



ACTIVITY REPORT 2009/2010

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Cap Anamur / Deutsche Not-Ärzte e.V. The-

bäerstraße 30

50823 Cologne

Tel: 0221 / 913 81 50

Fax: 0221 / 913 81 59

Email: info@cap-anamur.org

Internet: www.cap-anamur.org

Dear Readers,

This Activity Report is intended to provide you with an insight into our work in the project countries and present our balance sheet and expenses for 2009.

Looking back briefly on 2010 we report on a most eventful year: we handed over our project in Liberia to local partners. The employees of the psychiatric clinic are now managing the institution independently and successfully. We are delighted that after years of intensive work the project is now autonomous.

We turned our attentions to a new task at the start of 2010: Cap Anamur is present in Colombia for the second time. With the development of health stations in the north western province of Chocó, we are creating medical services for the Indian peoples and the Afro-Columbians who live completely cut off from the rest of the country.

The victims of the earthquake in Haiti also still continue to be dependent on our assistance. We are providing medical care in several health units and are rebuilding the schools. The people in Pakistan are still at the start of a disaster, the extent of which is simply inconceivable. More than 20 million people are affected by the floods; 1500 people have lost their lives, tens of thousands their homes. We help here too.

We started our work 30 years ago when the rescue of thousands of Vietnamese "Boat People" initiated by Christel und Rupert Neudeck laid the foundation stone for the establishment of the Cap Anamur organisation. Our focus has changed since then. In addition to war and crisis regions, we primarily work on sustainable projects which are intended to improve the situation of people in the long term. Unfortunately, the meaning of hu-

manitarian work has remained the same with people throughout the whole world continuing to need our help. We would like to thank you sincerely for your trust and your donations both of which enable us to help people in need.

Your Cap Anamur Team

Afghanistan

The security situation in Afghanistan continues to be very tense and people live in fear of attacks. What is more, a large part of the population lives in poverty. We were able to give a little hope to the people living in the province of Herat in the west of the country where Cap Anamur took over a hospital, renovated it, fitted it out with equipment and medical supplies, and trained local staff. The hospital is one of the few to have a ward especially for women. In mid 2009 the hospital, which had become a showcase project, could be handed over to the local employees.

Since then we have been training midwives to address another problem: Afghanistan has the second highest maternal and neonate mortality rate in the world; one woman dies from pregnancy complications every thirty seconds. This is why we facilitate this three-year training for some 30 young women. All participants come from remote rural villages and return to them with their knowledge after complet-

ing the course. We can change something in the longer term in this way.

Angola

The medical care of the people in the Province of Kunene is not guaranteed, which is why Cap Anamur continues to provide the hospital for the people living in traditional ways with its vaccination programmes and several rural health stations.



The boarding school supported by us provides places for some 150 nomadic children. It is here that they can participate in the teaching workshop or take part in a gardening project, for example. The employees are particularly proud of the training centre. Thanks to this centre we are also able to offer a

perspective to young people who have grown out of boarding school age. Training to become metal workers enables the young people to keep their independence and protect their special traditional way of life.

However, the procurement of the workshop equipment and teaching materials is of some concern to our helpers, which is why we urgently need further donations.

Bangladesh

The situation in Bangladesh presents our employees with challenges time and again: long and hefty monsoons, corruption and endless bureaucracy. The health care in this country is meagre with only one doctor for 3,000 inhabitants. The situation in most of the hospitals is accordingly poor, particularly in the region south of the district of Cox's Basar where many refugees from Myanmar try to eke out an existence.

It is here that we started to help and in cooperation with the government we supported six medical facilities with medicines and materials. Precisely in view of the otherwise difficult coordination processes with health authorities, it is particularly pleasing that successful cooperation is taking place here. We attribute this first and foremost to the patience, perseverance and negotiating skills of our local staff.



Ivory Coast _____

We renovated and equipped two hospitals and several health stations and schools in the country torn by civil war. The project in the north has already been handed over to the local authorities. We have also built over 35 wells.

In Duekue our team looks after a station for malnourished children. Our nursing staff

permanently takes care of 40 children. Added to these are numerous needy babies and children in the surrounding villages, in the "no man's land" of the buffer zone. They are looked after by our mobile care unit which distributes food and also assumes the important medical aftercare of the patients who have been discharged.

Kenya _____

For over seven years now, our street kids programme in the slums of Kangemi in Kenya's capital, Nairobi, has been offering young people a way out of their dismal life which is often without hope.



Some 250 children and young people use this opportunity because alongside the government recognized school and job training, a place to sleep

and food, they are given the feeling of being looked after. They can also engage in a variety of creative offers. For example, the centre operates the "Shangilia - mtoto wa Afrika" theatre ("Be joyful, child of Africa") which draws attention to the problems of the street kids.

Congo _____

For years, East Congo has been the stage for military disputes between Hutu militia from Rwanda, rebels from North Kivu and government troops. During and after the unrest in 2008 we looked after a refugee camp for several thousands of people near to Goma. These people of the region most hit on the border to Rwanda urgently needed medical help and support. In 2008 we therefore took over the establishment of two health stations and the support of a large hospital in Kamituga.

The hospital is located in South Kivu with a catchment area of some 200,000 people. The 300-bed house had to be re

built from the ground up. As to be expected, the demand is great.



The numerous rape victims present a challenge to the medical staff. In addition to medical care, they also need psychological assistance. The women are socially stigmatised after the violent attacks. A local psychologist is available to these patients, who looks after the victims with great experience and sensitivity.

Liberia



The 75-bed psychiatric hospital continues to be the only one in the whole of Liberia. Although the acceptance of the popula-

tion for mentally ill people has grown distinctly, the employees must continue to do pioneering work locally. The hospital still depends on our specialists for smooth medical care. They work every day to train local staff because the aim is to hand over the hospital in the foreseeable future.

Sierra Leone

Cap Anamur has been back in the country traumatised by civil war since 2009. In Freetown we have started on the rehabilitation of the only children's hospital in Sierra Leone.



Until our arrival treatment was virtually impossible here because there was neither equipment nor medicines. In addition to the reconstruction

work we have provided medicines and equipment.

Sudan

We have been providing the population in the Nuba mountains with medical care since 1997.

Following the reconstruction of the hospital in Lwere, 60 hospitalised patients and up to 200 outpatients are treated here every day.



Cap Anamur also reconstructed the operating theatre and the hospital in Kauda and put further health stations into operation. The four stations in total are distributed up to 100 kilometres away from the hospital. Only in this way can we reach people in remote parts of the region. The arduous path over the mountains to the hospital is impossible for the many weak and sick people.

Through the facilities equipped with up to six skilled staff, we bring medicine to the people who would have no chance of treatment without our stations.

We also continue to look after the vaccination programmes and “feeding centres” for malnourished children.

Uganda ---

After many years of civil war, a little peace is slowly returning to the north.



Our helpers are making fast progress with the construction of an extension wing to the hospital in the former war zone. However, information and education are also an important part of our work here.

Balance Sheet as of 31 December 2009

ASSETS	31.12.2009		31.12.2008	
	€	€	€	€
A. <u>Fixed Assets</u>				
I. <u>Intangible assets</u>				
Concessions, industrial property rights and similar rights and values, as well as licences thereto				
II. <u>Tangible assets</u>		0.00		5.00
1. Land and leasehold rights and buildings, including buildings on third party land	15,427.00		19,274.00	
2. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	<u>3,703.52</u>	<u>19,130.52</u>	<u>7,858.30</u>	<u>27,132.30</u>
	 19,130.52	 27,137.30
B. <u>Current assets</u>				
I. <u>Inventories</u>				
Relief supplies		69,063.14		69,063.14
II. <u>Accounts receivable and other assets</u>				
Other assets		66,775.53		385,354.54
III <u>Investments</u>				
Other investments		1,613,487.00		0.00
IV <u>Cash on hand and cash in other banking accounts</u>		<u>7,284,979.98</u>		<u>9,404,519.63</u>
	 9,034,305.65	 9,858,937.31
C. <u>Prepayments and accrued income</u>		<u>3,137.18</u>		<u>14,961.85</u>
	 9,056,573.35	 9,901,036.46
<hr/>				
Liabilities		31.02.2009		31.12.2008
		€		€
A. <u>Organisation's assets</u>				
Initial capital		8,824,518.47		8,364,753.98
Net profit/net loss for the year		-177,563.15		459,764.49
		<u>8,646,955.32</u>		<u>8,824,518.47</u>
	
B. <u>Special item for non-appropriated funds</u>		<u>282,109.50</u>		<u>671,087.25</u>
	
C. <u>Provisions</u>				
Other provisions		<u>108,100.50</u>		<u>246,338.94</u>
	
D. <u>Liabilities</u>				
1. Accounts payable		9,262.77		31,124.62
- thereof with a residual term of up to one year € 9,262.77 (previous year € 31,124.62)				
2. Other liabilities				
- thereof with a residual term of up to one year € 10,145.6 (previous year € 127,967.18)		10,145.26		127,967.18
- thereof from taxes € 6,060.55 (previous year € 4,776.89)				
		<u>19,408.03</u>		<u>159,091.80</u>
	 9,056,573.35	 9,640,657.35

Income Statement for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2009

	2009		2008	
	€	€	€	€
1. Income from donations	2,691,501.95		2,569,741.87	
2. Income from other services	631.60		539.10	
3. Other operating income	79,715.14	2,771,848.69	372,243.44	2,942,524.41
4. Costs of relief supplies		1,116,077.21		908,585.36
5. Personnel expenses				
a) Wages and salaries	912,783.77		868,364.31	
b) Social contributions and other expenses in respect of old age	101,172.99	1,013,956.76	79,233.86	947,598.17
6. Depreciation of intangible fixed assets and tangible assets		9,654.43		14,320.69
7. Other operating expenses		1,042,959.46		956,870.94
8. Other interest and similar income	234,843.02		345,094.95	
9. Depreciation of financial assets and investments classified as current assets	1,584.00		0.00	
10. Interest and similar expenses	23.00	233,236.02	479.71	344,615.24
11. Results from ordinary activities		-177,563.15		459,764.49
Net income/net loss for the year				
12. Allocation to organisation's assets				
Withdrawal from organisation's assets		177,563.15		-459,764.49
13. Result		0.00		0.00

Notes to the 2009 financial year

(1) A. General information

The annual financial accounts have been prepared in appropriate application of the accounting and valuation principles set out in the German Commercial Code (Sections 258 to 263) and the supplementary provisions for small sized corporations within the meaning of Section 267 (1) HGB.

The special structural features of an organisation have been considered by adding items in the income statement (Section 265 (5) HGB) and making changes to the presentation and item designations in the balance sheet and income statement (Section 265 (6) HGB).

(2) B. Accounting and valuation principles

The intangible assets and tangible assets have been stated at cost less appropriate scheduled depreciation using the straight line method. Additions have been depreciated basically on a pro rata temporis basis. Assets of minor value have been depreciated over five years (pool depreciation).

Inventories (relief supplies) have been stated at cost under consideration of the lower of cost or market value.

Accounts receivable and other assets are carried at nominal values. Adjustments have been considered where necessary. Donations from inheritances and legacies have been capitalised insofar as a legal claim had already arisen on the reporting date and the claim had already been settled on the date of preparing the annual financial statements.

The investments in current assets have been stated at cost or the lower of cost or market value.

The organisation's assets refer to funds accruing to the organisation which are not subject to the requirement to be used immediately under consideration of the change by the annual results.

Starting from the 2008 financial year, funds from donations earmarked for specific projects will be stated in a "special item for non-appropriated funds". The proportionate income from the investment of as yet unused financial funds will also be credited to this item.

Free donation income and income from other donations which have not yet been used will basically be allocated to a "separate item for as yet unused free donations having an effect on expenses " (see IDW ERS HFA 21 in the version dated 05.12.2008).

Appropriate consideration must be given to recognisable risks and uncertain liabilities when creating provisions. They have been dimensioned in the amount necessary according to reasonable commercial assessment.

The liabilities are carried at the amount of repayment. Starting from the 2006 business year, incoming earmarked funds which cannot be used by the end of the financial year have basically been stated as "liabilities from earmarked donations".

C. Explanations to the balance sheet

(3) Fixed assets

	Acquisition costs				Cumulative depreciation				Book values		
	Status 01.01.2009	Additions	Retirements	Status 31.12.2009	Status 01.01.2009	Additions	Retirements	Status 31.12.2010	31.12.2010	31.12.2009	
	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	
Intangible assets	21,630.04	0.00	21,630.04	0.00	21,625.04	0.00	0	21,625.04	0.00	0.00	5.00
Tangible assets	<u>142,120.26</u>	<u>1,667.65</u>	<u>29,775.46</u>	<u>114,012.45</u>	<u>114,987.96</u>	<u>9,654.43</u>	<u>29,760.46</u>	<u>94,881.93</u>	<u>19,130.52</u>	<u>27,132.30</u>	
	<u>163,750.30</u>	<u>1,667.65</u>	<u>51,405.50</u>	<u>114,012.45</u>	<u>136,613.00</u>	<u>9,654.43</u>	<u>51,385.50</u>	<u>94,881.93</u>	<u>19,130.52</u>	<u>27,138.30</u>	

(4) Organisation's assets

The organisation's assets are composed as follows as of 31 December:

	31.12.2009	31.12.2008
	€	€
Free funds	8,646,955.32	8,824,518.47

The **free funds** are composed of free reserves from "assets under management" in the amount of k€ 4,327.5 and from "inheritances and legacies" in the amount of k€ 4,319.4 which are not subject to the fiscal requirement of immediate use.

The net loss for the 2009 financial year in the amount of € 177,563.15 was covered completely by the organisation's assets.

(5) Special item for non-appropriated funds

Project-related donations exist in the year under review in the amount of € 271,030.45 (previous year € 642,433.92). The interest portion to be capitalised amounts to € 11,079.05.

(6) **Special item for as yet unused free donations used having an effect on expenses**

As of 31 December 2009 all free donations have been used having an effect on expenses. No allocation to the special item is therefore necessary.

(7) **Other provisions**

Other provisions essentially cover expected cost prepayments in the area of personnel and materials.

D. Explanations to the income statement

(8) **Expenses in respect of old age**

Expenses in respect of old age amount to € 449.51 in the 2009 financial year (previous year: € 449.52).

E. Other information

(9) **Other financial obligations**

	31.12.2009	31.12.2008
	€	€
Other contingencies	00.00	1,553,808.38

The obligation carried in the previous year resulted in the event of losing the court proceedings pending since 2004 before the court in Agrigent/Italy due to the confiscation of the ship "Cap Anamur". In the event of losing, its value would have to have been paid out. Since there was no sentence in the court judgement dated 7 October 2009, it is no longer necessary to state the obligation in other contingencies.

(10) **Number of staff**

The average number of staff in the period from 1 January to 31 December was 26 (previous year 21).

(11) **Organs of the organisation**

a) Executive board

is composed as follows:

- Dr. med. Edith Fischnaller, Chairman
Doctor at the Institute for Hygiene and Public Health of the University of Bonn
- Dr. med. Werner Höfner, Deputy Chairman
General Practitioner
- Dr. med. Ernst-Werner Strahl, Treasurer
Paediatrician

Cologne, 25 June 2010,

Cap Anamur/Deutsche Not-Ärzte e. V.,

Dr. med. Edith Fischnaller

Dr. med. Werner Höfner

Dr. med. Ernst-Werner Strahl

Auditor's Report

To Cap Anamur/Deutsche Not-Ärzte e. V.:

We have audited the annual financial statements – consisting of balance sheet, income statement and the notes – including the bookkeeping of **Cap Anamur/Deutsche Not-Ärzte e. V., Cologne**, for the financial year ending on 31 December 2009 from 1 January to 31 December 2009. The bookkeeping and the preparation of the annual financial accounts in accordance with the provisions of the German Commercial Code (HGB) are the responsibility of the statutory representatives of the organisation. Our task is to submit an assessment of the annual financial statements on the basis of the audit we perform and under consideration of bookkeeping.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Section 317 HGB under consideration of the German standards of good accounting stipulated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (IDW). Accordingly, the audit must be planned and conducted such that irregularities and infringements which may have a significant effect on the presentation of the net worth, financial and profit situation determined by the annual financial statements under consideration of the good accounting principles are recognised with adequate certainty. When stipulating the auditing work, the knowledge of the business activities and the economic and legal environment of the organisation as well as the expectations of possible errors are taken into consideration. The efficacy of the internal control system relating to accounting and the substantiating documents for the information in the bookkeeping and annual financial statements are assessed largely on the basis of random sampling. The audit covers the assessment of the accounting principles used and the main assessments of the statutory representatives as well as an assessment of the overall presentation of the annual financial statements. We are of the opinion that our audit provides an adequately reliable foundation for our opinion.

Our audit did not lead to any objections.

In our opinion and in view of the knowledge gained from the audit, the annual financial statements comply with the statutory requirements and give a true and fair view of the net worth, financial and income situation of the organisation under consideration of good accounting principles.

Cologne, 19 July 2010

Michels Simon Rottländer Groß GmbH

Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Steuerberatungsgesellschaft: Accountants and Tax Advisors, Wirtschaftsprüfer: Accountant

Michels Simon Rottländer Groß GmbH

Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft
Steuerberatungsgesellschaft



Brendt
Wirtschaftsprüfer



Michels
Wirtschaftsprüfer



Explanations to the individual balance sheet items

ASSETS

A. Fixed assets

Intangible assets: refer to a residual book value for software.

Tangible assets: refer mainly to hardware and office equipment which are subject to scheduled depreciation.

B. Current assets

Inventories: refer to stock in the external warehouse of the Verein Technologie Transfer Marburg in die Dritte Welt e. V. -TTM, Cölbe. This refers to medical equipment, tents and laboratory equipment kept at the ready for project missions.

They are stated at cost under consideration of ancillary expenses at the lower of cost or market.

Accounts receivable and other assets: refer primarily to accrued interest on time deposits falling due in 2010.

Investments: refer to eligible borrower's notes.

Cash on hand: refers to credit with banks as at 31 December 2009. Interest and fees are booked in former account. Foreign currency credit (European currencies) has been valued using the official euro exchange rates. Other foreign currency credit has been valued using the respective daily exchange rate and – where necessary – using the lower reporting date rate.

C. Prepayments and accrued income

This refers to payments before the balance sheet date which represent an expense for a specific period after the reporting date.

LIABILITIES

A. Organisation's assets

The organisation's assets developed as follows in the 2009 financial year:

	Status 1.1.2009	Additions	Status 31.12.2009
Free funds	€	€	€
Asset management reserve	4,800,370.13	-472,804.96	4,327,565.17
Funds from inheritances/legacies	<u>4,024,148.34</u>	<u>295,241.81</u>	<u>4,319,390.15</u>
	8,824,518.47	-177,563.15	8,646,955.32

The balance sheet loss of € 472,804.96 was covered completely by the organisation's assets.

Asset management reserve

The reserve may be used freely. As of 31 December 2009 the reserve amounts to € 4,327,565.17. An amount of € 472,804.96 was withdrawn from the reserve in 2009.

Funds from inheritances, legacies

The income from bequeathed donations is not subject to the requirement to use funds immediately and may be allocated to a free reserve. The reserve for inheritances and legacies amounts to € 4,319,390.15 as of 31 December 2009.

In 2009, an amount of € 295,241.81 was allocated to the reserve.

B. Special item for non-appropriated funds

The project-related donations refer to earmarked donations received which must be used in accordance with the purpose specified.

According to the principles of proper bookkeeping and accounting for charitable organisations (in particular HFA 4/1995), earmarked donations represent liabilities until they are spent. Starting from the 2006 financial year any earmarked funds not spent by the balance sheet date are carried as "liabilities from earmarked donations" in the annual financial statements. No "liabilities from earmarked donations" exist as of 31 December 2009.

In view of the new regulation in IDW ERS HFA 21 new version, as yet unused funds are to be stated as "special item" starting from 2008. In accordance with the provision, the interest portion attributable to the special item from the management of assets should similarly be allocated to the special item.

As of 31 December 2009, project-related reserves in the amount of € 271,030.45 (previous year € 642,433.92) still existed for use for the project in Sudan. The writing back of the special item from project-related donations in the amount of € 371,403.47 is stated in the income statement as donation income. The interest portion attributable to this from the management of assets amounts to € 11,079.05. The income from the writing back of the interest portion is carried in the income statement.

C. Provisions

Other provisions: provisions have essentially been created for outstanding invoices, costs to prepare and audit the annual financial statements for the 2009 financial year, expected legal expenses in connection with the proceedings in Italy and for existing holiday claims.

D. Liabilities

Trade accounts payable: essentially refer to trade liabilities in 2009 whose invoices were settled in 2009 and liabilities from the personnel cost area.

Other liabilities: essentially refer to liabilities from the personnel cost area.

Explanations to the individual items of the income statement

INCOME

Income from donations

The ongoing donations dropped compared to the previous year by k€ 111.9 (5.3%). The inheritances and legacies rose by k€ 32.7 from k€ 262.5 to k€ 295.2.

Other income

Other income results primarily from profit from differences in exchange rates.

Other interest and similar income

This is interest income from time deposit investments.

EXPENSES

Expenses for relief supplies

This covers aid such as medicines, food, school material and construction material. Expenditure on medicines in particular rose in 2009.

Personnel expenses

The personnel expenses refer both to the employees in Germany and to all employees on overseas missions.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses refer both to administrative costs, PR costs and advertising expenses as well as project-related costs (€ 561,057.71). The rise is essentially attributable to expenses from differences in exchange rates which rose compared to 2008 by € 184,225.20 from € 59,294.26 to € 243,519.46.

Economic situation

Net worth position

To present the net worth position, the items are summarised according to business aspects and contrasted with comparable items of the previous year.

	31.12.2009		31.12.2008		Change	
		%		%		%
ASSETS						
Long-term assets						
Tangible assets	19.1	0.2	27.1	0.3	- 0.8	- 29.5
Short-term assets						
Inventories	69.1	0.8	69.1	0.7	0.0	
Other short term receivables						
und prepayments	69.9	0.8	400.3	4.0	- 330.4	- 82.5
Investments	1,613.5	17.8	0.0	0.0	+ 1,613.5	
Cash and cash equivalents	7,285.0	80.4	9,404.5	95.0	- 2,119.5	- 22.5
	9,037.5	99.8	9,873.9	99.7	- 836.4	- 8.5
	9,056.6	100.0	9,901.0	100.0	- 844.4	- 8.5
LIABILITIES						
Organisation's assets						
Initial capital	8,824.5	97.5	8,364.7	84.5	+ 459.8	+ 5.5
Net profit / net loss for the year	-177.6	-2.0	459.8	4.6	- 637.4	- 138.6
Capital granted	8,646.9	95.5	8,824.5	89.1	-177.6	- 2.0
Special item for non-appropriated funds						
	282.1	3.1	671.1	6.8	- 389.0	- 58.0
Outside capital						
Provisions	108.1	1.2	246.3	2.5	- 138.2	- 56.1
Liabilities	9.3	0.1	31.1	0.3	- 21.8	- 70.1
Other liabilities	10.2	0.1	128.0	1.3	- 117.8	- 92.0
	127.6	1.4	405.4	4.1	- 277.8	- 68.5
	9,056.6	100.0	9,901.0	100.0	- 844.4	- 8.5

The share of fixed assets in total assets reduced by 0.3 % or k€ 27.1 in the previous year to 0.2 % or k€ 19.1. This decline results from the scheduled depreciation of tangible assets.

In the area of short term assets, which account for 99.8 % of the balance sheet total (previous year 99.7 %), the cash and cash equivalents at k€ 7,285.0 or an 80.4 % share in total assets, account for the largest item. It dropped compared to the previous year by k€ 2,119.5. The decline results amongst other things from the fact that the organisation acquired investments in current assets of k€ 1,500.00 for the short term investment of the organisation's assets. The organisation received additional investments in the amount of k€ 113.5 by way of a legacy. Investments assume a share in total assets of 17.8%.

At k€ 8,646.9, the organisation's assets are k€ 177.6 lower than the previous year. This reduction corresponds to the net loss for the year. The organisation's assets now assume a share of 95.5% in total assets (previous year 89.1%) due to the lower balance sheet total.

The special item for non-appropriated funds is stated at k€ 282.1 (previous year k€ 671.1) reduced by k€ 389.0.

Financial position

	2009	2008
	k€	k€
Cash flow from ordinary activities	-2,117.8	58.0
Cash flow from investment activities	-1.7	-2.5
Cash flow	-2,119.5	55.5
Financial assets at the start of the period	9,404.5	9,349.0
Financial assets at the end of the period	7,285.0	9,404.5

A financial assets balance of k€ 7,285.0 results at the end of the financial year which is k€ 2,119.5 below that of the previous year.

Income position

	2009	2008
	k€	k€
Volume of assets	2,710.1	2,586.2
Use of assets	2,936.8	2,677.3
Financial result (balance)	234.8	344.7
Neutral result	-185.7	206.2
Net profit/net loss for the year	-177.6	459.8

The volume of assets is stated at k€ 2,710.1 (previous year k€ 2,586.2) for the 2009 financial year. This corresponds to an increase of k€ 123.9 or 4.8 %. The regular donations dropped compared to the previous year by k€ 111.9 (5.3 %). The inheritances and legacies rose by k€ 32.7 from k€ 262.5 to k€ 295.2. Incoming funds (in accounting terms) of k€ 371.4 result from the writing back of the "special item for non-appropriated funds [in previous years]" (so far stated as project-related reserve).

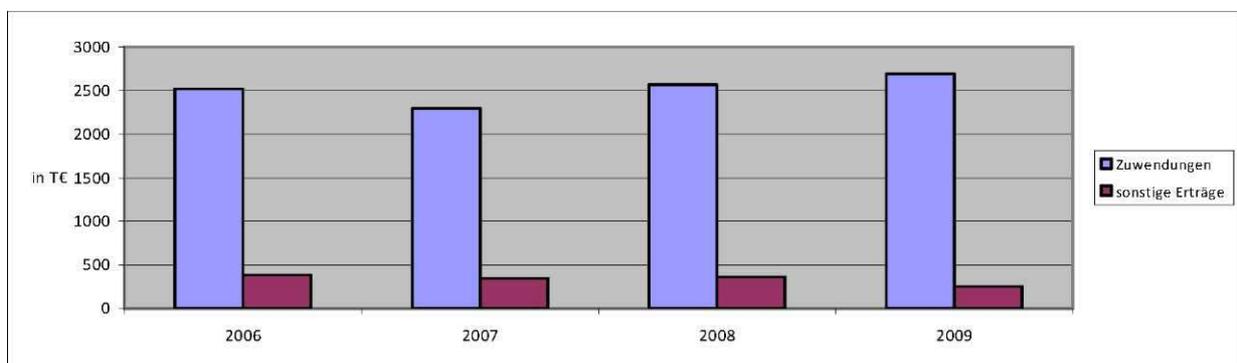
The costs amount to a total of k€ 2,936.8 (previous year k€ 2,677.3). These contain expenses for measures conducted of k€ 1,116.1 or 41.5 % of volume of assets (previous year k€ 908.6 or 35.4 %). At k€ 1,014.06 (37.7 %), personnel expenses similarly rose from k€ 947.6 (36.9 %). The slightly reduced costs compared to the previous year (k€ 806.8) are stated at k€ 797.0. The project-related costs particularly take into consideration the initiated cost-cutting measures, dropping once again slightly from k€ 569.4 to k€ 561.1.

Including the other operating income of k€ 18.0, a negative operating result of k€ 226.7 arises which, including the positive financial result (k€ 234.8), leads to a positive economic result of k€ +8.1 (previous year k€ +253.6).

At k€ -185.7, the neutral result is considerably poorer than in the previous year (k€ + 206.2). This is attributable to a negative balance from exchange rate gains and losses of k€ -198.0 following k€ +293.5 in the previous year.

An annual result of k€ - 177.6 results from the economic result (k€ 8.1) and the neutral result (k€ -185.7) which is k€ 637.4 below the previous year's level (k€ 459.8).

Income development 2006 - 2009



Zuwendungen = Donations, sonstige Erträge = other income

Income and expenses

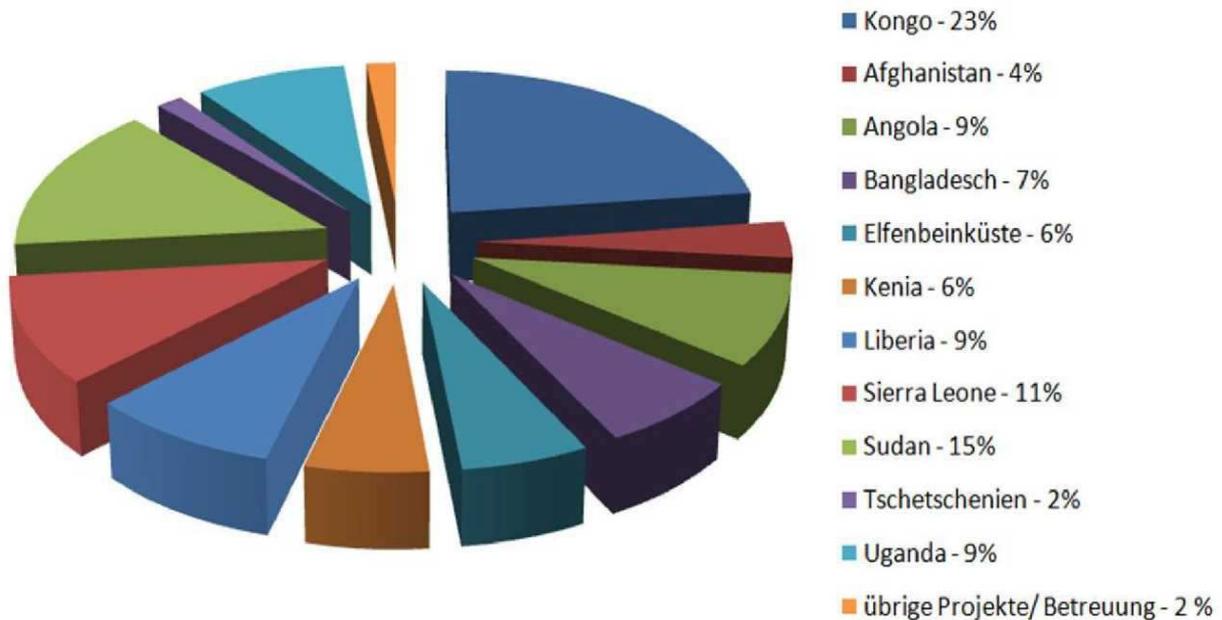
Income 2009

	in euros	as percentage
Donations	2,020,634.02	73%
Material donations	152.65	0%
Administrative fines	4,070.00	0%
Inheritances	295,241.81	11%
Writing back of earmarked donation items	371,403.47	13%
Other income	86,031.14	3%
Total income	2,777,533.09	100%

Expenses 2009

	in euros	as percentage
Projects	2,646,654.68	90.12%
- of which personnel costs	969,519.76	
Administration	102,223.82	3.48%
- of which personnel costs	44,437.00	
Donation management and publicity work	187,833.61	6.40%
- of which personnel costs	52,006.50	
Total expenses	2,936,712.11	100%

Congo, Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Chechnya, Uganda, other projects/support



The Organs of the Organisation

Members' meeting

An ordinary members' meeting takes place at least once a year. The members' meeting is the highest organ of the organisation. Responsibilities include the following:

- Approval of actions of the executive board after it has submitted the annual report
- Election of the executive board
- Passing of resolutions about amendments to the articles of association and dissolution of the organisation
- Stipulation of framework conditions and remuneration of the executive board

Executive board

The members of the executive board are responsible for all matters of the organisation insofar as these do not fall within the tasks of the members' meeting. The executive board is responsible for the implementation of the articles of association and the correct use of donations.

The executive board consists of three members. The organisation is legally represented under Section 26 of the German Civil Code (BGB) by two members of the executive board jointly.

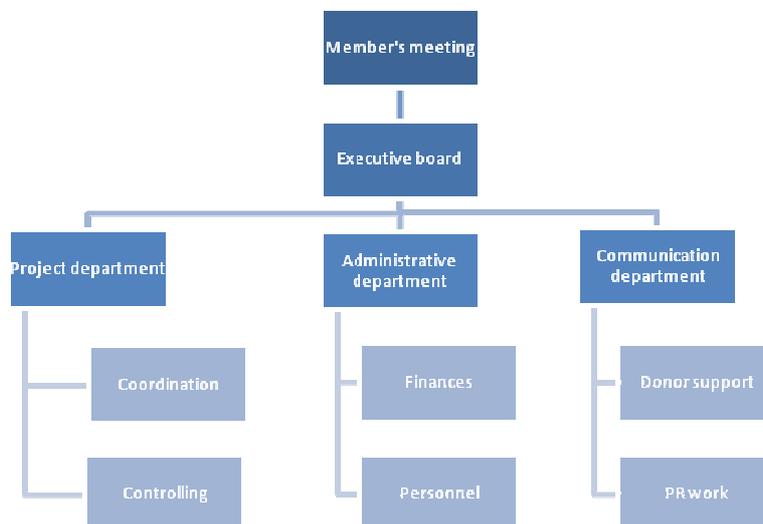
The members of the executive board are elected individually for a term of office of two years.

The executive board operates on an honorary basis. The members can receive an appropriate reimbursement of expenses for services which go beyond the activities of the executive board.

The tasks

- Preparation of guidelines on the use of donations
- Adoption of the annual budget
- Appointment of an independent auditor
- Preparation of the annual report
- Decision on the acceptance of members
- Convening of members' meetings
- Drawing up of the agenda for the ordinary members' meeting
- Control over the execution of resolutions

Organisational chart



Further information

Costs of auditing

The fee for the 2009 annual financial statements amounts to € 18,000.00.

Office

Five employees work in the office, of which two as part time employees. The office in Cologne is responsible both for administration and for project work in the operative regions.

The executive board has entrusted Bernd Göken with management.

Pay structure

Despite the small number of full-time staff, there is a clear regulation of salary group classification.

The remuneration of the employees is guided by responsibility and years of service. 13 monthly salaries are paid.

	from €	to €
Auxiliary staff	1,800.00	2,500.00
Clerks	2,200.00	3,200.00
Advisors	2,600.00	3,700.00
Coordinators	3,000.00	4,200.00
Heads of department	3,400.00	5,000.00
Managers	4,000.00	5,500.00

Control and transparency

An important part of our work is to control the financial expenditure. We wish to show every donor what we do with their donations. Transparency is important to us. All information about where and how the money is spent is provided in our annual report.

Every item of expenditure is checked by our internal control systems. This happens in several stages. In the projects we check those responsible for the monies. Members of the executive board and the project coordinator regularly travel to the projects and during their visit assess the project progress and concept and also the management, i.e. they check the bookkeeping and accounting locally. The accounts are checked and assessed once again in Cologne. This procedure is adopted swiftly so as to ensure constant monitoring of the use of funds.

At the end of the year, the annual financial statements are submitted to an independent auditor who audits and reports on them.

Outlook

Expenses primarily depend on the circumstances and necessities in the individual projects.

In the majority of ongoing projects the cost structure will remain unaltered. In our new projects of Haiti and Pakistan we expect substantial expenditure which cannot be finally estimated in view of the disaster situation.

The financial requirements for the project in Congo have been budgeted for 2010 at around 1 million. The 300-bed hospital is in need of a general overhaul; further buildings must be constructed and equipment bought for the hospital. Medicines and training constitute a further high expense item in cost planning.

The projects in Chechnya, Liberia and the Ivory Coast will be handed over 2010.

Income is expected to rise because the willingness to give donations for Haiti and Pakistan is very high. The forecasts for the economic situation in Germany are improving but a reliable prognosis is not yet possible. However, we place our trust in our faithful donors and will intensify our work to obtain new donations.