195.913).

For the course of the equity, I refer to the note to the balance sheet.

I am always willing to supply extra information.

Kind regards,
ZWEERS . WIJBENGA BV

Rob Wijnbenga



REPORT BOARD OF DIRECTORS

History and Purpose

The Schone Kleren Kampagne (SKC) started in 1989, when Dutch and British women and solidarity groups protested the dismissal of striking workers in a garment factory in the Philippines. The women working for this supplier of William Biard (UK) and C&A (NL) were fired when they asked for payment of the legal minimum wage. That year the workers picketed the premises while in the Netherlands and United Kingdom a solidarity campaign was organised. Thus began the campaign for 'clean clothes': telling the world of the demands of Southern women and workers' organisations.

In subsequent years SKC expanded into a European network, internationally known as the Clean Clothes Campaign (CCC). This network in turn is part of an international network of trade unions and labour-related social organisations in both producing and consuming countries.

The aim of SKC/CCC is to improve the working conditions and position of workers in the global garment industry. The ultimate goal is to end suppression, exploitation and abuse of the (mostly female) workers in this sector. SKC/CCC seeks to achieve these objectives through:

- Pressing companies to assume responsibility and to ensure that garment is produced under good conditions.
- Supporting workers, labour unions and corporate organisations in the producing countries.
- Urging citizens to use their power as consumers. This is done through increasing consumer awareness by providing accurate information about working conditions in the garment and sporting goods industry.
- Making use of existing legal opportunities to improve labour conditions and to lobby for additional legislation that contributes to good labour conditions. The government is addressed in its role as legislator and in its role as consumer. SKC/CCC advocates ethical procurements policies for governments.

In the area of public awareness much has been accomplished. Consumers now know that their clothing is usually manufactured in low-wage countries, where violation of human rights might occur. At issue are the right of freedom of association, a living wage and a safe and healthy workplace, or incidents of child labour, forced labour and discrimination. Local human rights organisers are often unjustly persecuted, physically abused or restricted in their right to freedom of speech. Together with its partners, SKC/CCC documents such violations and brings them to the attention of businesses, governments and the public at large. We offer an alternative: anyone who purchases clothing can contribute to greater justice in the world.

Meanwhile it is generally recognised that consumers have the right to buy clothing of good quality and at a reasonable price, but also that these should be produced in socially responsible ways. In the business world, too, corporate awareness in the area of responsible entrepreneurship has been successfully realised. A significant part of the companies in the textile sector has by now developed policies regarding labour conditions in their production chain. By way of codes of conduct and the creation of organisations specifically designed to monitor compliance, attempts are made to improve the human rights and the quality of life of the more than 30 million people across the globe, mostly women, who make our clothes. In recent years, ethical clothing has even become fashionable and is building up a market of its own, and SKC/CCC takes pride in having been co-instrumental in creating this social basis.

Sadly, though, real results (that is, structural improvements at work floor level) are still scarce. In the years ahead, SKC/CCC and its partners in producing countries will continue to work on this by reporting violations of labour rights and human rights, by reminding companies of their responsibilities via well-aimed campaigns and by providing clear alternatives. Through public campaigns and actions, consumers are urged to help us improve the lives of the women who sew their garments. We address companies and governments. Our goal is not only the solution of the case at issue, but also to prevent future problems by improving policies and compliance.

SKC/CCC starting points are laid down in the document 'Principles of the Clean Clothes Campaign'. Pressure on the organisation to expand further and the dynamic context in which SKC/CCC operates have led to a continuous process of reflection on the future structure and objectives of the organisation.

Activities in 2010

The most important event in 2010 was undoubtedly the International Forum. After months of preparation 250 participants of the CCC network from 51 countries gathered in Turkey for four days. The unique bottom-up organisational concept enabled the participants to develop their own programme. This resulted in 90 workshops, organised and moderated by participants themselves. Apart from that the discussion on a restructuring of the complex international partner network was set off. In the coming years the International Secretariat will continue to coordinate this discussion.

Another important achievement of 2010 was the organisation of a Round Table meeting. This meeting was the final event of the Dutch Living Wage Campaign that was held in 2009 and 2010. Representatives of 40 organisations, among which large fashion brands and retailers, representatives of the Ministries of Economic Affairs, of the Fair Wear Foundation, Trade Unions, branch organisations RND and NCP had inspiring discussions in which everyone acknowledged the importance of striving for a living wage.

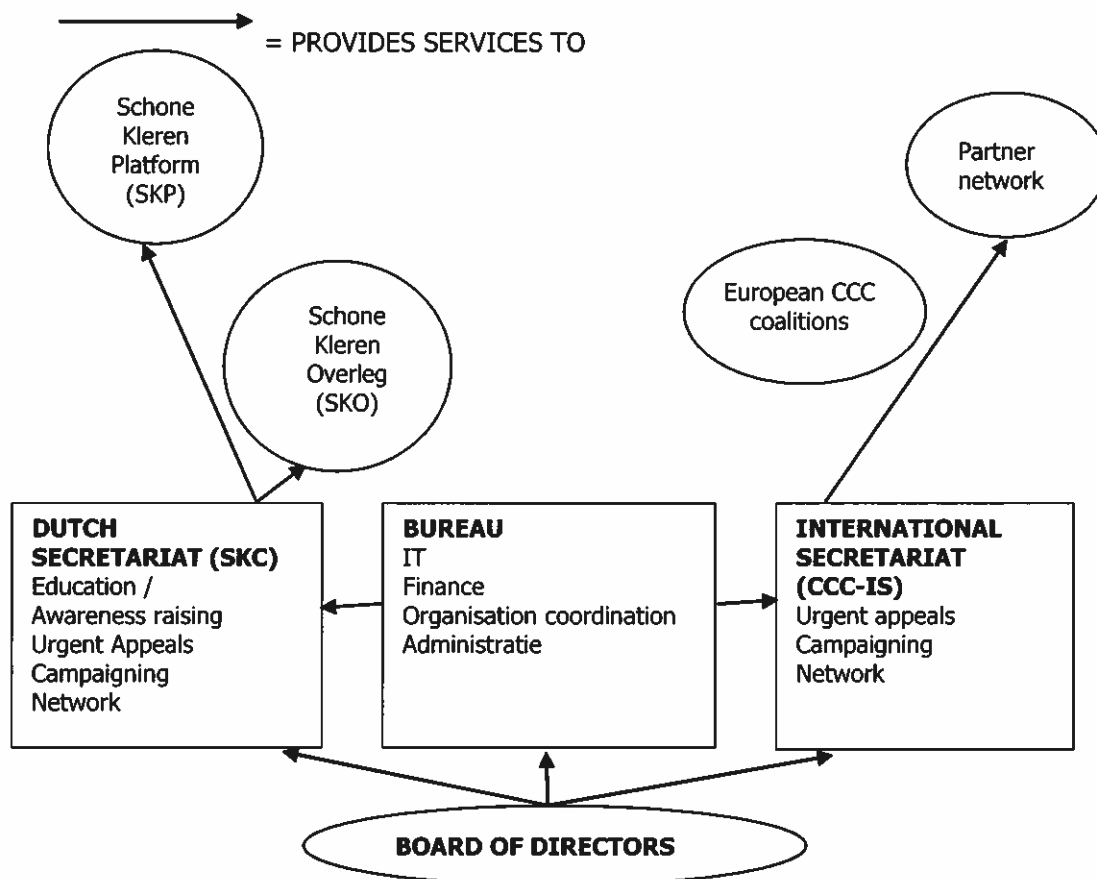
In 2010 the three-year Fair Fashion project that targeted teachers and students of fashion colleges was finalised. The aim of the project was to increase the consciousness of students of fashion studies as they are the future decision makers in this sector. The project ended with a large National Conference. The educational material that had been developed for teachers as part of the project remains available for downloading from the website and will be updated regularly in the coming years.

Organisation Profile

SKC/CCC is a network organisation consisting of European network coalitions and a strong international partner network. 2009 witnessed the birth of a new network coalition in Poland. Currently, there are CCC secretariats in thirteen European countries. These are autonomous coalitions consisting of labour unions and social organisations (women's organisations, consumer organisations, research institutes, organisations for fair trade, solidarity groups, youth groups, churches, etc.). The international network is made up of social organisations, labour unions, individuals and institutes in garment-producing countries. Furthermore, SKC/CCC also collaborates with sister organisations in the US, Canada and elsewhere.

The choice for this network model has been deliberate, even if it sometimes means that the SKC/CCC name is featured less prominently. After all, cooperation with organisations supported by many means greater reach and more impact. In total, more than 250 different organisations participate in the campaign.

The SKC/CCC office in Amsterdam has three independent teams: the International Secretariat (CCC-IS), the Dutch Secretariat (SKC), and the Back Office (administrative support).



Organogram SKC/CCC

The Organisation Coordinator functions as intermediary between the teams, that collectively take decisions in team deliberations. The teams serve the needs of the partner organisations. The staff jointly decides on matters of general interest to the organisation and receives support in this from the foundations board. Strategic decisions that fix objectives and priorities that concern the entire network are taken in the international and European CCC meetings.

The organisation chart shows that SKC/CCC has no director or management team. Each staff member is involved in collective decision making, which contributes to productivity and efficiency, since every staff member is fully informed and involved. The staff member will also support the implementation of the decision since he/she participated in arriving at it.

This also means that internally, SKC/CCC operates in harmony with the values it advocates in the outside world: base democracy, participant research, workplace evaluation and direct involvement of employees in all processes that contribute to their legal position.

Two important issues featured at the organisational level this year. First of all, under the guidance of a change consultant the organisation went through a process to revise the non-hierarchical organisational structure of CCC/SKC. Various sessions with the teams, board, and the organisation as a whole have led to the introduction of an 'Organisation Team' which will take the most important organisational decisions in the future. In 2011 the new structure will be implemented.

The International Secretariat (CCC-IS)

- Coordinates the international activities and campaigns.
- Facilitates development of strategy and policy.
- Facilitates the international campaign structures and communication.
- Takes care of publications, renders information accessible to a broad public and engages in or commissions research.
- Conducts training for the network.

The International Secretariat meets with the European CCC coalitions three times per year. These meetings serve to set up new strategies, to coordinate recurring activities and to improve the communication arrangements. The broad outlines of specific themes and campaigns are elaborated in work groups formed during these meetings. Furthermore, there is frequent bilateral consultation with international partners on the basis of concrete cases (urgent appeals and joint campaigns). In addition to these recurring activities, thematic and regional meetings about more strategic issues are convened under supervision of the International Secretariat. These meetings are the framework in which CCC develops its long-term strategies.

The Dutch Secretariat (SKC)

SKC aims at awareness building and activating of the Dutch community, among other things by presenting information and conducting campaigns. In addition, SKC lobbies actively with Dutch clothing enterprises and presents constructive solutions towards implementation of corporately responsible choices in the supplier chains of these companies. Furthermore, SKC supports workers and their organisations in urgent appeals involving Dutch businesses. Finally, SKC urges governmental authorities to implement good legislation and to buy responsibly themselves.

SKC represents an extensive network of labour unions and social organisations, among which are consumer groups, women's groups and human rights groups. These organisations provide input for SKC policy, support campaigns and take part in activities. Annually two platform meetings are organised, in which diverse topics are discussed and activities attuned to one another. The SKC platform consists of:

- Amnesty International
- Burma Centrum Nederland
- Consumentenbond
- Cordaid
- COS Nederland
- CNV Internationaal
- CNV Jongeren
- Filippijnengroep Nederland
- FNV Mondiaal
- FNV Jong
- Goede Waar & Co
- Hivos
- India Committee of the Netherlands (ICN)
- Landelijke Vereniging van Wereldwinkels
- Max Havelaar
- NJR
- Nederlandse Vrouwen Raad
- NVVH-Vrouwennetwerk
- Oxfam Novib
- Sari Fair Fashion
- Solidaridad
- SOMO (Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations)
- Veggie in pumps

Three of these organisations are closely involved in the development of SKC strategy and policy. This core group meets six times per year and consists of:

- Filippijnengroep Nederland
- India Committee of the Netherlands (ICN)
- SOMO (Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations)

The SKC coordinators further maintain intensive contact with the international and European network, and are represented at the European meetings of the CCC.

The Back Office

The back office provides services for the International and Dutch secretariats. It is responsible for finances, planning and planning monitoring, quality control, administrative tasks, human resources policy, ICT, maintaining the websites and the other facilities. Also, the back office functions as the general contact address for the organisation.

The Board

The principles of governance adhered to by SKC/CCC are formulated in the Charter and Bye-laws. The foundation board consists of five members. The board members receive no allowance, salary or other type of compensation from the foundation. Board members do have the right to declare, within reasonable limits, costs related to their function.

The board has the following tasks:

- Supervision of the financial situation and approval of the annual budget and (financial) reports.
- Responsibility for employee management.
- Supervision of the performance of the International and the Dutch Secretariat, and of the execution of the year planning.
- Support for the International and the Dutch Secretariat in the implementation of the various campaigns.

Composition of the board

Evert de Boer

Board member since 1995, current period expires February 2012.

Function: chairman and employee policy support.

involved in actions in support of textile workers in the Philippines, who opposed the closure and relocation of the factories where they were employed. One of those actions led to the decision to create the Schone Kleren Kampagne in 1989. This makes him one of the founders of the SKC. From the beginning he has actively participated in the SKC core group and the SKC platform. Since 1995 he has been closely involved in the creation of the Fair Wear Foundation (FWF), and he represents SKC/CCC in the FWF board.

Margreet Simons

Member of the board since 1995, current period in February 2012.

Function: treasurer and campaign advisor.

As of 1 April 2008 Margreet Simons works as a ESG-analyst (Environmental, Social, Governance) at SNS Asset Management. The team in which she works screens enterprises in terms of criteria for corporate accountability. When companies commit serious human rights violations or cause serious environmental pollution they are excluded from investments. Also, companies are urged to improve their policy. Previously, she worked for 5 years for the Consumentenbond as a researcher in socially responsible entrepreneurship. Margreet Simons has been a board member for a longer stint than most of her colleagues and considers SKC/CCC an inspiring, hard-working group of people with courage and deep desire for a better, more equitable world.

Harry de Vries

Member of the board since 2004, current period expires April 2010.

Function: campaign advisor and vice-treasurer.

Having done lobby work for NOVIB for seven years (in the field of certification marks and fair trade), Harry de Vries started a different job in 2001. International relations were no longer part of his daily activities. He was therefore happy to be invited to join the SKC/CCC board. Justice in the world is important, for the present and for the world we leave to our children. Joining SKC/CCC is an excellent way of contributing to that, Harry de Vries says.

Jupijn Haffmans

Member of the board since 2007, current period expires September 2010.

Function: vice-chairman, advisor efficiency and effectiveness.

In 2003 and 2004 Jupijn Haffmans worked for SKC/CCC. The international character and immediate involvement with consumers via clothing appeal to him. He is convinced that SKC/CCC can have a direct impact on the improvement of labour conditions and hence of the living conditions of the people with whom we are linked via our garments. After a turbulent period as a member of the Amsterdam municipal council, Jupijn Haffmans worked for an initiative in the area of sustainable freight transport. Then he joined the Milieucentrum Amsterdam, an independent local organisation for a sustainable and liveable city, where he still works. He finds the combination of this job with board membership in an internationally oriented and very enthusiastic group of people very inspiring.

Hester Klute

Member of the board since 2009, current period expires December 2012.

Function: Secretary and advisor Personnel

After 10 years working in publicity, marketing, communication, coordination and general management in the cultural sector, Hester joined event organisers Ideeel Organsenen in 1999. Currently she works at the public broadcasting company VARA, where she has held several positions. She is currently responsible for recruiting and retaining members, marketing and communication for RTVI programmes in the fields of nature & environment, drama & culture and information & debate. She was the financial coordinator for the marketing and communication department. Currently she is responsible for organising a yearly national debating competition for high school students. Despite the fact that VARA is a socially engaged broadcasting company, Hester wishes to make a bigger practical contribution to a just and sustainable society.

Financial Position

At the financial level, the subsidy round for the Co-financing system of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had a large impact on the sector and on CCC/SKC. SKC/CCC was admitted to the second subsidy application round together with five other partners under the name 'Fair, Green and Global Alliance'. In June the application was submitted and in November the Ministry approved the subsidy for the Alliance, unfortunately only for 58 % of the amount applied for. This forces the CCC/SKC to cut its budget in a big way – not only with regard to the number of activities, but alas also with regard to its staff members. 2011 will be a transition year in which budget cuts will be implemented. Of course fundraising activities will be intensified at the same time in order to supplement the decreased income as soon as possible.

On 31 December 2010 SKC/CCC's own capital was € 166,654. For 2010 a negative result of € 29,259 was booked. The balance at the end of 2010 was € 613,493.

Investment policy

SKC/CCC owns no stocks or obligations. Financial means that are not needed directly are put in the savingsaccount of the organisation. SKC/CCC has made a conscious choice for a savingsaccount at the ASN Bank as the aims of this bank correspond to the vision of our organisation.

Volunteers policy

SKC/CCC works with volunteers regularly. Before volunteers start working with the organisation they get an intake. After that their referents are contacted. Future volunteers are being asked to sign a volunteer agreement in which among others an agreement about a small volunteer allowance is included.

Evert de Boer
Chairman of the Board

BUDGET 2011

Outcome 1.3: Building Civil Society	
IS	
Project: Migrants	10.286
Work field: Public Outreach	5.566
Project: Gender	14.910
Work field: Partners & network	26.497
SKC	
Work field: Network	18.314
Project: Gender	1.833
Outcome 2.1 Building Civil Society	
IS	
Project: Living Wage / Asia Floor Wage	25.897
SKC	
Work field: Public Outreach	20.647
Outcome 2.1: Influencing Policy	
IS	
Project: Play Fair	7.832
Project: Better Bargain	1.833
Work field: Corporate accountability & labour Law	7.332
SKC	
Project: Sandblasting	7.332
Work field: Public Outreach	23.848
Work field: Network	7.916
Work field: Corporate Accountability	14.431
Project: Leather industry	14.257
Work field: Public Outreach	8.332
Outcome 2.2: Influencing Policy	
IS	
Work field: Urgent Appeals	34.274
SKC	
Work field: Urgent Appeals	7.106
Outcome 2.3: Building Civil Society	
IS	
Project: Sector-wide Urgent Appeal Bangladesh	15.014
Project Sector-wide Urgent Appeal: Sandblasting	17.397
Work field: Corporate Accountability & Labour Law	29.578
subtotal	
	686.013
unforeseen	59.153
administration	114.727
total	859.893
IN:	
Government Netherlands	403.700
European Union Funds	310.844
Private Funds	145.349
total	859.893

BALANCE SHEET

	<u>31-12-2010</u>		<u>31-12-2009</u>			<u>31-12-2010</u>		<u>31-12-2009</u>	
	€	€	€	€		€	€	€	€
ASSETS					LIABILITIES				
<i>fixed assets</i>					net capital				
tangible fixed assets need for organisational costs					<i>free disposable capital</i>				
equipment		2.697		3.825	general reserve		163.957		192.088
<i>liquid assets</i>					<i>fixed capital</i>				
claims and transferable assets					allocation to fund of assets for organisational costs		2.697		3.825
debtors		5.050		-	current liabilities				
receivable subsidies		156.006		12.077	wage taxes		12.653		23.624
amounts paid in advance and receivable		22.065		14.362	creditors		31.644		42.370
		<hr/>		<hr/>	subsidies to spend		348.522		359.937
		183.121		26.439	accounts payable		54.020		37.689
available funds		427.675		629.269		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
		<hr/>		<hr/>			446.839		463.620
total assets		<u><u>613.493</u></u>		<u><u>659.533</u></u>	total liabilities		<u><u>613.493</u></u>		<u><u>659.533</u></u>

STATEMENT OF BENEFITS AND COSTS

	realisation 2010		budget 2010		realisation 2009	
	€	€	€	€	€	€
income of own fundraising						
other subsidies		144.009		-		164.496
donations		11.440		-		14.208
subsidies government		1.073.938		1.390.416		850.725
result from investments		3.921		-		3.726
sum of benefits		1.233.308		1.390.416		1.033.155
costs and expenses to the objective						
press and political influencing:						
national	126.790		137.860		108.609	
international	321.434		474.725		278.061	
campaigns						
national	97.865		155.798		79.918	
international	631.203		609.905		484.816	
		1.177.292		1.378.288		951.404
direct fundraising costs		28.851		577		3.165
in % of income from own fundraising		19%		0%		22%
costs of management & administration		56.424		11.551		50.572
sum of costs		1.262.567		1.390.416		1.005.141
result		29.259-		-		28.014
<i>allocation of results</i>						
allocation to general reserve		28.131-		-		28.229
allocation to fund of assets for org. costs		-1.128		-		-215
		29.259-		-		28.014

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 the basis of expected economic working life.

The depreciation percentages are:

equipment: 33,3%.

result

The costs are valued by the 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 foreseeable.

policies

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

NOTE TO THE BALANCE SHEET (ASSETS)

	<u>31-12-2010</u>	<u>31-12-2009</u>
	€	€
tangible fixed assets need for organisational costs		
book value as of 1 January	3.825	4.040
investments	1.519	1.957
	<u>5.344</u>	<u>5.997</u>
depreciation	2.647	2.172
	<u>2.697</u>	<u>3.825</u>
debtors		
invoices receivable	<u>5.050</u>	<u>-</u>
As required for business.		
receivable subsidies		
MFS	105.324	-
OXFAM NOVIB	30.682	-
FDHT	20.000	-
Training- and developing fund of the confection industry	-	10.000
Social Fund Mode and Sportretail	-	2.077
	<u>156.006</u>	<u>12.077</u>
As required for direct use in the context of the objective.		
amounts paid in advance and receivable		
Pantar	8.459	-
TNT security deposit	350	350
interest	6.160	4.680
insurances paid in advance	6.671	-
others receivable	425	9.332
	<u>22.065</u>	<u>14.362</u>
As required for business.		

NOTE TO THE BALANCE SHEET (ASSETS)

	<u>31-12-2010</u>	<u>31-12-2009</u>
	€	€
available funds		
ASN Bank	100.560	240.879
ING 3556316	224.066	148.990
ING 3927802	99.947	238.598
petty cash	3.102	802
	<u>427.675</u>	<u>629.269</u>

Liquid assets are freely available.
 As required for direct use in the context of the objective.

NOTE TO THE BALANCE SHEET (LIABILITIES)

	<u>31-12-2010</u>	<u>31-12-2009</u>
	€	€
general reserve		
book value as of 1 January	192.088	163.859
allocation result	- 28.131	28.229
	<u>163.957</u>	<u>192.088</u>
book value as of 31 December	<u>163.957</u>	<u>192.088</u>

The board has decided that the foundation would like to have a reserve of 6 months staff and office costs. For 2010 this should add up to € 574.259 x 50% = € 287.130.

allocation to fund of assets for organisational costs

book value as of 1 January	3.825	4.040
allocation result	- 1.128	- 215
	<u>2.697</u>	<u>3.825</u>
book value as of 31 December	<u>2.697</u>	<u>3.825</u>

This appropriated reserve is created to be able to replace the equipment.

wage taxes

November	-	11.723
December	12.653	11.901
	<u>12.653</u>	<u>23.624</u>

creditors

invoices payable	<u>31.644</u>	<u>42.370</u>
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NOTE TO THE BALANCE SHEET (LIABILITIES)

	<u>31-12-2010</u>	<u>31-12-2009</u>
	€	€
subsidies to spend		
S. Rausing Trust 2010/11	100.590	-
S. Rausing Trust 2009/10	-	86.411
Europe Aid	247.932	183.660
Oxfam Novib projects	-	5.458
Südwind/DG Development	-	21.852
MFS	-	49.639
FDHT	-	2.064
Social Fund Mode and Sportretail	-	7.453
Training- and developing fund of the confection industry	-	3.400
	<u>348.522</u>	<u>359.937</u>
 accounts payable		
reservation holiday days	16.584	3.230
reservation holiday money	15.702	18.571
estimate administration	2.000	3.553
estimate accounting	3.500	3.500
Oxfam Novib meeting	8.835	8.835
pension	2.980	-
others	4.419	-
	<u>54.020</u>	<u>37.689</u>

obligations not published in the balance sheet

Lease agreement regarding the office at Frederik Hendrikstraat 111.
 The lease agreement started on 1 May 2003 for 1 year.
 No clause of termination and extension.
 The rent is € 5.646 a year (€ 473 a month).

NOTE TO THE STATEMENT OF BENEFITS AND COSTS

	realisation 2010 €	budget 2010 €	realisation 2009 €
subsidies of government			
Südwind/DG Development	24.913	-	30.907
Europe Aid	134.212	-	184.081
MFS	773.052	-	501.890
Oxfam Novib 2009	-	-	103.950
Oxfam Novib 2008	-	-	29.897
Oxfam Novib 2010	141.761	-	-
	<u>1.073.938</u>	<u>1.390.416</u>	<u>850.725</u>
other subsidies			
S. Rausing 2009/10	96.307	-	48.358
S. Rausing 2008/09	6.862	-	72.263
FDHT	22.064	-	24.423
Social Fund Mode and Sportretail	5.376	-	12.547
Training- and developing fund of the confection industry	13.400	-	6.905
	<u>144.009</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>164.496</u>
donations			
various	<u>11.440</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14.208</u>

NOTE TO THE STATEMENT OF BENEFITS AND COSTS

	realisation 2010 €	budget 2010 €	realisation 2009 €
result of investments			
<i>financial benefits and costs</i>			
bank interest	<u>3.921</u>	-	<u>3.726</u>
staff			
<i>salaries and social security</i>			
gross salaries	389.209	-	388.209
mutation holiday money and days	21.183	-	1.104
social securities	57.376	-	55.443
	<u>467.768</u>	-	<u>444.756</u>
minus: subsidy Pantar	25.925	-	23.145
minus : health insurance payments	-	-	10.399
	<u>441.843</u>	-	<u>411.212</u>
<i>pension</i>	<u>33.894</u>	-	<u>33.108</u>
<i>other staff costs</i>			
health insurance/ARBO	8.397	-	5.860
costs saving scheme	1.532	-	1.226
others	5.928	-	6.152
	<u>15.857</u>	-	<u>13.238</u>
total staff	<u>491.594</u>	-	<u>457.558</u>
travel costs			
travel costs	<u>5.817</u>	-	<u>1.794</u>

NOTE TO THE STATEMENT OF BENEFITS AND COSTS

	realisation 2010 <u>€</u>	budget 2010 <u>€</u>	realisation 2009 <u>€</u>
housing			
rent	5.676	-	5.676
utilities	4.503	-	3.852
	<u>10.179</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9.528</u>
 general			
office supplies	3.513	-	3.431
representation	7.361	-	2.338
copy/printing	-	-	293
communication	6.122	-	4.825
insurance	-	-	1.116
accountancy	22.821	-	12.997
IT/computers	2.816	-	2.989
other general costs	19.839	-	10.636
	<u>62.472</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>38.625</u>
 board			
travel and meeting costs	<u>216</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>271</u>
 depreciation			
equipment	<u>2.647</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2.172</u>

DIVISION OF IMPLEMENTATION COSTS

	press and political influencing		campaigns		managment/administration	fundraising	exploitation 2010	budget 2010	exploitation 2009						
	national	international	national	international											
	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€						
implementation costs															
staff salaries/social securities	10%	44.184	20,0%	88.369	5%	22.092	50%	220.922	10%	44.184	5,0%	22.092	441.843	-	411.212
pension	10%	3.389	20,0%	6.779	5%	1.695	50%	16.947	10%	3.389	5,0%	1.695	33.894	-	33.108
other staff costs	10%	1.586	20,0%	3.171	5%	793	50%	7.929	10%	1.586	5,0%	792	15.857	-	13.238
travel costs	15%	873	20,0%	1.163	5%	291	55%	3.199	0%	-	5,0%	291	5.817	-	1.794
costs of housing	10%	1.018	20,0%	2.036	5%	509	50%	5.090	10%	1.018	5,0%	508	10.179	-	9.528
general costs	10%	6.247	20,0%	12.494	5%	3.124	50%	31.236	10%	6.247	5,0%	3.124	62.472	115.509	38.625
costs of the board		-		-		-		-	0%	-	100%	216	216	-	271
depreciation	20%	529	20,0%	529	15%	397	40%	1.059	0%	-	5,0%	133	2.647	-	2.172
total implementation costs		57.826		114.541		28.901		286.382		56.424		28.851	572.925	115.509	509.948
direct campaign costs															
supporting organising	10%	-	30%	-	10%	-	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	464.997	124.120
corporate accountability 2a	5%	-	70%	-	5%	-	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	119.685	11.672
urgent appeals 2b	15%	-	35%	-	10%	-	40%	-	-	-	-	-	-	393.136	263.680
play fair 3a	5%	-	15%	-	15%	-	65%	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.850	85.816
fashion colleges project 3d	5%	-	30%	-	20%	-	45%	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.483	9.905
better bargain	5%	-	30%	-	20%	-	45%	-	-	-	-	-	-	221.756	-
service & materials	10%	46.422	30%	139.265	10%	46.422	50%	232.109	-	-	-	-	464.217	-	-
travel & subsistence	10%	22.543	30%	67.628	10%	22.543	50%	112.713	-	-	-	-	225.425	-	-
total direct campaign costs		68.964		206.893		68.964		344.821		-		-	689.642	1.274.907	495.193
		126.790		321.434		97.865		631.203		56.424		28.851	1.262.567	1.390.416	1.005.141

In 2010 there were 11,2 (FTE's) employees working (2009: 9,0).
The salary of all employees is € 2.316 a month full time.
This is also the highest salary in the organisation.
The members of the board don't get an allowance and there are no loans or guarantees given.

DIFFERENCE ANALYSE

Subsidies

Indirect co-financing by partners is included in the budget, which leads to a difference between budget and realisation.

Direct campaign costs and other costs

The Europe Aid costs were budgeted € 65.000 extra, these are fixed costs which will be invoiced in 2011.

The difference between budget and realisation can furthermore be explained by the fact that in the last quarter of 2009 more costs were made than foreseen for the project financed from MFS. Therefore less money was left for the project period 2010. This is not budgeted in the report of the annual account.



Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2010 of Stichting Schone Kleren Kampagne/ Clean Clothes Campaign Amsterdam, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2010, with a total of € 613.493, the profit and loss account for the year then ended with a result of € -29.259 and the notes, comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information. We have not audited the forecast ("begroting") for the years 2010 and 2011.

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". Furthermore the board is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due fraud or error.

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.



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 2010, and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with Dutch Accounting Standard 650 "Fondsenwervende Instellingen".

Nieuwegein, April 28, 2011

AREP Accountants en Belastingadviseurs B.V.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'G.J. Jordaan', is written over the printed name.

Drs. G.-J. Jordaan RA