

**THE GLACIER TRUST**  
**TRUSTEES' REPORT AND UNAUDITED ACCOUNTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2015**

# THE GLACIER TRUST

## LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

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**Trustees**

Mr R Garton  
Mr R Allen  
Mr A Rutherford  
Mr P Osborne  
Mr J Merz

**Charity number**

1124955

**Principal address**

North Wing  
Roundway House  
Devizes  
Wiltshire  
SN10 2EG

**Independent examiner**

David Owen & Co  
17 The Market Place  
Devizes  
Wiltshire  
SN10 1BA

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# THE GLACIER TRUST

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# THE GLACIER TRUST

## TRUSTEES' REPORT

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2015

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The trustees present their report and accounts for the year ended 5 April 2015.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the trust's deed, the Charities Act 2011 and the Statement of Recommended Practice, "Accounting and Reporting by Charities", issued in March 2005.

#### **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 R Garton

Mr R Allen

Mr A Rutherford

Mr P Osborne

Mr J Merz

#### **Trustees**

The trustees have a commonality of interest in The Glacier Trust's (the Trust) work and particular skills which enhance its work. Two are resident in Nepal, three resident in the UK. The Trust has no employees and is run on an entirely voluntary basis by its trustees. 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.

Robin Garton, the Trust's founder and director, has successfully raised funding for this and other charitable partnership development projects. He has studied the impacts of climate change (with particular reference to the cryosphere) at BSc level at Southampton University since when he remains a visitor to the University.

Richard Allen is a soil scientist, land resource, land use and watershed management specialist, with degrees in soil science and soil conservation, and 43 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. 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 for focus on TGT projects and the 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. 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 director.

Dr. Jürg Merz, a Swiss and British national has lived and worked in the Greater Himalayan region for over 20 years. He is now occupies a senior post at *Helvitas* in Kathmandu. Before that he worked for the German based agency, Intergration, providing technical assistance and training, carrying out consulting assignments in emerging markets and developing countries. He has also worked on different projects in Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, India and China as an advisor, hydrologist, erosion specialist, and information and communication specialist. He has a PhD in Natural Science with specialisation on catchment hydrology and an MSc in Geography from University of Bern, Switzerland. His interests are in water, rural development, environmental education, glacial and periglacial landscapes and the mountains in general.

# THE GLACIER TRUST

## TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2015

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Andy Rutherford and Richard Allen were elected to serve as trustees for a further three year term as at July 2014.

#### Objectives

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

The trustees believe that education is the most powerful tool in enabling communities to adapt to a wide and sometimes extreme range of variations from normal climatic patterns. While the trust is willing to provide small amount of finance towards infrastructures that will enhance their projects, its main objectives lies in 'hands on' education to enable communities to find the best means of adaptation to suit the particular needs of the local topography and ethnicity. In particular the trustees see cash generating programmes 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 Trust also seeks to enhance Nepali higher education in aspects of climate change, so that postgraduates are better placed to understand the problems and provide solutions. Here we have decided to focus on developing permafrost and periglacial studies.

#### Activities

The Trust is currently running four climate change adaptation projects, all of which were visited in the year. The education programme was given a special boost by the International Glaciological Society conference in Kathmandu at the beginning of March.

However this report is written at the end of June, two months into the aftermath of a series of devastating earthquakes that hit Nepal from 25 April 2015. The Trust is not an emergency relief organisation but because the Nepali Government is focusing international aid only on the most affected districts, we have an obligation to the communities we support, who are deeply affected yet are unlikely to get any outside aid. Our NGO partners are more than capable of translating money into practical and much needed relief. At time of writing we have raised over £50,000 for earthquake relief. This has come almost entirely from private donors and has enabled us to provide support in the three districts where we work. The bulk of these funds are being sent to Solu Khumbu, and in particular the village of Waku, a landslide prone area, where 849 houses have been damaged or destroyed. Here relief is being undertaken by our partner, Eco Himal Nepal. Our donors' money is being concentrated on materials such as corrugated iron roofing as tarpaulins are unlikely to last the monsoon. This resource can then be used for rebuilding houses. We still need another £50,000 for relief work in this village alone.

The Trust also consulted widely as to how to build more shock resistant houses from locally available materials for the future. Advice was collated and posted on our website and is being used by the organisations we work with, and we hope others. There are easily achieved structural elements that improve house resilience to earthquakes which have the added benefit of improving their ventilation.

During the year, I conducted two trips to Nepal both to research new projects and to check on progress of existing ones. The first, between the end of March and May 2014, ran for six weeks. The second, from March into April 2015, was a little shorter.

The first (2014) started with a trip to Western Nepal under the aegis of Practical Action, to view future projects. I have already written about this depressing experience in our Christmas 2014 newsletter, which is available on our website. Here I only will refer to the continuing corruption that allows wholesale destruction of magnificent mature *sal* forest and a culture of aid-agency dependency that results from the way in which the United Nations 'food for work' programme is managed, that will ensure poverty for generations to come. We decided that despite the evident need, these were not villages where our donors' money had any chance of changing lives.

# THE GLACIER TRUST

## TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2015

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This trip continued with an extended visit up to the Tibetan border in Sankuwa Sabha district lasting just under two weeks. This important and incredibly beautiful buffer zone to the east of the Makalu Baran National Park is neglected from any development perspective, with the consequence that forest and wildlife are being destroyed at an alarming rate. Slash and burn agriculture still predominates, together with an erosion-enhancing form of potato growing. Tackling this problem by means of building alternative routes to prosperity is going to be a very challenging and extensive programme, but one to which we are committed. We have a developed proposal on our website and are trying to raise £25,000 towards the first phase of this project.

The third area visited on this trip was in Solu Khumbu, the VDC of Waku. This neighbours Deusa, where work on the Agro-forestry Resource Centre has started. Some landsliding in Waku is structural and will be impossible to mitigate. But it should be possible to mitigate other aspects of the problem by relatively cost-effective means. This will include teaching the villagers to respect forest, particularly at the head of a landslide area. Incentives are going to be needed to promote slope stability by use of plants such as giant bamboo (also useful for building), income generating fruit trees and other plants such as broomgrass can play an important role. The challenge here is to link an understanding of the landslide process to opportunities for planting and conservation for commercial gain.

An overview of our current projects:

Nawalparasi district: We now have two projects in the Himalayan foothills, the Siwaliks. These are a geologically new and form a fragile environment. Entrenched attitudes mean that soil and livestock management is usually poor and existing resources are not being used sustainably. Teaching communities how to improve crop yields and develop goods for market is no easy task, but the extraordinary leap in prosperity resulting from our programme in the neighbouring village area of Bhandare has given impetus to the community.

The Dhabaha village project is now in its second phase and is being implemented by Practical Action in Nepal via a local NGO, HICODEF, at a budget of about £13,000.

The Kirtipur village project (budget £14,000) is being implemented by NGO Sahamati, also under the supervision of Practical Action.

Like all development projects these have difficulties. The villages are now connected by road to urban markets but uptake of this opportunity has been quite slow. It is important to understand that villagers are, of necessity, conservative in their approach to innovation and all too aware of the pitfalls of NGOs offering them a panacea in the form of new markets, only to be disappointed either by failures of production or market, and that the last state can be worse than the first. So they will only set aside very small amounts of land (which is in any case at a premium) for experiment and, if all goes well, tread slowly out from there.

Rice planting provided an amusing example. In a training programme, it had been demonstrated that planting out rice in smaller clumps, spaced further apart, improves yields. Politely they concurred. However when the trainer came back a few days later, the rice seedlings had been replanted in the old way, in thicker clumps closer together. So a comparison plot had to be found and was duly planted in the 'new way'. At the rice harvest the 'new way' yield was approximately double the rest, to much laughter and disbelief.

There are a number of issues to face. In some cases landholdings are so small that growing for the market is hardly worthwhile, if prices happen to be low. Heavy or unseasonable rainfall can destroy crops or bring on fungus. In some areas, soil lacks nutrition and growing additional crops for markets will further reduce its capacity. Buffalo manure is needed, but some households are reluctant to have more buffalo. A programme of cattle shed building has been started, to collect valuable urine and dung, but not all these have been well thought out or correctly built.

Development will always be a slow and painstaking business. In Nepal it particularly needs to be on a small scale and there should always be provision in the budget for further monitoring. The difference between ourselves and some larger organisations is that we have the time and patience to see these inevitable problems resolved. There are solutions to these problems, for example by growing off season vegetables. But this requires the input of additional training in the use of poly tunnels and pest management. We are therefore now on the point of initiating a programme to combine the three VDCs of Bhanare, Dhababa and Kirtipur into an off season vegetable growing cooperative which will build on the assets and training they have and with luck start generating the cash that will lift them from subsistence to relative prosperity and food security.

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# THE GLACIER TRUST

## TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2015

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As a result of our initiative, Forest rights have been registered for Bhandare and Dhabaha, which gives these villages effective ownership of 287ha of the Nawadurga Community Forest. Forest access is a key element of Himalayan agriculture. Not only does it provide fuelwood, but also fodder for cattle, which in turn provide essential nutrients for the soil. Our trustee, Richard Allen, has been incredibly helpful, volunteering time for soil analysis and recommendation.

In Ramechhap and Sindhupalchowk districts we are working with the INGO Helvitas and the local NGO the Centre for Energy and Environment Nepal (CEEN) in a programme to introduce model farming methods and use of organic pesticides. This programme involved the training of lead farmers to motivate the community to start growing organic vegetables for market, using only natural fertiliser and pesticides. Communities have to find what works best for them and for their markets, so a series of trial plots have been set up with varying degrees of pesticide and fertiliser input together with a control plot. They are experimenting with different crops, carefully recording their results. In some villages we visited land was at a premium, meaning that half the produce had to go to the landowner. In other villages water was at a premium. Yet more complications arose from lack of demand for unshapely organic vegetables in some markets, accustomed to perfectly formed non-organic produce. The latter problem has been resolved elsewhere by use of information about the importance of organic produce, which we believe will be effective in our case also. Rainwater harvesting can go a long way to solving the water problem. But land is extremely expensive in relative terms and may continue to limit organic production in farmland closer to the towns, unless adopted on a wider scale. That may be happen given the cost/benefit ratios that organic vegetable production can provide.

In Solu Khumbu, Deusa VDC, our fourth project, the building of the Agro-Forestry Resource Centre has been completed and its first students have started to attend. Thanks to its excellent design, not to mention some luck, this substantial building suffered only minor damage in the earthquakes. The building is designed within an environment to teach methods of developing and selling non timber forest products. The Nepali terraced field farming system requires about 5 ha of forest to each ha of terrace. The forest resource is often under exploited and the understory can be used to grow useful and lucrative herbs, giving a new, valuable income stream to the villages. The education programme is ambitious and includes everything from water conservation and animal husbandry to use of computers and understanding and gaining market access. The concept of the centre is that it should become self sustaining and it was recently visited by our trustee, Richard Allen who was able to make useful recommendations in achieving this objective.

Finally, an update on our Higher Education programme: I mentioned in last year's report that we had now changed the focus of our higher education programme towards permafrost and periglacial studies in Nepal. Mountain permafrost is a somewhat neglected subject generally certainly and not taught at any Nepali University. It is a crucial subject for a country where about 20% of the landmass is permanently frozen. Permafrost retreat is altering the rates of geomorphologic processes at around 5000m and above, but remains unqualified. Finding a way to get it into university curricula will be problematic for the foreseeable future. However elements of permafrost and periglacial study can be included in other modules. In July 2014 our intern, Jamie Forsyth, organised the teaching a summer school, lasting a week in October at Tribhuvan University in Kathmandu for 10 Nepali students. This was set up by Dr. Moti Rijal from Tribhuvan University with the very considerable support of Dr. Steve Gurney from the University of Reading and Dr Dorothea Stumm of ICIMOD. One of the Nepali students to whom we had previously given a study grant had since been working at ICIMOD and was able to deliver lectures. We were very ably assisted in teaching by two UK postgrads, Kate Wolstenholme and Alex Clayton. Setting up any such new project in a developing country, where communication can be difficult at the best of times, is a process that continually evolves, changes and suffers setbacks. We underestimated the extent to which they would find this shifting scenario challenging and, as a result, we decided to stay a proposed field trip. However what they achieved in the classroom was by any standards remarkable and can only have been achieved through hard work, planning and attention to detail. We were able build on the success of the summer school in March this year, by giving the best five students, together with their tutor, Dr. Rijal, access to the International Glaciological Society Kathmandu conference organised by ICIMOD.

This not only gave them access to many important scientists and developments in Himalayan glaciology, but an insight into how permafrost studies may develop under ICIMOD's aegis in future. A further summer school is planned for this October.

# THE GLACIER TRUST

## TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2015**

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During the year, I have had the enormously valuable support of my four co-trustees without which I could not run this organisation. Since the turn of the year we have had additional support from Richard Allen, whose long contract with Helvetas has now finished and this has proved particularly valuable in assessing how to place disaster relief funds. I would also like to thank our patrons, Chris Bonington and Doug Benn. David Hempleman-Adams has allowed us to use his name in support of ongoing local appeals, which we hope will bring benefit this autumn. We are hoping to find the funding that will enable Jamie Forsyth to start full time with us in November, which may mean that I will be able to stay abreast of my workload for the first time in eight years.

As in previous years, all the Trust's non governance running costs (see notes 5 & 7 in the accounts) together with a large proportion of the director's travel costs have been met by a founder's core funding grant.

### **Reserves policy**

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 consider 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.

### **Public Benefit**

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

### **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:

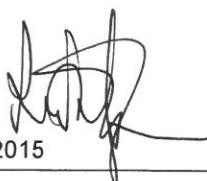
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed 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 Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 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.

On behalf of the board of trustees

**Mr R Garton**  
Trustee

Dated: 21 July 2015





# THE GLACIER TRUST

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

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I report on the accounts of the trust for the year ended 5 April 2015, which are set out on pages 7 to 13.

### **Respective responsibilities of trustees and examiner**

The charity's trustees are responsible for the preparation of the accounts. The charity's trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year under section 144(2) of the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act) and that an independent examination is needed.

It is my responsibility to:

- (i) examine the accounts under section 145 of the 2011 Act;
- (ii) to follow the procedures laid down in the general Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act; and
- (iii) to state whether particular matters have come to my attention.


### **Basis of independent examiner's report**

My examination was carried out in accordance with the general Directions given by the Charity Commission. An examination includes a review of the accounting records kept by the charity and a comparison of the accounts presented with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the accounts, and seeking explanations from you as trustees concerning any such matters. The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit and consequently no opinion is given as to whether the accounts present a 'true and fair view' and the report is limited to those matters set out in the statement below.

### **Independent examiner's statement**

In connection with my examination, no matter has come to my attention:

- (a) which gives me reasonable cause to believe that in any material respect the requirements:
  - (i) to keep accounting records in accordance with section 130 of the 2011 Act; and
  - (ii) to prepare accounts which accord with the accounting records and comply with the accounting requirements of the 2011 Act;have not been met; or
- (b) to which, in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.



Julian Pocock ACA  
David Owen & Co

Chartered Accountants

17 The Market Place  
Devizes  
Wiltshire  
SN10 1BA

Dated: 27 July 2015

# THE GLACIER TRUST

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2015

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2015 £	Total 2014 £
<b><u>Incoming resources from generated funds</u></b>					
Donations, grants and legacies	2	33,630	-	33,630	49,567
Investment income	3	97	-	97	230
<b>Total incoming resources</b>		<b>33,727</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,727</b>	<b>49,797</b>
<b><u>Resources expended</u></b>					
<b>Costs of generating funds</b>					
Costs of generating donations and legacies	4	1,499	-	1,499	2,756
<b>Net incoming resources available</b>		<b>32,228</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32,228</b>	<b>47,041</b>
<b>Charitable activities</b>					
Direct and support costs for charitable activities		21,812	4,318	26,130	41,545
Governance costs		960	-	960	930
<b>Total resources expended</b>		<b>24,271</b>	<b>4,318</b>	<b>28,589</b>	<b>45,231</b>
<b>Net income/(expenditure) for the year/ Net movement in funds</b>		<b>9,456</b>	<b>(4,318)</b>	<b>5,138</b>	<b>4,566</b>
Fund balances at 6 April 2014		31,322	10,228	41,550	36,984
<b>Fund balances at 5 April 2015</b>		<b>40,778</b>	<b>5,910</b>	<b>46,688</b>	<b>41,550</b>

# THE GLACIER TRUST

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 5 APRIL 2015

	Notes	2015 £	£	2014 £	£
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	12	1,063		75	
Cash at bank and in hand		47,856		42,405	
		<u>48,919</u>		<u>42,480</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	13	(2,231)		(930)	
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>46,688</u>		<u>41,550</u>
<b>Income funds</b>					
Restricted funds	14		5,910		10,228
Unrestricted funds			<u>40,778</u>		<u>31,322</u>
			<u>46,688</u>		<u>41,550</u>

The accounts were approved by the Trustees on 21 July 2015

 28.7.15

Mr P Osborne  
Trustee

# THE GLACIER TRUST

## NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2015**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **1.1 Basis of preparation**

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, the Statement of Recommended Practice, "Accounting and Reporting by Charities", issued in March 2005 and the Charities Act 2011.

#### **1.2 Incoming resources**

All income resources are included in the statement of financial activities when the charity is entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy. The following specific policies are applied to particular categories of income:

Voluntary income is received by way of grants, donations and gifts and is included in full in the Statement of Financial Activities when receivable. Grants, where entitlement is not conditional on the delivery of a specific performance by the charity, are recognised when the charity becomes unconditionally entitled to the grant.

Donated services and facilities are included at the value to the charity where this can be quantified. The value of services provided by volunteers has not been included in these accounts.

Investment income is included when receivable.

Incoming resources from grants, where related to performance and specific deliverables, are accounted for as the charity earns the right to consideration by its performance.

#### **1.3 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.

#### **1.4 Accumulated funds**

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.

# THE GLACIER TRUST

## NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2015

#### 2 Donations, grants and legacies

	2015 £	2014 £
Donations and gifts	<b>33,630</b>	49,567

#### Donated Services and Facilities

The charity receives free use of office accommodation from the charity's founder. 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.

#### 3 Investment income

	2015 £	2014 £
Interest receivable	<b>97</b>	230

#### 4 Total resources expended

	Staff costs £	Other costs £	Grant funding £	Total 2015 £	Total 2014 £
<b>Costs of generating funds</b>					
Costs of generating donations and legacies	-	<b>1,499</b>	-	<b>1,499</b>	2,756
<b>Charitable activities</b>					
<u>Direct and support costs for charitable activities</u>					
Activities undertaken directly	4,058	8,461	-	12,519	7,080
Grant funding of activities	-	-	12,153	12,153	33,226
Support costs	-	1,458	-	1,458	1,239
Total	<b>4,058</b>	<b>9,919</b>	<b>12,153</b>	<b>26,130</b>	41,545
<b>Governance costs</b>	-	<b>960</b>	-	<b>960</b>	930
	<b>4,058</b>	<b>12,378</b>	<b>12,153</b>	<b>28,589</b>	45,231

Governance costs includes payments to the accountants of £960 for independent examination fees (2014:£930).

# THE GLACIER TRUST

## NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2015

### 5 Costs of generating donations and legacies

	2015 £	2014 £
Other costs comprise:		
Website and publicity	240	541
Fundraising and printing	1,117	2,093
Postage	142	122
	<u>1,499</u>	<u>2,756</u>

### 6 Activities undertaken directly

	2015 £	2014 £
Other costs relating to Direct and support costs for charitable activities comprise:		
Direct charitable travel	2,768	1,163
Project costs - unrestricted	1,375	-
Project costs - restricted	4,318	5,917
	<u>8,461</u>	<u>7,080</u>

### 7 Grants payable

	Total 2015 £	Total 2014 £
Grants to institutions (1 grant):		
Practical Action Nepal	12,153	
Helvitas	-	15,420
Eco Himal	-	17,806
	<u>12,153</u>	<u>33,226</u>

### 8 Support costs

	2015 £	2014 £
Travel costs	215	646
Sundry expenses	42	419
Insurance	201	174
Office accommodation	1,000	-
	<u>1,458</u>	<u>1,239</u>



# THE GLACIER TRUST

## NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2015

#### 9 Governance costs

	2015 £	2014 £
Other governance costs comprise:		
Accountancy fees	960	930
	<u>960</u>	<u>930</u>

#### 10 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration during the year, but one of the trustees was reimbursed a total of £2,982 for travel expenses incurred (2014: one of the trustees was reimbursed a total of £3,511). One of the trustees received an advance of £609 (2014: £640) to cover student scholarship costs.

#### 11 Employees

##### Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2015 Number	2014 Number
Direct charitable	0.19	-

##### Employment costs

	2015 £	2014 £
Wages and salaries	3,807	-
Social security costs	251	-
	<u>4,058</u>	<u>-</u>

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was £60,000 or more.

#### 12 Debtors

	2015 £	2014 £
Other debtors	1,063	75

# THE GLACIER TRUST

## NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2015

<b>13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Accruals	<b>2,231</b>	930
	<u><u>2,231</u></u>	<u><u>930</u></u>

#### 14 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:

	<b>Balance at 6 April 2014</b>	<b>Movement in funds</b>		<b>Balance at 5 April 2015</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>Incoming resources</b>	<b>Resources expended</b>	<b>£</b>
Education programme	10,228	-	(4,318)	<b>5,910</b>
	<u>10,228</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,318)</u>	<u><b>5,910</b></u>

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

#### 15 Analysis of net assets between funds

	<b>Unrestricted funds</b>	<b>Restricted funds</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Fund balances at 5 April 2015 are represented by:			
Current assets	43,009	5,910	<b>48,919</b>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(2,231)	-	<b>(2,231)</b>
	<u>40,778</u>	<u>5,910</u>	<u><b>46,688</b></u>

#### 16 Commitments

The charity has agreed to make the following grant payments in the next financial year, once the grant conditions have been satisfied:

Eco Himal Nepal - £6,293;  
Practical Action Nepal - £6,747.