Stichting The Tactical Technology Collective

Abridged Report and Financial Statements

(Extracts from the full audited financial statements)

Year ended: 31 December 2021

Contents

Legal and administrative information for the period ended 31 December 2021

The Tactical Technology Collective is registered under Dutch law as a non-profit foundation (Stichting). The organisation was founded on the 21 February 2003. The Stichting was established under a deed which sets out the objects, powers and governance of the organisation. Under this deed the objects of the Stichting are to:
a) initiate, drive and support the use of new technologies as a tactical tool by civil society organisations worldwide;
b) as well as comprising all that which is directly or indirectly associated with the above or may be conducive thereto, all of this in the broadest possible sense. The foundation doesn't have the object of making profit.

Founding Directors
Stephanie Hankey
Marek Tuszynski

Principal Operational Address
Brunnenstrasse 9
Berlin 10119
Germany
Tel:(+49) (0)30 41 71 53 33
Email: ttc@tacticaltech.org
Website: https://tacticaltech.org

Registered Office
Kingsfordweg 151
Amsterdam
1043 GR
Netherlands

Banker
ABN Amro
Corporate Non-Residents
Postbus 283
1000 EA
Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Auditor
ETL Mitteldeutschland GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft
Brühl 8
04109 Leipzig
Germany

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021	2020
		€	**€**
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	2	4,666	6,278
Investments	3	18,811	25,000
		23,447	**31,278**
Current assets			
Debtors	4	271,520	7,924
Other receivables	4	6,145	5,568
Cash at bank and in hand		615,303	884,721
		892,968	**898,213**
Total assets		**916,445**	**929,491**
The reserves of the charity			
Unrestricted reserves	5	224,961	156,356
		224,961	**156,356**
Liabilities and accruals			
Payable to suppliers	6	962	13,900
Other short-term liabilities	6	29,816	21,662
Grants received in advance	7	624,321	633,223
Fee for services contracts received in advance	8	36,385	104,350
		691,484	**773,135**
Total liabilities		**916,445**	**929,491**

Statement of income and expenditure
for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	Total 2021 €	Total 2020 €
Income			
Income from grants			
Non-for-profit organisations	9	382,425	302,335
Companies	10	30,289	3,916
Governmental organisations	11	1,231,700	1,080,142
Income from donations			
Non-for-profit organisations		-	2,040
Individuals		245	198
Companies		-	12,089
Income from fee for services contracts			
Trainings		18,846	31,769
Honorarium, speaker fee		9,259	4,257
Glass Room exhibitions	12	68,133	131,104
Other small contracts under 10,000 EUR		7,448	-
Total income		1,748,345	1,567,850
Expenditure			
Direct project costs	13	1,442,602	1,157,200
Direct fee for services costs	13	84,462	51,966
Support costs	14	220,551	238,505
Total expenditure		1,747,615	1,447,671
Operating result		730	(120,179)
Financial income and expenditure		(8,992)	(3,011)
Net income / (expenditure)		(8,262)	123,190
Additions to grants and fees for services contracts		(76,867)	123,181
Additions to unrestricted reserves	16	68,605	9
Total result of the financial year		-	-

Accounting principles for the financial statements of TTC

Introduction

1. The management board of Stichting The Tactical Technology Collective (hereinafter "TTC") is required by Article 11 of the Articles of Association of TTC to report on the financial situation of TTC and everything related to the activities of the TTC.

2. Pursuant to Article 11 of the Articles of Association of TTC, the management board shall prepare a balance sheet and a statement of income and expenditure for this purpose.

3. It is important for public confidence in fundraising that the public can trust that reporting accurately reflects both the raising and spending of funds. Open, clear and transparent reporting aimed at making these judgements is necessary. To ensure clear and transparent reporting, in addition to the requirements of Articles of Association of TTC, further reporting requirements have been set out in this declaration.

4. The following accounting principles describe the basis and requirements for the TTC reporting. They are aligned with the following general principles:

a. Correctness and freedom from arbitrariness;
b. Clarity;
c. Individual valuation of assets and liabilities;
d. Prudent valuation of assets and liabilities;
e. Recognition, measurement and disclosure consistency;
f. Going concern assumption.

5. The basis and requirements for TTC reporting are based on the guideline "RJ-Uiting 2011-1: Richtlijn 650 Fondsenwervende instellingen (aangepast 2011)" under Dutch law.

Date of entry into force

6. The accounting policies are effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2011.

Financial statements

7. The financial statements must in any case contain the following elements:

a. Statement of assets and liabilities (balance sheet) as at the reporting date with the comparative figures of the previous reporting year (see appendix balance sheet)
b. Statement of income and expenditure of the current reporting year with the comparative figures of the previous reporting year (see appendix statements of income and expenditure)
c. Statement of cash flows with the comparative figures of the previous reporting year (see appendix statement of cash flows)
d. Explanatory notes on the statement of assets and liabilities (balance sheet) and the statement of income and expenditure, including information on the recognition and measurement principles applied and their change compared to the previous year

Report of the Management Board

8. In addition to the financial statements referred to in point (7), the Management Board shall prepare an annual report on the Stichting's activities during the year under review in accordance with the annual accounts. The following information shall be included in this report:

a. General information about the Stichting
b. Information on the activity and the financial situation
c. Information about the management board and the Supervisory Board
d. Information on future development

9. General information about the Stichting includes the name, registered office and status or

amendments of the Statutes as well as the objective of the Stichting and how this is achieved through the main activities in the year under review.

10. The information on the activities and the financial situation shall provide an insight into all financially significant activities of the reporting year in a clear and comprehensible form for outsiders. The purpose of each activity, or group of activities, must be clearly stated. Where possible, quantified information on the quality of the activities and on their effectiveness and efficiency shall be included.

11. A percentage resulting from dividing the total expenditure for the objective(s) by the total income should be reported in the annual report. In addition, a percentage should be given that results from dividing the costs for own fundraising by the income from own fundraising. For reasons of comparability, corresponding figures for the previous year should be recorded for this purpose.

12. The annual report should explain the relationship between the costs and revenues of fundraising during the financial year. In addition, information should be provided on the methods used in fundraising and the use of proceeds for the purposes stated at the time of fundraising.

13. The annual report shall be consistent with the financial statements included in the annual accounts, in any case using the same format as for the statement of income and expenditure.

14. The annual report should also provide information on:

g. the institution's policy on the size and function of its reserves and funds;
h. the investment policy;
i. the volunteering policy;
j. the policy to communicate with stakeholders.

15. The annual report contains the following information about the Management Board and the Supervisory board:

a. The role and functioning of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board;
b. The remuneration and benefits policy and the way in which this policy was put into practice during the year under review;
c. the method of appointment of the administrative and supervisory body and the term of office of its members;
d. the corresponding secondary offices of the members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board.

16. The annual report should include information on the annual plan and the budget for the coming financial year. In each case, information should be provided on the expected income, the planned allocation of resources to and within the charity for specific programmes and activities, the results to be achieved, the proportion of resources to be spent on fundraising and support functions, and the handling of reserves and funds.

17. The annual report must be compatible with the financial statements.

Report of the Supervisory Board

18. The Supervisory board must describe and explain the performance of its supervisory tasks. The Supervisory Board's report may include the following aspects:

a. the way in which the strategy and performance of the fundraising institution is monitored;
b. the existence of a profile for the supervisory authority;
c. the number of meetings in the reporting year;
d. the number of meetings attended by the Board of management.

Balance sheet

Assets

19. The preparation of the balance sheet is based on the model in Appendix Balance Sheet. The following asset items should be shown separately in the balance sheet:

a. Intangible assets;
b. Tangible fixed asstes;
c. Investments;
d. Receivables and accrued income;
e. Cash at bank and in hand.

20. In individual cases, this basic structure can be extended to fulfil the basic principles according to section (4).

21. The sequence of assets, the view that liquidity is decreasing has been given priority over "use for purpose(s)". However, this classification does not provide insight into the use of funds for the purpose, business operations or investments, which is important information.

22. Assets acquired free of charge and subject to mandatory capitalisation (especially tangible assets transferred by deed of stichting and in the case of endowments, as well as donations in kind) should be recognised at the time of acquisition at the prudently estimated fair value (assumed acquisition costs) in order to achieve complete proof of the acquisition and use of the assets received free of charge. The fair value is usually identical to the amount that the stichting would have had to spend if the assets had not been given to it free of charge.

Intangible assets

23. Intangible assets are valued at acquisition cost and amortised over the useful life or, in the case of individually assigned projects, over the project duration. Examples of such assets are the expenditure for the acquisition of an address database or the creation of a website. Intangible assets recognised in the balance sheet must be individually identifiable and measurable and must have a future benefit.

Tangible fixed assets

24. Tangible assets are valued at acquisition cost including incidental acquisition costs incurred and depreciated over the useful life or, in the case of individually allocated projects, over the project duration.

25. Tangible assets used for the purposes of the enterprise are preferably valued in the same way as assets used for the enterprise. If investments are financed from a special fundraising campaign or from a grant, the following processing method must be used. The income from the fundraising campaign or grant must be recognised in the income and expense account and the investment must be capitalised under property, plant and equipment. The income from the fundraising campaign or grant can be allocated to an earmarked reserve by using the balance of income and expenses. An amount in proportion to the depreciation of the fixed assets shall be released each year from the earmarked reserve through the use of the balance of income and expenditure.

In special circumstances, it may be justified to record the investment as a lump sum in the income and expenditure account.

When these special circumstances arise, the accounting policy and the special circumstances that led to this treatment shall be explained in the notes. The cost of the asset shall also be disclosed.

Investments

26. Investments are to be valued at the time of acquisition at their acquisition costs including incidental acquisition costs incurred. Insofar as market values can be determined for the financial assets, they are subsequently measured on the basis of publicly available fair values. If these values cannot be determined, the maximum subsequent valuation is the amount of the acquisition costs (including incidental acquisition costs). If necessary, a subsequent valuation below the valuation at the time of acquisition may be required. This devaluation must be carried out taking into account the future benefit for the Stichting and the probable realisation of

financial resources in the event of a realistic sale within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

Inventories

27. Inventories are recognised at their acquisition and production costs at the time of acquisition. If the replacement value falls or the inventories are not used for projects in a timely manner, an appropriate value adjustment must be made. The type and amount of the value adjustment must be explained in the notes. As a result, inventories, including those required for this purpose, may not be recognised directly in the balance of income and expenditure, but must be reported as inventories.

Receivables and accrued income

28. This includes claims of the Stichting for money or services. If there are indications of a reduction in the value of the money or service as of the balance sheet date, an appropriate value adjustment must be made and explained in the notes. Accrued income is used for the cost-related allocation of project-related income (cost recoveries).

Cash at bank and in hand

29. Cash at bank and in hand shall be stated at nominal value. Valuations may be evidenced by third-party notifications (e.g. bank notifications). Cash equivalents are to be realised in cash within a period of up to 3 months. If this is not planned, they are to be allocated as a itme under section (26).

Resreves and liabilities

30. As indicated in the appendix Balance Sheet should be shown separately as liabilities:

a. Unrestricted reserves;
b. Payable to suppliers;
c. Other short-term liabilities
d. Grants received in advance;
e. Fees for services contracts received in advance.

Unrestricted reserves

31. This item is used to generate own funds. The amounts reported here are not subject to earmarking or any restrictions of use from the funders.

Payable to suppliers and other short-term liabilities

32. Payable to suppliers and other short-term liabilities represent obligations of the Stichting from services received or costs incurred in the reporting year under economic and public law with payment after the balance sheet date. These are to be recognised at the settlement amount.

33. Liabilities relating to years after the balance sheet date are classified as long-term liabilities.

Grants received in advance

34. This item has a special character, as project-related and earmarked cash and cash equivalents as well as their earmarked use still outstanding as of the balance sheet date are recorded and explained here. The Stichting is obliged to use these assets only in accordance with the purpose for which they were created. These are not freely available own funds.

35. There should be a statement of the development of the individual components and projects in the annex, which includes the following information::

a. the amount of each appropriation not yet appropriated at the beginning of the reporting year;
b. the income and expenditure of the individual projects, measures and earmarkings during the reporting year, broken down by type;
c. the individual funds not yet appropriately used at the end of the *financial year.*

The allocations constitute the income for the purpose for which the expenditure were incurred. The total of project developments in the reporting year must be compatible with the corresponding income and expenditure of the current reporting year. For a corresponding reconciliation, appropriate subtotals are to be provided in the notes for reconciliation and reconciliation with the statement of income and expenses of the reporting year.

Fees for services contracts received in advance

36. This item includes cash received that is not subject to any restriction of funds or earmarked cost recovery by the cash provider (see section (34)). Regardless of this, these are advance payments for future contractually agreed services and their future realisation of income. Differences between the costs incurred and the income realised do not have to be explained separately in the notes for this income category.

Off-balance sheet commitments

37. Off-balance sheet liabilities should be reported in categories:

a. Conditional obligations specifying resolutory or suspensive conditions;
b. multi-year financial obligations, such as lease, rent and leasing;
c. unrecognised liabilities for which no reliable estimate can be made, so no provision has been made;
d. obligations to subsidise third party deficits or otherwise vouch for third party obligations.

Off-balance sheet liabilities should be disclosed in the notes by type and amount.

Income and expenditure

General

38. The statement of income and expenditure of the Stichting shall be prepared in accordance with the model contained in the appendix statement of income and expenditure.

39. Income and expenditure should be allocated to the period to which they relate. A consistent policy should be followed in the allocation. This means that amounts should be included in the balance sheet that are attributable to one period but received or paid in another period.

40. All income should be shown as a gross amount unless specifically stated otherwise in this chapter. Costs necessary to generate certain income should be shown as expenses in the income and expenditure account.

Income

41. Earmarked income shall be disclosed separately in the notes, indicating the nature of the purpose, and shall be presented in a factual context with the explanations to section (35). Revenue recognition requires that the grantor's condition regarding the use of the cash received has been fulfilled.

Income from own fundraising

42. Non-earmarked income and income from own fundraising that is not subject to cost recovery and/or a separate proof of use for the intended purpose must be reported separately and can be explained in more detail in the notes.

43. Revenue from its own fundraising shall be assessed at the amount received by the institution, without deduction of costs incurred by its own organisation, unless this Chapter expressly provides otherwise.

44. Income from estates shall be recognised in the reporting year in which the amount can be reliably determined. Provisional payments in the form of advances are recognised as income from estates in the reporting year in which they are received, unless they have already been recognised in an earlier reporting year.

The amount of an inheritance income can be reliably determined if a reliable estimate of the receipt can be made based on the stage of settlement of the inheritance.

45. When items are sold, the gross profit must be reported in the income and expenditure under

income from own fundraising. Gross profit is the net turnover less the cost of goods sold. Net turnover is defined as the revenue less discounts and taxes applied to the turnover. Cost price is the purchase value of the goods increased by the direct (paid to third parties) acquisition costs associated with the purchase and sale.

46. In addition to the separate disclosure for earmarked and non-earmarked income, the income is divided according to its origin into income from:

a. Non-for-profit organisations
b. Governmental organisations
c. Companies

to be broken down.

Income from fees from services without earmarking

47. This income shall be reported separately and appropriately broken down by type of service.

Financial income

48. Financial income must be netted against financial expenditure under the item "Financial income and expenditure” and, in exceptional cases, explained separately in the notes.

Expenditure

49. The following cost categories shall be shown in the statement of income and expenditure:

a. Direct project costs;
b. Direct fee for services costs;
c. Support costs;

50. For insight into the scope and composition of the Stichting's costs, the cost categories listed under section (49) are broken down separately into the following cost types in the Annex:

a. Personnel costs;
b. Governance Cost;
c. Costs for purchased third-party services
d. Other costs;

51. In the notes to the financial statements, the total personnel costs as per section (50) shall be broken down into wages and salaries, social costs, pension costs and other consultancy and service provider costs. The average number of employees working for the Stichting during the reporting year shall also be stated.

Earmarked expenses

52. The allocation principles and methods are to be applied uniformly and unchanged from the previous year and explained in the notes. Changes compared to the previous year shall be explained in the notes.

53. In any case, the disclosures should be made in a manner that is consistent with the purpose of adequate and transparent reporting:

a. relate to the objective presented at the time of fundraising, if required for insight, reporting on sub-activities should be provided;
b. correspond to the organisational structure.

General management and administrative costs

54. Management and administrative costs are the costs incurred by the organisation in the context of (internal) management and administration that are not attributed to the objective or the generation of income. These costs are allocated to the other projects of the reporting year in addition to the defined project-related expense components and types from the individual agreements on the earmarked funds (e.g. in percentages related to the direct costs or project-related hourly rates) via an appropriate distribution key.

Remuneration and financial relations of management board and supervisory board

55. The remuneration of the management board and the supervisory bord shall be disclosed in the notes. If no remuneration is paid, this must also be disclosed for clear and transparent reporting. The obligation to disclose remuneration also includes former managing directors and former supervisory bodies, provided they still receive remuneration from the stichting after their activity.

Treatment of the balance of income and expenditure

56. If earmarked income (funds) with a specific use determined by third parties was received in the year under review but not fully used in that year, these unspent funds must be included in the corresponding appropriated funds (see section (35)) by way of use of the balance of revenue and expenditure.

57. The use of the balance of income and expenditure is disclosed in the statement of income and expenditure or in the notes (see section (35)).

Cash flow statement

58. The Stichting's cash flow statement is prepared in accordance with the template included in the appendix statement of cash flows.

59. In the statement of cash flows, the cash flows for investing activities are to be listed separately.

60. In the statement of cash flows a reconciliation of the result of income and expenses to the cash flows from operating activities is to be included for information purposes.