

THE GLACIER TRUST
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

THE GLACIER TRUST

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	Mr A Rutherford	
	Mr P Osborne	
	Mr J Merz	
	Dr C Hutton	
	Mr J Forsyth	(Appointed 1 January 2017)
Co-directors	Mr R Allen	
	Dr Morgan Phillips	
Charity number	1124955	
Principal address	74 Treaty Street	
	London	
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Independent examiner	David Owen & Co	
	17 The Market Place	
	Devizes	
	Wiltshire	
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THE GLACIER TRUST

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THE GLACIER TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

The trustees present their report and accounts for the year ended 5 April 2017.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the trust deed, the Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016)

Objectives and activities

The objectives of The Trust continue to reflect the tangible effects of climate change upon subsistence-based rural communities living in the Himalayas and their consequences of drought, flooding, landsliding, pest infestation and crop failure.

The trustees believe that education is the most powerful tool enabling communities to adapt to a wide and sometimes extreme range of variations from normal climatic patterns. While The Glacier Trust is willing to provide a small amount of finance towards infrastructures that will enhance their projects (for example materials to build irrigation channels and polytunnels), its main objectives lie in 'hands on' education to enable communities to find the best means of adaptation to suit the particular needs of the local topography and their communities and cultures. In particular the trustees see cash generating programmes, in a 'for-profit' type of development, as providing resilience to the effects of climate change. By focussing on better use of existing resources, the Trust's programmes are now beginning to lift subsistence-based communities with low levels of food security into relatively prosperous ones.

The Glacier Trust also seeks to enhance Nepali higher education in aspects of climate change, so that Nepalese university staff and postgraduate students are better placed to understand the problems and provide solutions. Here we have decided to focus on two streams of research: (1) developing the widely under-researched Himalayan permafrost and periglacial studies; and (2) producing research on climate change impacts on upland, rural Nepalese communities and the effect of adaptation interventions. This will inform the likely impacts of a warming climate in these upland regions and of the impacts The Glacier Trust's type of projects can have. This research can therefore inform potential future projects of the Trust or of other NGOs working in these areas.

The trustees have paid due regard to guidance issued by the Charity Commission on public benefit in deciding what activities the trust should undertake.

THE GLACIER TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

The Glacier Trust ran three climate change adaptation projects and one higher education programme in 2016/17. Morgan Phillips made his first visit to Nepal in February 2017, visiting project work in Deurali, Nawalparasi and Deusa/Waku, Solukhumbu. In addition, our Nepal based Co-Director, Richard Allen made visits to both Solukhumbu and Nawalparasi to monitor and report on progress.

Earthquake recovery

The start of the 2016/17 reporting year coincided with the anniversary of the two devastating earthquakes that hit Nepal in the spring of 2015. Unsurprisingly, recovery and rebuilding has dominated life for many in Nepal since. Our NGO partners, EcoHimal Nepal and HICODEF as well as colleagues at HELVETAS and Practical Action with whom we maintain close relationships, have been heavily involved in these efforts. Understandably this has delayed some progress on longer term projects, but through careful management has not had a detrimental impact on our climate change adaptation work. TGT is not an emergency relief organisation, but the extreme toll the earthquakes took in Nepal and the Government's limited ability to help all those effected meant we had a duty in 2015/16 to raise funds to support those impacted in our project areas.

During his February 2017 visit, Morgan toured sites where funds raised through the TGT Earthquake relief fund were channelled. Progress in Waku, Solukhumbu is impressive. As well as the reconstruction of houses and schools, young adults have received training in carpentry and other construction techniques. These skills have been put to immediate use, but are skills for life that will enhance the careers of those involved. TGT also funded the reconstruction of three houses and a community centre in the village of Kirtipur in Nawalparasi. Building work on two of three houses was near completion in February 2017, progress on the third has been delayed by a family emergency. The new community centre, part funded by TGT, is complete and in full use.

Deusa Agro Forestry Resource Centre

Through our Nepal based NGO delivery partner, Eco Himal Nepal, we continued our support for the Agro Forestry Resource Centre (AFRC) in the village development committee district of Deusa, Solukhumbu.

Deusa Agroforestry Resource Center (DAFRC) has been recognized as an institutional platform for local community in adoption and application of improved agriculture, livestock and forestry practices. It is considered a local institution for supporting the livelihoods of rural farmers of Deusa Village Development Committee (VDC). DAFRC has been promoted as hub for the sharing seeds, seedlings and knowledge. Farmer to farmer dissemination of agroforestry technologies has spread learnings throughout the local communities of Deusa, Waku and surrounding VDCs as well as districts in eastern Nepal.

Sustainable Tree Cropping

In addition, in Deusa and neighbouring Waku, we supported an outreach programme of education and technical support to enable farmers to adopt new climate change resilient agriculture. This Sustainable Tree Cropping programme is delivered by a full time, TGT funded, EcoHimal project officer based in Deusa. Our project officer collaborates closely with the Deusa AFRC.

A total of 456 local households have been trained and oriented on various sustainable tree cropping techniques and practices. The practice has been promoted through 28 lead farmers (21 male and 7 female). As role models, they have been demonstrating the sustainable tree cropping technologies for other farmers. 42 local farmers have been trained on pest management and disease control. 13 agriculture groups (7 in Deusa and 6 in Waku) for production of cash crops have been formed. In some cases these are groups that have reformed after a post-earthquake hiatus. The members have been trained in landslide prevention, learning how and where to plant crops that bind soils and strengthen vulnerable slopes. Group members have been supplied with seedlings through the Sustainable Tree Cropping programme.

Working with experts from Kathmandu based, Swiss NGO, HELVETAS, EcoHimal Nepal facilitated a three-day coffee farming workshop for 28 local farmers in March 2017. Coffee production has accelerated in Deusa and began spreading to Waku as the 28 farmers share and spread knowledge. We anticipate an increase in coffee production in 2017/18.

THE GLACIER TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

Improved cooking stoves:

Also in partnership with EcoHimal Nepal, we began the pilot phase of a project that aims to install and embed the use of improved cooking stoves in the remote region of Sankhuwasabha. Progress here has been delayed due to the Earthquake recovery process, which exacerbated the challenges already associated with transporting heavy items to this very remote part of Nepal.

Despite these challenges, our partners EcoHimal Nepal successfully carried out the pre-pilot research phase of the project. They identified thirty suitable homes with whom to test the improved cooking stoves. EcoHimal have also completed an extensive research and development process to select the stoves that are most suitable for the particular environmental conditions of the project area.

An inclusive training manual has been developed and local households have been trained on various issues like forest conservation, climate change and potato cultivation. Training and education on the health impacts of indoor air pollution and the environmental impacts of slash and burn agriculture. In total, 460 local households have been trained.

Enhancing Community Capacities for Learning and Adaptation to Climate Change (ECCLA):

In partnership with Nepal based NGO HICODEF, we supported three villages in the Deurali VDC of Nawalparasi in southern Nepal. Here the project work focussed on the initial construction phase of a new water supply system; slope stabilisation to improve landslide resilience and provide a source of fodder for livestock; and a series of farmer field school workshops and Climate Change awareness activities.

The irrigation system was designed in collaboration with HICODEF, local civil engineers and the local population in Durlunga Baseni. We broke ground on the construction work in February 2017, with an expected completion date of April 2017.

The second focus was slope stabilisation. 71 households from two of the project villages were involved in broom grass cultivation. Broom grass is a fast-growing crop and an excellent soil stabiliser. Additionally, its leaves can be harvested periodically to provide fodder for livestock. Using marginal and previously barren land in this way increases the agricultural productivity of the area, while also helping to prevent landslides that can disrupt everyday life and in worst cases, cost lives. Led by HICODEF's TGT funded project officer, farmers collected over 20,000 broom grass seedlings and planted eight hectares of land.

Through a series of farmer field schools and climate change awareness workshops, we enabled farmers in Durlunga Baseni, Sartakun and Tandi to learn and implement new agricultural methods. 62 farmers (42 female, 20 male) attended the workshops. These farmers then organised into nine sub-groups across the three villages. An increase in commercial farming has been observed, with farmers putting their new knowledge and skills to use growing cash crops such as tomato, cauliflower, cabbage and pumpkin. The project is therefore lifting farmers out of subsistence agriculture, but in a climate change aware and ecologically sensitive way.

Higher Education and the Periglacial Environment:

In October 2016, a team of three students and four teaching staff from Kathmandu and Tribhuvan Universities visited the high mountains of Nepal. They were accompanied by TGT volunteers and experts in the Periglacial environment, Dr. Dhananjay Regmi and Prof. Jeff Kargel. Also accompanying the party was photographer Christopher Parsons who documented the field trip as part of his work with campaign group Project Pressure.

Setting off from Lukla, the team trekked through spectacular geography to the Nuptse Glacier, Imja Lake and Mount Chukkung Ri. The trek took a total of 18 days. Each evening our expert tutors lectured on periglacial and permafrost science, while also helping students with their MSc dissertation projects.

THE GLACIER TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

Project activity in 2017-18

During 2017-18 we are continuing our Climate Change Adaptation work in three locations. Projects which will be running throughout the 2017-18 financial year encompass:

- Ensuring project work is better aligned and more coherent to our supporters by amalgamating our Deusa Agro Forestry Resource Centre and Sustainable Tree Cropping programmes into one. Focus here will be on extending the production of Coffee, Macademia, Hazelnuts and other high value and commercially viable crops for the area; the development of six satellite plant nurseries to improve access to AFRC seedling production services and demonstration plots; and upgrades to the AFRC building's including installation of a solar water heater and improvements to accommodation facilities to enhance the centre's potential as a location for training events and tourism. The Sustainable Trees Cropping programme will continue to enable adaptation to the growing impacts of Climate Change in Deusa and Waku. Organic and in some cases biodynamic agriculture is promoted and practiced throughout, with a high priority placed on sustaining biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- In the Siwalik foothills of the Nepalese Himalaya in the Nawalparasi District, we will continue working with local NGO partners HICODEF in three villages. We will complete work on phase one of the water storage and irrigation system in Durlunga Baseni. This project will bring drinking water and enable farmers to irrigate land that has historically been left fallow during the winter dry season. The irrigation system will enable farmers to grow crops all year round, significantly improving their productivity and supporting them to lift themselves out of subsistence agriculture. In addition, we will work with land owners and civil engineers to design a further extension to the irrigation system enabling even more land to be cultivated all year round. To adapt to these changes in the supply of water we will run Farmer Field School education programmes to teach about climate sensitive farming techniques and also provide the materials needed to implement these techniques. Farmers in each project location will be supported by three undergraduate students from local agricultural colleges. These Junior Technical Assistants will also benefit, by gaining valuable practical experience of climate change resilient farming.
- We will continue our improved cooking stove (ICSs) project near the Nepali/Tibetan border in the Sankuwasabha district. Thirty stoves will be installed and monitored to ensure they are performing well in the environment and being successfully adopted by the selected households. The ICSs selected in 2016-17 dramatically reduce respiratory diseases as they replace traditional open hearths. The ICSs have chimneys ensuring that most of the smoke generated escapes the building. These stoves also reduce the pressure on forests for firewood as they use almost 50% less wood, dramatically improving environmental conservation.

In addition to our Climate Change Adaptation work, we will continue to develop our work in the education sector.

- The introduction of nine Junior Technical Assistants to our project work in Nawalparasi will develop the climate change awareness and adaptation skills of the next generation of agriculture professionals in Nepal. We will also begin development of a school and university exchange programme to support the spread of climate change adaptation awareness amongst Nepali and overseas students.

During the year, our two Co-Directors Jamie and Morgan, who have both run the day to day workings of the Trust from the UK, have had invaluable support from Richard Allen, our Nepal-based Co-Director, and the four trustees without whom we could not run this organisation. We would also like to thank our patrons, Chris Bonington and Professor Doug Benn.

As in previous years, all the Trust's core running costs (see note 7 in the accounts) have been met by specific core funding grants.

THE GLACIER TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

Achievements and performance

Financial review

The Trust ended the year with a deficit of £23,852. The Trust's funds as at 5 April 2017 were £31,132 of which £30,932 were unrestricted and £200 were restricted funds.

It is the policy of the trust that unrestricted funds which have not been designated for a specific use should be maintained at a level equivalent to between three and six month's expenditure. The trustees considers that reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a significant drop in funding, they will be able to continue the trust's current activities while consideration is given to ways in which additional funds may be raised. This level of reserves has been maintained throughout the year.

Structure, governance and management

The trust was established by a charitable trust deed on 9th July 2008.

The trustees who served during the year were:

Mr A Rutherford

Mr P Osborne

Mr J Merz

Dr C Hutton

Mr J Forsyth

(Appointed 1 January 2017)

THE GLACIER TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

The trustees have a commonality of interest in The Glacier Trust's (the Trust) work and particular skills which enhance its work. During 2016/17 one is resident in Nepal along with the Nepal-based Co-Director. Our Nepal based trustee stood down on April 6th 2017. Our four current trustees are all resident in the UK. The Trust has one employee paid through specific core funding grants; the trustees and the only other member of staff conduct their roles on an entirely voluntary basis. Other than the one paid member of staff's salary, no one working for The Trust derives any financial benefit from it. The trustees have assessed the major risks to which the Trust is exposed, and are satisfied that systems are in place to mitigate exposure to the major risks.

2016-17 was a transition period for the Trust as it adjusted to the tragic loss of Robin Garton, the trust's founder and director, who died in tragic circumstances on the 25th September 2015.

Jamie Forsyth was appointed Co-Director in 2015/16 and continued in this role for the majority of 2016/17. Jamie has studied to Master's level in Environmental Science and has visited Nepal many times and therefore has a strong affiliation with the country in which we work. In December 2016, Jamie stood down from his role as Co-Director and became a trustee on January 1st 2017.

Replacing Jamie Forsyth in the role of Co-Director is Dr. Morgan Phillips who joined the Trust on December 10th 2016 on a permanent part time contract. Morgan is responsible for the day-to-day running of the Trust including project development and management, communications and fundraising. Dr. Phillips joined The Glacier Trust from Keep Britain Tidy where he held the role of Education Manager for three years. Previously, Morgan has worked for a small Intercultural understanding NGO, Global Footsteps and has a PhD in Education for Sustainable Development. Morgan made his first visit to Nepal and our project work in February 2017.

Richard Allen (Nepal based Co-Director) is a soil scientist, land resource, land use and watershed management specialist, with degrees in soil science and soil conservation, and 44 years' experience on rural development projects in Africa and Asia. For the past 23 years, he has been based in the Himalayas, working on projects in Nepal, Bhutan, India, Pakistan, China and Tibet. Based in Kathmandu since 2007, he completed his most recent long term assignment on the HELVETAS-Nepal Sustainable Soil Management Programme in December 2014 and now works as team leader for the Multi-Stakeholder Forestry Programme in Nepal, whilst also giving time to TGT as a voluntary Co-Director. His advice, enthusiasm and wide range of contacts were instrumental in setting up The Glacier Trust and continue to be of enormous benefit to our work in Nepal - especially since he has had more time available in 2015 to focus on TGT projects and post-earthquake relief works.

Andy Rutherford recently retired as Head of International Partnerships of the UK based development and policy agency One World Action for which Robin Garton raised funds in the past. He has worked with community based organisations in Asia, Africa and Central America over the last 25 years. His career evolved from being a member of a joint UK-India research programme on the social effects of the Green Revolution to working with grassroots and women's organisations across Asia, Africa and Latin America. Currently Andy is establishing what is said to be the UK's first not-for-profit tour company, Fresh Eyes – People to People Travel cic. This is encouraging thoughtful, socially responsible travel and linking solidarity and travel together. His lifetime's knowledge and understanding of the working of development partnerships is invaluable to the trust's work and provides the basis of best practice for the funding support which the Trust offers.

Peter Osborne is a former business colleague of Robin Garton and director of London's West End art gallery Osborne Samuel and a past vice president of the Society of London Art Dealers. He also has wide experience in the Developing World. He provides invaluable advice and back up support to the Co-Directors.

Dr Craig Hutton joined TGT as a trustee in 2015/16. His research, applied research and consultancy focus lies at the intersection between the environment and social implications of environmental/climate change and management for sustainable development. He is therefore very well placed to advise on many aspects of TGT's work. Additionally, Dr. Hutton has developed projects for information management for food security/hazard management and climate change (Libya, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Laos), and flood management and DRM (Pakistan). A number of these projects have been augmented by capacity development.

THE GLACIER TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

Dr Jeurg Merz, a Swiss and British national lived and worked in the Greater Himalayan region for over 20 years. He held a senior post at HELVETAS in Kathmandu for many years. In 2017, Dr Merz took up a new post at HELVETAS Mozambique. In anticipation of his move to Mozambique, Dr Merz informed the Trust that he would be stepping down as Trustee in early 2017/18.

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the trustees to prepare accounts for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the trust and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the trust for that year.

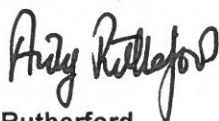
In preparing these accounts, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts; and
- prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping sufficient accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the trust and enable them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Charities Act 2011, the applicable Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations, and the provisions of the trust deed. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the charity and financial information included on the charity's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of accounts may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

The trustees' report was approved by the Board of Trustees.



Mr A Rutherford

Trustee

Dated: 29 January 2018

THE GLACIER TRUST

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE GLACIER TRUST

I report to the trustees on my examination of the accounts of The Glacier Trust (the trust) for the year ended 5 April 2017.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As the trustees of the trust you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act). The charity's trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 ("the Charities Act") and that an independent examination is needed.

I report in respect of my examination of the trust's accounts carried out under section 145 of the 2011 Act. In carrying out my examination I have followed all the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act.

Independent examiner's statement

Your attention is drawn to the fact that the charity has prepared accounts in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) in preference to the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice issued on 1 April 2005 which is referred to in the extant regulations but has now been withdrawn.

I understand that this has been done in order for accounts to provide a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015.

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination giving me cause to believe that in any material respect:

- 1 accounting records were not kept in respect of the trust as required by section 130 of the 2011 Act; or
- 2 the accounts do not accord with those records; or
- 3 the accounts do not comply with the applicable requirements concerning the form and content of accounts set out in the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 other than any requirement that the accounts give a true and fair view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination.

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.



J Pocock FCA CTA
David Owen & Co

17 The Market Place
Devizes
Wiltshire
SN10 1BA

Dated: 29 January 2018

THE GLACIER TRUST

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2017 £	Total 2016 £
<u>Income from:</u>					
Donations, grants and legacies	3	52,767	200	52,967	99,398
Investments	4	17	-	17	70
Total income		<u>52,784</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>52,984</u>	<u>99,468</u>
<u>Expenditure on:</u>					
Charitable activities	5	61,412	15,424	76,836	91,172
Net (outgoing)/incoming resources before transfers		<u>(8,628)</u>	<u>(15,224)</u>	<u>(23,852)</u>	<u>8,296</u>
Gross transfers between funds		<u>(12,140)</u>	<u>12,140</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net (expenditure)/income for the year/ Net movement in funds		<u>(20,768)</u>	<u>(3,084)</u>	<u>(23,852)</u>	<u>8,296</u>
Fund balances at 6 April 2016		<u>51,700</u>	<u>3,284</u>	<u>54,984</u>	<u>46,688</u>
Fund balances at 5 April 2017		<u><u>30,932</u></u>	<u><u>200</u></u>	<u><u>31,132</u></u>	<u><u>54,984</u></u>

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

THE GLACIER TRUST

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 5 APRIL 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	11	246		667	
Cash at bank and in hand		32,645		55,386	
		<u>32,891</u>		<u>56,053</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,759)		(1,069)	
Net current assets			31,132		54,984
Income funds					
Restricted funds	13		200		3,284
Unrestricted funds			30,932		51,700
			<u>31,132</u>		<u>54,984</u>

The accounts were approved by the Trustees on 29 January 2018



Mr A Rutherford
Trustee

THE GLACIER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

The Glacier Trust is a public benefit entity registered with and regulated by the Charity Commission under Charity No. 1124955 and is governed by its Trust Deed.

1.1 Accounting convention

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the trust's charitable deed, the Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016). The trust is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The trust has taken advantage of the provisions in the SORP for charities applying FRS 102 Update Bulletin 1 not to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows.

The accounts have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a true and fair view. This departure has involved following the Statement of Recommended Practice for charities applying FRS 102 rather than the version of the Statement of Recommended Practice which is referred to in the Regulations but which has since been withdrawn.

The accounts are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the trust. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These accounts for the year ended 5 April 2017 are the first accounts of The Glacier Trust prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 6 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

The trustees assess whether the use of going concern is appropriate, ie whether there are any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the charitable company to continue as a going concern. The trustees make this assessment in respect of a period of at least one year from the date of authorisation for issue of the accounts and have concluded that the trust has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and there are no material uncertainties about the trust's ability to continue as a going concern. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the accounts.

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives unless the funds have been designated for other purposes.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors as to how they may be used. The purposes and uses of the restricted funds are set out in the notes to the accounts.

1.4 Incoming resources

Income is recognised when the trust is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received.

THE GLACIER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Cash donations are recognised on receipt. Other donations are recognised once the trust has been notified of the donation, unless performance conditions require deferral of the amount. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation.

1.5 Resources expended

Expenditure is recognised on an accrual basis as a liability is incurred. Expenditure includes any VAT which cannot be fully recovered, and is reported as part of the expenditure to which it relates:

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

Governance costs include those costs associated with meeting the constitutional and statutory requirements of the charity and include accountancy fees.

All costs are allocated between expenditure categories of the SoFA on a basis designed to reflect the use of the resource. Staff costs are allocated on the basis of time spent.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

The trust has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the trust's balance sheet when the trust becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

THE GLACIER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the trust's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.8 Taxation

The Glacier Trust, as a registered charity, obtains exemption from taxation under part 10, ITA 2007 and s.256 TCGA 1992.

1.9 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the trust is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the trust's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Donations, grants and legacies

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2017	Total 2016
	£	£	£	£
Donations and gifts	52,767	200	52,967	99,398
For the year ended 5 April 2016	<u>99,398</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>99,398</u>

Donated Services and Facilities

The charity receives free use of office accommodation from the charity's co-director. This benefit is difficult to quantify accurately. A value of £1,000 per annum has been entered as a reasonable approximation of the cost of facilities received. This has been included as a donation with the equivalent amount recognised as expenditure under the appropriate heading in the Statement of Financial Activities.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

4 Investments

	2017 £	2016 £
Interest receivable	17	70

5 Charitable activities

	2017 £	2016 £
Staff costs	22,339	15,111
Direct charitable travel	1,322	2,628
Higher education programme	15,424	-
	39,085	17,739
Grant funding of activities (see note 6)	32,377	69,112
Share of support costs (see note 7)	3,694	3,331
Share of governance costs (see note 7)	1,680	990
	76,836	91,172
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	61,412	
Restricted funds	15,424	
	76,836	
For the year ended 5 April 2016		
Unrestricted funds		88,545
Restricted funds		2,627
		91,172

6 Grants payable

	2017 £	2016 £
Grants to institutions:		
Eco Himal	22,500	51,293
The Himalayan Community Development Forum	9,877	-
Practical Action Nepal	-	11,457
Helvitas	-	6,362
	32,377	69,112

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

7 Support costs

	Support costs £	Governance costs £	2017 £	2016 £	Basis of allocation
Travel costs	206	-	206	710	
Travel	699	-	699	811	
Sundry	206	-	206	201	
Accommodation	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	
Website and publicity	813	-	813	543	
Fundraising and printing	756	-	756	66	
Postage	14	-	14	-	
Accountancy	-	1,680	1,680	990	Governance
	<u>3,694</u>	<u>1,680</u>	<u>5,374</u>	<u>4,321</u>	
Analysed between Charitable activities	<u>3,694</u>	<u>1,680</u>	<u>5,374</u>	<u>4,321</u>	

Governance costs includes payments to the accountants of £1,680 for independent examination fees (2016-£990).

8 Trustees

Mr J Forsyth (a trustee) received a salary of £18,493, in the period to 31 December 2016, in his role as co-director. On becoming a trustee no further salary was received.

None of the other trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any benefits from the trust during the year.

9 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number employees during the year was:

	2017 Number	2016 Number
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Employment costs	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	<u>22,339</u>	<u>15,111</u>

THE GLACIER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

10 Financial instruments	2017	2016
	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	246	667
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	1,680	990
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
11 Debtors	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	246	667
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016
	£	£
Other taxation and social security	79	79
Accruals and deferred income	1,680	990
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	1,759	1,069
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
13 Restricted funds		

The income funds of the charity include restricted funds comprising the following unexpended balances of donations and grants held on trust for specific purposes:

	Movement in funds				
	Balance at 6 April 2016	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Transfers	Balance at 5 April 2017
	£	£	£	£	£
Education programme	3,284	-	(14,741)	11,457	-
ECCLA programme in Nawalparasi	-	200	-	-	200
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The Education programme provides grants to support fieldwork and primary research.

14 Analysis of net assets between funds	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total
	£	£	£
Fund balances at 5 April 2017 are represented by:			
Current assets/(liabilities)	30,932	200	31,132
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	30,932	200	31,132
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

THE GLACIER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

15 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2017 £	2016 £
Aggregate compensation	22,339	15,111