The Brazzaville Foundation

England & Wales · Charity number 1160693

Details

Other names	THE BRAZZAVILLE FOUNDATION FOR PEACE AND CONSERVATION
Status	Registered
Legal form	Charitable company
Company number	09176062
Registered	2015-02-27
Register	View on the Charity Commission register

Contact

Address	36 - 37 Vintage House Albert Embankment London SE1 7TL
Phone	+447943287217
Email	contact@brazzavillefoundation.org
Website	www.brazzavillefoundation.org/

Activities

Objects: THE CHARITY'S OBJECTS ARE RESTRICTED SPECIFICALLY TO THE FOLLOWING:1) THE PROMOTION OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND RECONCILIATION FOR THE PUBLIC BENEFIT WITH A VIEW TO RELIEVING SUFFERING AND POVERTY AND PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS AND RELIGIOUS AND RACIAL HARMONY BY MEDIATING WITH PARTIES TO THE CONFLICT AND OTHERS TOGETHER TO DISCUSS POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS; AND2) THE SAVING OF LIVES, THE ADVANCEMENT OF HEALTH, THE RELIEF OF NEED, AND THE PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION FOR THE PUBLIC BENEFIT OF THE PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT INCLUDING LANDSCAPES, FLORA AND FAUNA AND THE FURTHERANCE OF OTHER PURPOSES RECOGNISED AS CHARITABLE UNDER ENGLISH LAW, IN PARTICULAR (BUT WITHOUT LIMITATION) IN AREAS AFFECTED BY CONFLICT AROUND THE WORLD, PROVIDED THAT ALL ACTIVITIES SHALL MAINTAIN OR ENHANCE THE CHARITY'S COMMITMENT TO REMAINING INDEPENDENT AND IMPARTIAL.

Activities: The charity fosters peace and stability through dialogue and understanding. It aims to relieve suffering and poverty, promote human rights and religious and racial harmony by mediating with the parties engaged in conflict and with other appropriate parties to discuss appropriate solutions.

Downloaded from opencharities.uk/ew/1160693

Classification

- **How:** Provides Services, Provides Advocacy/advice/information
- **What:** The Advancement Of Health Or Saving Of Lives, Environment/conservation/heritage, Human Rights/religious Or Racial Harmony/equality Or Diversity, Other Charitable Purposes
- **Who:** The General Public/mankind

Geography

- Congo
- Congo (Democratic Republic)
- France
- Ghana
- Guinea-bissau
- Libya
- Niger
- Senegal
- Switzerland
- The Gambia
- Togo
- Uganda
- Throughout England And Wales

Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2024-12-31	£655,675	£455,355	£222,645	1
2023-12-31	£457,224	£585,070	-	-
2022-12-31	£778,584	£592,954	£150,171	3
2021-12-31	£505,141	£745,967	£-35,459	5
2020-12-31	£503,031	£561,956	£205,367	4

Downloaded from opencharities.uk/ew/1160693

Trustees

Name	Role	Appointed
JEAN-YVES OLLIVIER	Chair	2014-10-10
Kishore K Sakhrani		2020-09-15
Martine Chayrigues		2020-09-15
Olivier Abel Jerome Marie Joseph Armand		2023-10-04
Philippe Pierre Marie Jonnart		2023-04-27
Prof Francois Olivier Tron		2023-10-04

Downloaded from opencharities.uk/ew/1160693

The Brazzaville Foundation

England & Wales - Charity number 1160693

Accounts

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 09176062
CHARITY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 1160693

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Financial Statements

31 December 2024

HICKS AND COMPANY
Chartered accountants & statutory auditor
Vaughan Chambers
Vaughan Road
Harpenden
Hertfordshire
AL5 4EE

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2024

	Page
Trustees' annual report (incorporating the director's report)	1
Independent auditor's report to the members	14
Statement of financial activities (including income and expenditure account)	20
Statement of financial position	21
Statement of cash flows	22
Notes to the financial statements	23

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Trustees' Annual Report (Incorporating the Director's Report)

Year ended 31 December 2024

The trustees, who are also the directors for the purposes of company law, present their report and the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Reference and administrative details

Registered charity name	The Brazzaville Foundation
Charity registration number	1160693
Company registration number	09176062
Principal office	36/37 Vintage House Albert Embankment London SE1 7TL
Registered office	36/37 Vintage House Albert Embankment London SE1 7TL
The trustees	
	Mr Jean-Yves Ollivier Mr Kishore Sakhrani Mrs Martine Chayrigues Mr Philippe Jonnart Mr Olivier Armand Prof. Francois Tron
Auditor	Hicks and Company Chartered accountants & statutory auditor Vaughan Chambers Vaughan Road Harpenden Hertfordshire AL5 4EE
Bankers	International Business Bank Togo 169 Boulevard du 13 Janvier BP 363 Lome Republic of Togo M2 3AZ Metro Bank PLC One Southampton Row London WC1B 5HA
Solicitors	Bates Wells Braithwaite 10 Queen Street Place London EC4R 1BE

Structure, governance and management

The Foundation is an independent, non-profit organisation based in London. It takes its name and inspiration from the Brazzaville Protocol, signed in 1988 in the Congolese capital. A key moment in the history of modern Africa, this was an example of negotiations led by Africans themselves, leading to the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Southern Africa. They paved the way for Nelson Mandela's release, Namibia's independence, and the end of Apartheid.

This annual report covers the year from 1 January to 31 December 2024.

Legal Objects

The Foundation was formed as a Company limited by Guarantee incorporated on 14 August 2014 with company number 9176062. The Company was registered as a charity with the Charity Commission on 27 February 2015 with charity number 1160693. The name of the Foundation was changed from the Brazzaville Foundation for Peace and Conservation to The Brazzaville Foundation by a Special Resolution dated 22 November 2018. The Articles of Association, as amended by Special Resolutions dated 18 February 2015 and 22 22 November 2018, define the company as being restricted specifically to:

- " the promotion of national and international conflict resolution and reconciliation for the public benefit with a view to relieving suffering and poverty and promoting human rights and religious and racial harmony by mediating with parties to the conflict and others together to discuss possible solutions;

- " the saving of lives, the advancement of health, the relief of need, and the preservation and conservation for the public benefit of the physical and natural environment including landscapes, flora and fauna and the furtherance of other purposes recognised as charitable under English law, in particular (but without limitation) in areas affected by conflict around the world, and

provided that all activities shall be balanced and shall maintain or enhance the charity's commitment to remaining independent and impartial.

Structure, governance and management *(continued)*

Royal Patron

From the commencement, HRH Prince Michael of Kent has been the patron of the Foundation and has devoted considerable time to its activities.

Trustees, Governance and Administration

The Articles of Association provide that there should be at least three Trustees who shall serve for a renewable term of three years. The Trustees, who are also directors of the company, are not remunerated for their trusteeship and details of Trustee expenses and any related party transactions are disclosed in the notes to the accounts.

The Board of Trustees' main role is to ensure that the Foundation's vision and mission are properly fulfilled through the establishment of appropriate long-term and annual strategic plans and the proper implementation of these strategic plans. It is chaired by Mr Jean-Yves Ollivier, who has been engaged in conflict resolution in Africa for more than thirty-five years and supported by an experienced international Advisory Board. The other trustees are Mrs Martine Chayrigues (France), Mr Kishore Sakhrani (Hong Kong), Mr Philippe Jonnart also Treasurer (Switzerland), Mr Olivier Armand (Belgium) and Prof François Tron (France).

Administering the day-to-day operation of the charity and its staff is Mr Foulo Basse who holds the position of Chief Executive.

The Foundation is committed to maintaining the highest standards of integrity and ethical behaviour in all its activities. All those working for the Foundation or associated with it are expected to uphold those standards.

Structure, governance and management *(continued)*

Advisory Board

The Foundation has established a board of advisors made up of distinguished individuals whose experience and expertise in different fields enable them to give guidance to the Foundation and assist it in its work. The Advisory Board members play no role in the governance of the charity nor in its administration.

The Advisory Board members are:

- ✓ Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, former President of Nigeria.
- ✓ Hon. Kgalema Motlanthe, former President of South Africa;
- ✓ Dr Joyce Banda, former President of Malawi;
- ✓ Hon. Kabine Komara, former Prime Minister of Guinea;
- ✓ Hon. Amama Mbabazi, former Prime Minister of Uganda;
- ✓ Dr Nakedi Mathews Phosa, a leading member and former Treasurer General of the ANC in South Africa;
- ✓ Pär Stenbäck, former Secretary General of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies;
- ✓ Jan Kohout, former Foreign Minister of the Czech Republic;
- ✓ Jean-Louis Bruguière, former French counter-terrorist judge;
- ✓ Ilmas Futehally, Executive Director of the Strategic Foresight Group;
- ✓ HSH Prince Philipp of Liechtenstein, Chairman of the LGT Group
- ✓ Dr Sundeep Waslekar, President of the Strategic Foresight Group.

2024 Appointment of Advisory Board members:

- ✓ Dr Zinhle Mandela-Dlamini, Director of Newshelf 1186 and Newshelf 1198, South Africa
- ✓ Prof Moustafa Mijiyawa, former Minister of Health, Togo
- ✓ Najib Gouiaa, Chief Executive Officer at MediaCity, Mauritius
- ✓ Alessandra Morelli, Former delegate of the United Nations Refugee Agency

Tribute to Essy Amara:

The Brazzaville Foundation and its Founding Chairman, Jean-Yves Ollivier, had learned with deep sadness of the passing of His Excellency Ambassador Essy Amara, which occurred on 8 April 2025 in Abidjan. Amara Essy, Amara Essy, former Secretary General of the OAU, had done the Brazzaville Foundation the honour of serving on its Advisory Board. His voice—measured, principled, and deeply humanistic—greatly enriched our thinking. His unwavering commitment to peacebuilding and conflict resolution, both on the African continent and internationally, remained a constant source of inspiration to all who had the privilege of working with him. He also honoured us with his presence at the Lomé Summit on the fight against fake medicines in 2020.

Structure, governance and management *(continued)*

Risk Management

The Trustees have a risk management strategy which includes annual review of the risks to which the charity is exposed, and the establishment and implementation of systems and procedures designed to mitigate the impact on the charity of the risks identified. Key elements of the strategy include:

- The implementation of procedures for the authorisation of all financial transactions and the incurring of financial obligations.
- The setting of a reserves policy and its regular review by the Trustees.
- The agreement of an annual budget which is regularly reviewed.
- The regular monitoring of geostrategic and geopolitics risks related to operating in African countries and the consideration of the impact of the media and the effect on the Foundation's reputation.

The Foundation endeavours to constantly improve its financial, budgetary and accounting management tools.

Objectives and activities

Mission Statement

The Brazzaville Foundation promotes and supports African initiatives. Its vision for the future is to enable African leadership in all sectors in which it can be exercised (public, private, civil society), with a view to contributing to African solutions to the challenges facing the continent. The Foundation supports leaders (opinion and decision-makers, influencers, groups or individuals) who share its vision and mission. The work programmes are designed to support the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Brazzaville Foundation aims to find African solutions to the major challenges of the continent and give them a long-lasting impact in the following areas of work:

- Peace - facilitating the intra-Libyan dialogue and resolving international conflicts.
- Environment - preserving the planet's second lung, the Congo basin.
- Health - fostering access to quality medicines and fighting against medicines that kill and
- Foresight - building a new approach to democratic governance and supporting young African talent.

The Trustees have paid due regard to the Public Benefit guidance issued by the Charity Commission in deciding what activities to undertake.

Programme of work for the year 2024

Since its creation, the Brazzaville Foundation has contributed to the design, promotion and support of African solutions to the major challenges facing Africa in the areas of peace, environment and health.

Throughout the year ended 31 December 2024, the Foundation has worked on a wide range of issues and launched several major initiatives:

The Marrakech Meetings: Europe-Africa Dialogue

The Brazzaville Foundation launched The Marrakech Meetings, a high-level forum aimed at redefining Africa–West relations through open and constructive dialogue. Bringing together policymakers, diplomats, academics, and business leaders, the event focused on rebuilding trust and fostering a fairer, more balanced partnership. Opened by H.R.H. Prince Michael of Kent, Royal Patron of the Foundation, and featuring a keynote address by H.E. Macky Sall, former President of Senegal, the discussions highlighted growing misunderstandings, the need for a renewed multilateral approach, and the importance of reinforcing African leadership in global governance. Participants emphasized the urgency of strengthening cultural and economic cooperation while identifying actionable steps to reshape Africa–West relations. The success of this first edition confirmed the demand for The Marrakech Meetings to become a recurring platform, reinforcing the Foundation's role as a key convener in international diplomacy.

Working Meetings on Falsified and Substandard Medical Products (FSMPs) – Togo

In Lomé, the Brazzaville Foundation's delegation led by the Founding Chairman, Jean-Yves Ollivier held and composed by Prof François Tron, Trustee and Foulo Basse, Chief Executive, had strategic meetings with Togolese authorities, including H.E. President Faure Gnassingbé, the Prime Minister Victoire Sidémého Tomégah-Dogbé, the minister of Health Moustafa Mijiyawa, to support the national implementation of the Lomé Initiative. These exchanges assessed the legislative framework and reinforced high-level political commitment to combating falsified medicines. The Foundation's role as a facilitator helped deepen bilateral cooperation in public health governance.

Interview on Telesud: Falsified Medicines and Africa–West Relations

In an exclusive interview called *L'Entretien du Jour* with journalist Adile Farquane on Telesud, Foulo Basse, Chief Executive of the Brazzaville Foundation, addressed two pressing issues: the fight against substandard and falsified medical products (SFMPs) in Africa and the evolving dynamics of Africa–West relations. Highlighting the Foundation's commitment to health security, he reiterated the urgent need for stronger international cooperation and regulatory enforcement under the Lomé Initiative, positioning it as a key framework for addressing the crisis. The discussion also touched on growing geopolitical tensions and the necessity for a more balanced, inclusive and respectful partnership between Africa and Western nations. This interview showcased the Foundation's role as a thought leader in both public health governance, advocacy and civil society diplomacy.

International Pharmaceutical Forum – Lomé: Panel on the fight against the SFMPs

The Brazzaville Foundation took part in this regional forum on Africa's pharmaceutical general issues and also sovereignty. The Foundation held then a specific panel on the fight against the SFMPs. The Chief Executive presented progress on the Lomé Initiative and emphasized the urgency of combating substandard and falsified medical products. The Foundation showcased its work on advocacy in the regional health system.

1st Technical Committee on Togo's National Plan Against Substandard and Falsified Products (SFMPs) – Kpalimé – Togo

Co-organised with the Togolese interministerial committee, this Committee of Technical Experts session aimed to improve the national strategy against falsified medicines. The Foundation facilitated expert input and ensured alignment with international best practices, strengthening its advisory function. In two working days, it brought together around twenty experts from WHO, ARC (Africa Resource Center), HELEA Foundation, Togo, Ivory Coast and Senegal.

The Committee of Technical Experts made some recommendations, and the main one are the following three recommendations:

- Establish a Togolese regulatory agency as soon as possible.
- Obtain a signed decree for the establishment of the regulatory agency and issue another decree to protect the National Plan to combat substandard and falsified medical products.
- Plan a launch event to get started with both the national plan and the regulatory agency.

Afrik Impact "Bridges-to-Africa" Award – Denver

Jean-Yves Ollivier received the 2024 "Bridges-to-Africa" award from the African Leadership Group (a nonprofit organization based in Colorado), recognizing his decades-long contributions to peace-making, mediation, and African dialogue. The award highlighted the Foundation's diplomatic legacy and its sustained commitment to building bridges through discreet, high-level engagement. In accordance to the African Leadership Group, Mr Ollivier has been distinguished "for his impact of the immense service rendered to Africa over decades, his humanist acts of altruism of a universal nature."

74th WHO Regional Committee for Africa – Brazzaville

At this WHO yearly session, the Foundation advocated for improved coordination to fight substandard and falsified products. Its participation reinforced partnerships with health ministries and confirmed its technical credibility in regional health discussions. Jointly with the Togolese Minister of health, two main actions were carried out:

- Showcase the work that has been done on the fight against the FSMP and the importance of good quality of dialysis,
- Attract new partners of the Lomé Initiative, expand the network, and create/reinforce partnerships.

Future Resilience Forum – London: Europe - Africa Dialogue

The Brazzaville Foundation co-organised the opening roundtable of the Future Resilience Forum on North–South security cooperation, moderated by its Founding Chairman Jean-Yves Ollivier. The discussion gathered high-level figures, including H.E. Amama Mbabazi (former Prime Minister of Uganda), H.E. Dr. Mamadou Tangara (Minister of Foreign Affairs of The Gambia), H.E. Moctar Ouane (former Prime Minister of Mali), Michel Roussin (former French Minister of Cooperation), Patrick Calvar (former Director of the French General Directorate for Internal Security – DGSI), and Alassane Samba Diop (CEO of Emedia Group). The roundtable explored Africa's role in the international security order, advocating for trust-based partnerships, African-led solutions, and strengthened governance.

The forum was officially opened by H.E. Macky Sall, former President of Senegal ang guest of the Brazzaville Foundation who delivered a keynote speech stressing the urgency of building a renewed

North–South partnership based on mutual respect and adapted solutions to global challenges, including terrorism, climate change, and migration crises. He also called for a reform of multilateral institutions to better address Africa's needs and prevent the fragmentation of the international system.
The whole workshop has been led by the Ministry of Health and the Brazzaville Foundation. To carry on all this work, the Ministry of Health and the Brazzaville Foundation did promote a participatory approach allowing close involvement of all the experts in the workshop.

2nd Technical Committee on Togo's National Plan Against Substandard and Falsified Products (SFMPs) –Kpalimé – Togo

This 2nd Committee aims to take into account the observations of the various stakeholders with a view to the final validation of the national plan to combat substandard and falsified medical products (SFMPs). The following Specific objectives were carried out:

- Revise the national plan to combat SFMPs;
- Take into account the amendments proposed by all the stakeholders of the health system in Togo;
- Propose a communications plan integrating strategic and community communications.

All the participants of this 2nd Committee of Technical Experts were very enthusiast and fully involved in the work during the 3 days. They did revise the national plan to combat SFMP. Successfully, they made some strong recommendations which are basically similar to what have been made last July. The three main recommendations are the following:

- Establish the Togolese regulatory agency as soon as possible.
- Obtain a signed decree for the establishment of the regulatory agency and issue another decree to protect the National Plan to combat substandard and falsified medical products.
- Plan a launch event to get started with both the national plan and the regulatory agency expected to be held first months of 2025

Financial review

The Foundation received financial contributions from donors and partners of £654,948 (2023: £456,999) from:

- The Republic of Togo contributed to the Foundation's work programme in the development of the Lomé Initiative against falsified and substandard medical products in accordance with the agreement between the two parties.

The Foundation ended the 2024 year with the balance on the general funds of £222,645 (2023: a surplus of £22,325)

Mr. Ollivier has personally met all his own expenses incurred in his work on behalf of the Foundation. In the year 2024, these costs amounted to £138,644 (2023 £96,139). These expenses are treated as a pro bono donation in these accounts. The costs are mainly related:

- To organize forums and meetings for the Foundation,
- To attend forums and various meetings.

During the year, the Foundation did not require loans from Mr Ollivier in order to assist with cash flow as it used to happen the previous years.

Plans for future periods

Implementation of the Lomé Initiative

In 2025, the Foundation will keep on developing the Lomé Initiative including accompanying countries in the signature and ratification of the MEDICRIME Convention to ensure effective criminalisation and encouraging other African countries to join.

The Foundation will continue the method modelling phase before spreading it to further signatory countries. This will include the enrichment of the methodology to develop the national plan to combat substandard and falsified medical product (SFMP). In this case, the collaboration with Senegal is already formalized and started. One of the main interests in this partnership is that the Senegalese National Regulatory Agency is the only one in francophone countries in Africa to obtain the WHO maturity level 3.

Next steps in the partnership with the National Regulatory Agency of Senegal.
The Brazzaville Foundation and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) agreed to work with Senegal as it is a priority country for BMGF as well.

Overall Objectives of the Partnership (BF & Senegalese NRA):
1) Lome Initiative to Senegal

- Share the Lome Initiative experience and help Senegal to build a Senegalese National Plan against fake medicines including communication and training.
- Help and facilitate the relationship between Senegal and MEDICRIME so that Senegal cand sign and ratify MEDICRIME.
- Hel Senegal to standardize the process of authorizing the opening or the decision to close a pharmacy on the basis of real data.
- And other subjects to be defined.

2) Senegal to Lome Initiative member countries

- Share their experience with WHO programs.
- Training Lome Initiative member countries, specifically the new national Regulatory Agency of Togo
- Support the least advanced member countries of the Lome Initiative in the standardization of marketing authorizations for medicines.
- And other subjects to be defined.

Creation the Brazzaville Foundation Health & Environment Chair

The Foundation will devote a large part of its activities to create a Brazzaville Foundation Health & Environment Chair in partnership with the Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonnes University. The role of this Chair is to encourage the transfer of knowledge, know-how and technologies to African countries, while promoting research. It is aimed at students, researchers and companies (private or public) in the field concerned, in Africa and the West.
The Brazzaville Foundation Health & Environment Chair will focus its activities in three privileged and interdependent areas as follows:

- Axis 1): Health, in particular the fight against substandard and falsified medical products (SFMP) and the impacts of climate change and ecosystem degradation on the emergence and prevalence of diseases.
- Axis 2) Environment / Climate change - Implications for biodiversity loss, sustainable development, peace and stability: axes aimed at promoting climate resilience and the potential of nature-based solutions.
- Axis 3) Transfer of knowledge, know-how and technology to Africa in relevant sectors.

Going concern

The Trustees have reviewed the ongoing expenditure since the year end, together with the anticipated income and expenses for the next twelve months and are satisfied that it is appropriate to prepare the Foundation's accounts on the going concern basis. Since the year end the Foundation's funds have returned to a surplus.

Reserves Policy

The Foundation has a surplus on unrestricted reserves at the end of the reporting period of £ 222,645 (2023: a surplus of £22,325). The aim is to maintain and grow the reserves such that the Foundation is holding at least four months' future operating costs.

Trustees' responsibilities statement

The trustees, who are also directors for the purposes of company law, are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the charity trustees to prepare financial statements for each year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

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

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charity's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

This report has been prepared in compliance with the duty in Section 17(5) of the Charities Act 2011, to have regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission.

The trustees have adopted the provisions of Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice for Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019).

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a trustee at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- as far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the charity's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a trustee to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditor is aware of that information.

The trustees' annual report and the strategic report were approved on 10 September 2025 and signed on behalf of the board of trustees by:



Mr Philippe Jonnart
Trustee

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of The Brazzaville Foundation

Year ended 31 December 2024

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Brazzaville Foundation (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the statement of financial activities (including income and expenditure account), statement of financial position, statement of cash flows and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended.
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the trustees' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the trustees' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees (who are also the directors for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the entity and sector in which it operates, we identified the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations relating to charitable companies and the application of charitable funds. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements. We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the charity's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud may occur, by making enquiries of the trustees and management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud and considering the internal controls in place to mitigate fraud risks and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

In response to the risk of fraud through management bias (including the risk of override of controls) and the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- performing analytical procedures to identify unusual or unexpected transactions
- assessing whether judgements and assumptions made in determining accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias
- reviewed a sample of transactions from the client's records for proper authorisation
- test checking the appropriateness of journal entries
- agreeing financial statement disclosures to the underlying supporting documentation
- checking for correspondence with the Charity Commission
- reading the minutes of Trustees meetings
- checking for any actual and potential litigation and claims including inspecting legal costs

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures outlined above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion. We

are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the charity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

PHILIP DEAN FCA
SENIOR STATUTORY AUDITOR

For and on behalf of
Hicks and Company
Chartered accountants & statutory auditor
Vaughan Chambers
Vaughan Road
Harpenden
Hertfordshire
AL5 4EE

29-SEP-25

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Statement of Financial Activities (including income and expenditure account)

Year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 Unrestricted funds £	2024 Restricted funds £	2024 Total funds £	2023 Total funds £
Income and endowments					
Donations and legacies	5	654,948	–	654,948	456,999
Investment income	6	727	–	727	225
Total income		655,675	–	655,675	457,224
Expenditure					
Expenditure on raising funds:					
Costs of raising donations and legacies	7	8,409	–	8,409	36,418
Expenditure on charitable activities	8,9	446,946	–	446,946	548,652
Total expenditure		455,355	–	455,333	585,070
Net (expenditure)/income and net movement in funds		200,320	–	200,320	(127,846)
Reconciliation of funds					
Total funds brought forward		22,325	–	22,325	150,171
Total funds carried forward		222,645	–	222,645	22,325

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.
All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

The notes on pages 23 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2024

	Note	2024 £	2023 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	**16**	330	669
Current assets			
Debtors	**17**	4,851	7,617
Cash at bank and in hand		237,801	121,579
		242,652	129,196
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**18**	20,337	107,540
Net current assets		222,315	21,656
Total assets less current liabilities		222,645	22,325
Net assets		222,645	22,325
Funds of the charity			
Unrestricted funds		222,645	22,325
Total charity funds	**20**	222,645	22,325

These financial statements were approved by the board of trustees and authorised for issue on 10 September 2025, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Philippe

Mr Philippe Jonnart
Trustee

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 December 2024

	2024 £	2023 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net (expenditure)/income	200,320	(127,846)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	339	2,562
Other interest receivable and similar income	(727)	(225)
Accrued expenses	4,501	1,631
Changes in:		
Trade and other debtors	(2,836)	(1,655)
Trade and other creditors	(86,102)	(25,639)
Cash generated from operations	115,495	(151,172)
Interest received	727	225
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	116,222	(150,947)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	–	–
Net cash used in investing activities	–	–
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	116,222	(150,947)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	121,579	272,526
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	237,801	121,579

The notes on pages 23 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

The charity is a public benefit entity and a private company limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales and a registered charity in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 36/37 Vintage House, Albert Embankment, London, SE1 7TL.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland', the 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) (Charities SORP (FRS 102)) and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity. The amounts are rounded to the nearest pound.

Going concern

At the time of approving the accounts the Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the Foundation has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, the Trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these accounts.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant judgements

There are no judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. There are no key assumptions or other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the statement of financial activities.

Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees to further any of the charity's purposes.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the trustees for particular future project or commitment.

Restricted funds are subjected to restrictions on their expenditure declared by the donor or through the terms of an appeal and fall into one of two sub-classes: restricted income funds or endowment funds.

The funds received in the year are considered by the Trustees to be unrestricted and are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees to further any of the charity's purposes. The Trustees have reviewed the activities of the charity and consider there to be four separate activities in the year (2023: four activities), the work on sub-standard and falsified medicines, partly run through an office in Togo set up for the purpose, work on conflict prevention in Africa, Environmental conservation in in Africa and other programme development including Civil Society support and Europe-Africa dialogue.

Incoming resources

All income is included in the statement of financial activities when entitlement has passed to the charity, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the charity and the amount can be reliably measured.

The charity's income consists of donations receivable.

The following specific policies are applied to particular categories of income:

- income from donations is recognised when there is evidence of entitlement to the gift, receipt is probable, and its amount can be measured reliably.

- donated facilities and services are recognised in the accounts when received if the value can be reliably measured. No amounts are included for the contribution of general volunteers.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Resources expended

Expenditure is incurred in pursuit of the charity's objects of peace and conservation and is recognised on an accruals basis as a liability is incurred. Expenditure includes any VAT which cannot be fully recovered and is classified under headings of the statement of financial activities to which it relates.

Expenditure on raising funds includes a percentage of the annual Advisory Board costs and of the support costs allocated to the Advisory Board as discussed below.

Expenditure on charitable activities includes all costs incurred by a charity in undertaking activities that further its charitable aims for the benefit of its beneficiaries, including those support costs and costs relating to the governance of the charity apportioned to charitable activities.

All costs are allocated to expenditure categories reflecting the use of the resource. Direct costs attributable to a single activity are allocated directly to that activity. Shared costs are apportioned between the activities they contribute to on a reasonable, justifiable and consistent basis.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other recognised gains and losses, unless it reverses a charge for impairment that has previously been recognised as expenditure within the statement of financial activities. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other recognised gains and losses, except to which it offsets any previous revaluation gain, in which case the loss is shown within other recognised gains and losses on the statement of financial activities.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Equipment	-	33% straight line

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the charity are assigned to those units.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the amount receivable or payable including any related transaction costs, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Current assets and current liabilities are subsequently measured at the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received and not discounted.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised under the appropriate heading in the statement of financial activities in which the initial gain was recognised.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as an expense in the period in which it arises.

4. Limited by guarantee

The Brazzaville Foundation is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee not having any share capital.

5. Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2024 £**
Donations			
Donations non-UK	654,948	-	654,948

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2023 £
Donations			
Donations non-UK	357,697	99,302	456,999

As in prior years Mr Ollivier has met personally all of his own expenses incurred in his work on behalf of the Foundation. These expenses have been treated as pro bono.

6. Investment income

	Unrestricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2024 £**	Unrestricted Funds £	Total Funds 2023 £
Bank interest receivable	727	727	225	225

7. Costs of raising donations and legacies

Unrestricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2024 £**	Unrestricted Funds £	Total Funds 2023 £
8,409	8,409	36,418	36,418

Costs invested in Fundraising include direct of costs of £Nil (2023 £10,837) relating in part to the activities of the CEO together with the costs of an external consultant. Support costs have been allocated to Fundraising on a time spent basis.

As in 2023 no Advisory Board meeting took place, but the CEO met and discussed issues on a regular basis with different members of the Advisory Board.

8. Expenditure on charitable activities by fund type

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2024 £**
Sub-standard and falsified medicines & Youth Engagement	130,458	–	130,458
Charitable activities - programmatic development	–	–	–
Conflict Prevention	1,395	–	1,395
Environmental Conservation	1,322	–	1,322
Civil Society Support and other Programme Development	168,763	–	168,763
Support costs	145,008	–	145,008
	446,946	–	446,946

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2023 £
Sub-standard and falsified medicines & Youth Engagement	56,564	99,302	155,866
Charitable activities - programmatic development	–	–	–
Conflict Prevention	102,861	–	102,861
Environmental Conservation	41,012	–	41,012
Civil Society Support and other Programme Development	64,807	–	64,807
Support costs	184,105	–	184,105
	449,350	99,302	548,652

In the year to 31 December 2024, as in the year ended 31 December 2023, all funds received were unrestricted and have therefore been able to be applied in the most effective manner for the benefit of the activities of the Foundation.

9. Expenditure on charitable activities by activity type

	Activities undertaken directly £	Support costs £	**Total funds 2024 £**	Total fund 2023 £
Sub-standard and falsified medicines & Youth Engagement	130,458	68,037	198,495	244,699
Charitable activities - programmatic development	–	–	–	–
Conflict Prevention	1,395	–	1,395	133,064
Environmental Conservation	1,322	–	1,322	51,673
Civil Society Support and other Programme Development	168,763	53,918	222,681	91,459
Governance costs	–	23,053	23,053	27,756
	301,938	145,008	446,946	548,652

Governance and support costs exclude costs of £1,213 (2023; £3,785) attributed to costs of raising donations.

10. Analysis of support costs

	Sub-standard and falsified medicines £	Conflict Prevention £	Environmental Conservation £	Civil Society Support and other Program Dev. £	**Total 2024 £**	Total 2023 £
Staff costs	17,506	-	-	13,875	31,381	49,468
Premises	9,877	-	-	7,827	17,704	34,236
Communications and IT	2,094	-	-	1,659	3,753	2,694
General office	7,375	-	-	5,844	13,219	12,235
Finance costs	4,362	-	-	3,456	7,818	6,336
Governance costs	12,861	-	-	10,192	23,053	27,756
Professional fees	5,700	-	-	4,517	10,217	13,095
Marketing & PR	15,850	-	-	12,560	28,410	11,843
Foreign exchange costs	5,274	-	-	4,179	9,453	26,442
	80,899	-	-	64,109	145,008	184,105

In the year ended 31 December 2024, as in the prior year the overall charitable activities were significant. The charity continued with the work on sub-standard and falsified medical products by Lome initiative and also increased significantly the time and resources spend on environmental conservation and in aiding civil society disputes. The cost accounting system developed in 2020 allows the recording the costs of the different activities more accurately and has enabled salaries to be directly allocated to an activity on a monthly basis.

Support costs have then been allocated to charitable activities in accordance with the hours spent on that activity in the period. The Trustees have agreed that the use of hours spent better reflects the true allocation of costs.

The costs donated by Mr Ollivier are omitted from the calculations to attribute support costs as the Trustees do not consider the support costs incurred by the Foundation relevant to the activities

directly organised and paid for by Mr Ollivier.

11. Net (expenditure)/income

Net (expenditure)/income is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2024	2023
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	339	2,562
Foreign exchange differences	6,888	31,592

12. Auditors remuneration

	2024	2023
	£	£
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	9,504	9,504

13. Staff costs

The total staff costs and employee benefits for the reporting period are analysed as follows:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Wages and salaries	61,968	177,639
Social security costs	3,081	16,611
Employer contributions to pension plans	1,235	2,815
	66,284	197,065

The average head count of employees during the year was 2 (2023: 2). The average number of full-time equivalent employees during the year is analysed as follows:

	2024	2023
	No.	No.
Number of staff - Administration	1	1
Number of staff - Charitable activities	1	1
	2	2

The number of employees whose remuneration for the year fell within the following bands from £120,000 to £129,999, were:

	2024	2023
	No.	No.
	0	1

Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel include all persons that have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the charity. In 2024 the CEO worked on a pro bono basis.

14. Trustee remuneration and expenses

No remuneration or other benefits from employment with the charity or a related entity were received by the trustees except as outlined in Note 24.

15. Statement of financial activities - year ended 31 December 2023

	2023		
	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	**Total funds £**
Income and endowments			
Donations and legacies	357,697	99,302	456,999
Investment income	225	–	225
Total income	357,922	99,302	457,224
Expenditure			
Expenditure on raising funds:			
Costs of raising donations and legacies	36,418	–	36,418
Expenditure on charitable activities	449,350	99,302	548,652
Total expenditure	485,768	99,302	585,070
Net (expenditure)/income and net movement in funds	(127,846)	–	(127,846)
Reconciliation of funds			
Total funds brought forward	150,171	–	150,171
Total funds carried forward	22,325	–	22,325

16. Tangible fixed assets

	Equipment £
Cost	
At 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024	12,562
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2023	11,893
Charge for the year	339
At 31 December 2024	12,232
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2024	330
At 31 December 2023	669

17. Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Prepayments and accrued income	2,345	4,676
Other debtors	2,435	2,941
	4,780	7,617

18. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade creditors	279	3,084
Accruals and deferred income	20,058	24,559
Social security and other taxes	–	19,363
Other creditors - Owed to Jean-Yves Ollivier	–	60,000
Other creditors	–	534
	20,337	107,540

19. Pensions and other retirement benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in income or expenditure as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £2,815 (2023: £2,815).

20. Analysis of charitable funds

Unrestricted funds

	At 1 Jan 2024 £	Income £	Expenditure £	**At 31 Dec 2024 £**
General funds	22,325	655,675	(455,355)	222,645

	At 1 Jan 2023 £	Income £	Expenditure £	At 31 Dec 2023 £
General funds	150,171	357,922	(485,768)	22,325

Restricted funds

	At 1 Jan 2024 £	Income £	Expenditure £	**At 31 Dec 2024 £**
Sub-standard & Falsified Medicines Restricted Fund	–	–	–	–

	At 1 Jan 2023 £	Income £	Expenditure £	At 31 Dec 2023 £
Sub-standard & Falsified Medicines Restricted Fund	–	99,302	(99,302)	–

21. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2024 £**
Tangible fixed assets	330	330
Current assets	242,653	242,653
Creditors less than 1 year	(20,337)	(19,395)
Net assets	222,645	223,587

	Unrestricted Funds £	Total Funds 2023 £
Tangible fixed assets	669	669
Current assets	129,196	129,196
Creditors less than 1 year	(107,540)	(107,540)
Net assets	22,325	22,325

22. Financial instruments

The carrying amount for each category of financial instrument is as follows:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	4,781	7,617
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	19,395	47,540
Loan commitments measured at cost less impairment		
Loan commitments measured at cost less impairment	–	60,000

23. Analysis of changes in net debt

	At 1 Jan 2024	Cash flows	At 31 Dec 2024
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	121,579	116,222	237,801

24. Operating lease commitments

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	–	8,808

25. Related parties

Mr Jean-Yves Ollivier remains a significant donor to The Brazzaville Foundation in the year. The amounts donated by Mr Ollivier in the year were £138,644 (2023: £96,139)

No remuneration has been paid to the Trustees nor have any received any benefits from the charity.

Ony one trustee, Mr François Tron was reimbursed for expenses incurred in December 2024 the amount of the reimbursed was £94.77.

View e-Signature

File Name: 2025.09.05 Final Accounts excluding Profit & Loss Account.pdf

Last Updated: 29/09/2025 17:09 (BST)

Overall Status: Signed



Name: Philippe Jonnart

Email: [redacted]

Status: Signed

IP Address: 78.196.172.221

Timestamp: 29/09/2025 17:09 (BST)

OK

[redacted]

The Brazzaville Foundation

England & Wales - Charity number 1160693

Accounts

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 09176062
CHARITY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 1160693

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Financial Statements

31 December 2023

HICKS AND COMPANY
Chartered accountants & statutory auditor
Vaughan Chambers
Vaughan Road
Harpenden
Hertfordshire
AL5 4EE

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2023

	Page
Trustees' annual report (incorporating the director's report)	**1**
Independent auditor's report to the members	**14**
Statement of financial activities (including income and expenditure account)	**20**
Statement of financial position	**21**
Statement of cash flows	**22**
Notes to the financial statements	**23**
The following pages do not form part of the financial statements	
Detailed statement of financial activities	**36**
Notes to the detailed statement of financial activities	**38**

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Trustees' Annual Report (Incorporating the Director's Report)

Year ended 31 December 2023

The trustees, who are also the directors for the purposes of company law, present their report and the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Reference and administrative details

Registered charity name	The Brazzaville Foundation
Charity registration number	1160693
Company registration number	09176062
Principal office	36/37 Vintage House Albert Embankment London SE1 7TL
Registered office	36/37 Vintage House Albert Embankment London SE1 7TL
The trustees	Mr Jean-Yves Ollivier Mr Charles A Carr (Resigned 17 April 2023) Mr Kishore Sakhrani Mrs Martine Chayrigues Mr Philippe Jonnart (Appointed 27 April 2023) Mr Olivier Armand (Appointed 4 October 2023) Prof. Francois Tron (Appointed 4 October 2023)
Auditor	Hicks and Company Chartered accountants & statutory auditor Vaughan Chambers Vaughan Road Harpenden Hertfordshire AL5 4EE
Bankers	International Business Bank Togo 169 Boulevard du 13 Janvier BP 363 Lome Republic of Togo M2 3AZ Metro Bank PLC One Southampton Row London WC1B 5HA
Solicitors	Bates Wells Braithwaite 10 Queen Street Place London EC4R 1BE

Structure, governance and management

The Foundation is an independent, non-profit organisation based in London. It takes its name and inspiration from the Brazzaville Protocol, signed in 1988 in the Congolese capital. A key moment in the history of modern Africa, this was an example of negotiations led by Africans themselves, leading to the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Southern Africa. They paved the way for Nelson Mandela's release, Namibia's independence, and the end of Apartheid.

This annual report covers the year from 1 January to 31 December 2023.

Legal Objects

The Foundation was formed as a Company limited by Guarantee incorporated on 14 August 2014 with company number 9176062. The Company was registered as a charity with the Charity Commission on 27 February 2015 with charity number 1160693. The name of the Foundation was changed from the Brazzaville Foundation for Peace and Conservation to The Brazzaville Foundation by a Special Resolution dated 22 November 2018. The Articles of Association, as amended by Special Resolutions dated 18 February 2015 and 22 22 November 2018, define the company as being restricted specifically to:

- " the promotion of national and international conflict resolution and reconciliation for the public benefit with a view to relieving suffering and poverty and promoting human rights and religious and racial harmony by mediating with parties to the conflict and others together to discuss possible solutions;

- " the saving of lives, the advancement of health, the relief of need, and the preservation and conservation for the public benefit of the physical and natural environment including landscapes, flora and fauna and the furtherance of other purposes recognised as charitable under English law, in particular (but without limitation) in areas affected by conflict around the world, and

provided that all activities shall be balanced and shall maintain or enhance the charity's commitment to remaining independent and impartial.

Structure, governance and management ***(continued)***

Royal Patron

From the commencement, HRH Prince Michael of Kent has been the patron of the Foundation and has devoted considerable time to its activities.

Trustees, Governance and Administration

The Articles of Association provide that there should be at least three Trustees who shall serve for a renewable term of three years. The Trustees, who are also directors of the company, are not remunerated for their trusteeship and details of Trustee expenses and any related party transactions are disclosed in the notes to the accounts.

The Board of Trustees' main role is to ensure that the Foundation's vision and mission are properly fulfilled through the establishment of appropriate long-term and annual strategic plans and the proper implementation of these strategic plans. It is chaired by Mr Jean-Yves Ollivier, who has been engaged in conflict resolution in Africa for more than thirty-five years and supported by an experienced international Advisory Board. The other trustees are Mrs Martine Chayrigues (France), Mr Kishore Sakhrani (Hong Kong), Mr Philippe Jonnart also Treasurer (Switzerland), Mr Olivier Armand (Belgium) and Prof François Tron (France).

Administering the day-to-day operation of the charity and its staff is Richard Amalvy. Following 19 February 2024, Mr Amalvy ceased to hold the Chief Executive position and was replaced by an Interim Chief Executive, Mr Foulo Basse. We wish Mr Amalvy well in his future endeavours.

The Foundation is committed to maintaining the highest standards of integrity and ethical behaviour in all its activities. All those working for the Foundation or associated with it are expected to uphold those standards.

Structure, governance and management ***(continued)***

Advisory Board

The Foundation has established a board of advisors made up of distinguished individuals whose experience and expertise in different fields enable them to give guidance to the Foundation and assist it in its work. The Advisory Board members play no role in the governance of the charity nor in its administration.

The Advisory Board members are:

- Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, former President of Nigeria
- Hon. Kgalema Motlanthe, former President of South Africa
- Dr Joyce Banda, former President of Malawi
- Hon. Kabine Komara, former Prime Minister of Guinea
- Hon. Amama Mbabazi, former Prime Minister of Uganda
- Dr Nakedi Mathews Phosa, a leading member and former Treasurer General of the ANC in South Africa
- Pär Stenbäck, former Secretary General of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- Amara Essy, former Secretary General of the OAU
- Jan Kohout, former Foreign Minister of the Czech Republic
- Jean-Louis Bruguière, former French counter-terrorist judge
- Ilmas Futehally, Executive Director of the Strategic Foresight Group
- HSH Prince Philipp of Liechtenstein, Chairman of the LGT Group, and
- Dr Sundeep Waslekar, President of the Strategic Foresight Group

Cecilia Attias, who had been an esteemed and dedicated advisory board member since July 2016, stepped down on 4th March 2024, due to increasing professional and personal commitments.

Resignation and Appointment of Trustees

Due to the growth of his professional activities, Charles Carr resigned as a Trustee and Treasurer on 17 April 2023. On 27 April, Philippe Jonnart, Friend of the Foundation and expert in finance and compliance, took up the role.

After 9 years of service and according to the articles of association, the trustees reviewed and approved the reappointment of Mr Jean-Yves Ollivier, Founding Chairman, as a Trustee from 9 October 2023.

New trustees are briefed on their legal obligations under the charity and company law, the Charity Commission guidance on public benefit, and informed of the contents of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the decision-making processes, and the recent financial performance of the charity.

Structure, governance and management ***(continued)***

Risk Management

The Trustees have a risk management strategy which includes annual review of the risks to which the charity is exposed, and the establishment and implementation of systems and procedures designed to mitigate the impact on the charity of the risks identified. Key elements of the strategy include:

- The implementation of procedures for the authorisation of all financial transactions and the incurring of financial obligations;
- The setting of a reserves policy and its regular review by the Trustees;
- The agreement of an annual budget which is regularly reviewed;
- The regular monitoring of geostrategic and geopolitics risks related to operating in African countries and the consideration of the impact of the media and the effect on the Foundation's reputation.

The Foundation endeavours to constantly improve its financial, budgetary and accounting management tools.

Objectives and activities

Mission Statement

The Brazzaville Foundation promotes and supports African initiatives. Its vision for the future is to enable African leadership in all sectors in which it can be exercised (public, private, civil society), with a view to contributing to African solutions to the challenges facing the continent. The Foundation supports leaders (opinion and decision-makers, influencers, groups or individuals) who share its vision and mission. The work programmes are designed to support the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Brazzaville Foundation aims to find African solutions to the major challenges of the continent and give them a long-lasting impact in the following areas of work:

- Peace - facilitating the intra-Libyan dialogue and resolving international conflicts;
- Environment - preserving the planet's second lung, the Congo basin;
- Health - fostering access to quality medicines and fighting against medicines that kill and
- Foresight - building a new approach to democratic governance and supporting young African talent.

The Trustees have paid due regard to the Public Benefit guidance issued by the Charity Commission in deciding what activities to undertake.

Programme of work for the year 2023

Since its creation, the Brazzaville Foundation has contributed to the design, promotion and support of African solutions to the major challenges facing Africa in the areas of peace, environment and health.

Throughout the year ended 31 December 2023, the Foundation has worked on a wide range of issues and launched several major initiatives:

Environment

Throughout the year 2023, the Brazzaville Foundation continued to advocate for causes supported in the past few years such as the Congo Basin preservation and the protection of elephants.

Falsified and substandard medicines (FSMs)

The Foundation is working with 6 African countries to combat the growing public health crisis caused by the traffic in falsified and substandard medicines. This is a serious problem throughout the developing world but particularly acute in Africa.

Since its establishment, the role of the Foundation has been to:

- Initiate and coordinate the Lomé Initiative from a technical standpoint;
- Support improved legislation to combat trafficking in signatory countries;
- Assist in developing national anti-trafficking plans;
- Support governments in the ratification of international conventions, and
- Support advocacy at an international level.

Nexus environment-health

In 2023, the Brazzaville Foundation developed a new programme at the intersection of the health and environment programmes as climate change is not sparing public health. Exposure pathways like air quality, extreme weather conditions and heat stress generate health risks. This situation further exposes African patients to the threat of falsified and substandard medical products. Facing the urgency of the matter, the Brazzaville Foundation aimed to initiate dialogue, raise awareness and defend the cause with stakeholders (see below).

Conflict prevention and resolution

Libyan Conflict

In 2023, the Founding Chairman, in coordination with other governments and regional authorities, maintained its efforts with the same objective of peace in Libya (see below).

African mediation in Ukraine/Russia

In 2023, the Founding Chairman, along with certain members of the Advisory Board, continued to facilitate several African governments in their mediation in the Ukraine-Russia conflict, in support of and in complement to the active engagement of numerous African governments (see below).

Civil Society

Recognising the essential role of the civil society in today's matters, the Brazzaville Foundation supports and advocates on its participation in debate and decision making. This is done mainly through its membership at the Conference of NGOs in consultative relationship with United Nations in Geneva,

where it holds the role of Treasurer since December 2021.

Network of Partnerships

The Foundation continued to step up its efforts to build a strong and sustainable network of partners, both for its general functioning and its programmes. It aims at including its activities in the African Union agenda and the UN SDGs global agenda as well as fostering a context of collaboration and support to strengthen the impact of its actions in each field.

Strategic report

The following sections for achievements and performance, financial review and plans for future periods form the strategic report of the charity.

Achievements and performance

Fighting against falsified and Substandard medicines ("FSM")

Objectives for the year

Over the last year, the Foundation has continued to direct significant efforts on the fight against falsified and substandard medicines in Africa and on the development of the Lomé Initiative.

The main objectives in 2023 were to:

Continue to encourage the partner countries to sign and ratify the MEDICRIME Convention as well as the African Medicines Agency (AMA) - Support the Republic of Togo in the launch of the pilot project and in the design and implementation of the national action plan - Continue to build and reinforce strategic alliances with partners

Activities implemented throughout the year

Throughout the year, the Foundation collaborated closely with Togo's Ministry of Health, led by Prof. Moustafa Mijiyawa. Key activities included participation in global consultations, meetings, and conferences focused on combating substandard and falsified medicines. Highlights include events in Abuja, Lomé, Strasbourg, Geneva, and other locations, where discussions centred around coordination efforts, drafting national plans, and strengthening partnerships with international organisations and stakeholders. Additionally, the Foundation engaged in knowledge sharing sessions and online roundtables to mobilise support from the pharmaceutical industry for its initiatives.

Evaluation

The activities led by the Foundation throughout 2023 allowed it to achieve its set objectives. Indeed, two signatory countries of the Lomé Initiative joined the MEDICRIME Convention. The production of a national action plan against substandard and falsified medicines by the Republic of Togo marked a major achievement in the pilot project in Togo, and the Foundation extended and strengthened its network of technical and financial partners, notably with the signature of a funding agreement with the Gates Foundation.

Environment

Objectives of the year

In 2023, the Foundation aimed at continuing to advocate for the causes in which it has been involved in the past, such as the preservation of the Congo Basin and the protection of elephants.

Activities implemented throughout the year

Throughout the year, the Foundation increased its involvement in environmental initiatives, securing observer status at the UNFCCC in February 2023. Additionally, it maintained engagement with previous partners by participating in events such as the One Forest Summit and the Elephants Protection Initiative roundtable. Further details can be found in the Nexus environment-health section.

Nexus environment health

Objectives of the year

In 2023, the Brazzaville Foundation aimed to initiate dialogue, raise awareness and defend the cause of the environmental impact on health issues with its partners and other stakeholders, supporting those addressing this issue, as the WHO.

Throughout the year Jean-Yves Ollivier, Founding Chairman, shared insights on the intersection of climate change and fake medicines in Africa at the Future Resilience Forum in London on October 10. Additionally, the Chief Executive and an environmental program consultant attended COP28 from November 30 to December 10, participating in side-events focusing on climate finance, African resilience, and youth involvement. They also conducted interviews to highlight the Foundation's work, particularly in the health program, and engaged with various officials to discuss future perspectives.

Evaluation

The participation to both the Future Resilience Forum and the COP28 gave positive exposure to the Foundation and the nexus environment and health, with the opportunity to reach a large range of stakeholders, including those with influence and power in decision-making in the field.

Reaffirming Africa's position as a central actor in peace mediation

Objectives of the year

During the year 2023, the Foundation's objectives in the field of peace were to:

- Continue its efforts to resolve the Libyan conflict
- Assist African governments in the African mediation in the Ukraine-Russia conflict - Maintain a watch for the occurrence of other conflicts and act on request

Activities implemented throughout the year

Throughout the year 2023, the Founding Chairman Jean-Yves Ollivier published op-eds and gave interviews on both the Ukraine-Russia conflict African mediation and on the wider topic of Africa and conflicts, sharing his insights and knowledge of the continent.

The Brazzaville Foundation facilitated and attended key diplomatic meetings in preparation for African Peace Mission to Ukraine-Russia conflict. a delegation of six African Heads of State was received by HE Volodymyr Zelensky, President of Ukraine, on Friday 16 June 2023 in Kyiv, and HE Vladimir Putin, President of Russia, on Saturday 17 June 2023 in St Petersburg.

Financial review

The Foundation received financial contributions from donors and partners of £456,999 (2022: £778,584) from:

- J.A. Delmas: the industrial machinery company supported the implementation of the Foundation in Lomé, Togo, in its programme on falsified and substandard medicines;

- the Republic of Togo contributed to the Foundation's work programme in the development of the Lomé Initiative against falsified and substandard medicines;

- the Gates Foundation awarded the Foundation with a grant to support the mission on substandard and falsified medicines in Lomé as well as specific activities of the initiative.

Figures at the end of the year

The Foundation ended the 2023 year with the balance on the general funds of £22,325 (2022: a surplus of £150,171)

Mr. Ollivier has personally met all his own expenses incurred in his work on behalf of the Foundation. In the year, these costs amounted to £96,139 (2022 £17,511). These expenses are treated as a pro bono donation in these accounts, and relate mainly to time spent on:

- The follow-up of the Lomé Initiative with the Heads of state of the participating countries;
- The follow-up of the Congo Basin Blue Fund initiative as Goodwill Ambassador (named by the Heads of State summit of the CBCC in 2018);
- Support to the fundraising.

During the year Mr Ollivier loaned sums totalling £100,000 of which £60,000 remained outstanding at the year end (2022: £150,000 of which £50,000 remained outstanding) to the Foundation, to assist with cash flow. Additionally, he loaned the sum of £25,710 in February 2024 and £45,000 in March 2024. Mr Ollivier was repaid in full on 4 July 2024.

Plans for future periods

Implementation of the Lomé Initiative

In 2024, the Foundation will keep on developing the Lomé Initiative including accompanying countries in the signature and ratification of the MEDICRIME Convention and the African Medicines Agency (AMA) Treaty, to ensure effective criminalisation and encouraging other African countries to join.

The Foundation will continue the method modelling phase before spreading it to further signatory countries. This will include the enrichment of the methodology to develop the national plan to combat substandard and falsified medical products (SFMP) by the collection of feedbacks from the stakeholders.

The Togolese government and the Foundation will set up a committee of scientific experts to assess the project of Togo's National Plan against substandard and falsified medical products. This review will be the subject of a seminar with workshops in Lomé in June 2024 and will aim to propose an optimal national plan.

Also, it will continue to engage in international platforms to advocate on the topic and nurture the international network essential to make progress on this global scourge.

Advocacy on the Congo Basin and the urgency to preserve it

The Foundation will continue to support the work underway to make the Congo Basin Blue Fund an effective instrument capable of financing sustainable development in 16 African countries, while reducing pressure to exploit the forests of the Congo Basin, thus mitigating the effects of global warming. The Foundation will mainly support advocacy for the Congo Basin.

Nexus environment-health

The Foundation will continue to advocate and engage its stakeholders' attention to the close links existing between environment and health.

Africa's position as a central actor in peace mediation

The Foundation will continue to support and promote the role of Africa in peace mediation, including in the context of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict.

Going concern

The Trustees have reviewed the ongoing expenditure since the year end, together with the anticipated income and expenses for the next twelve months and are satisfied that it is appropriate to prepare the Foundation's accounts on the going concern basis. Since the year end the Foundation's funds have returned to a surplus.

Reserves Policy

The Foundation has a surplus on unrestricted reserves at the end of the reporting period of £22,325 (31 December 2022: £150,171). The aim is to maintain and grow the reserves such that the Foundation is holding at least four months' future operating costs.

Trustees' responsibilities statement

The trustees, who are also directors for the purposes of company law, are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the charity trustees to prepare financial statements for each year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

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

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charity's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

This report has been prepared in compliance with the duty in Section 17(5) of the Charities Act 2011, to have regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission.

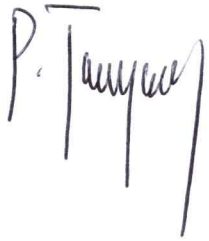
The trustees have adopted the provisions of Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice for Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019).

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a trustee at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the charity's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a trustee to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditor is aware of that information.

The trustees' annual report and the strategic report were approved on 19 September 2024 and signed on behalf of the board of trustees by:



Mr Philippe Jonnart
Trustee

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of The Brazzaville Foundation

Year ended 31 December 2023

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Brazzaville Foundation (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the statement of financial activities (including income and expenditure account), statement of financial position, statement of cash flows and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the trustees' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the trustees' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees (who are also the directors for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the entity and sector in which it operates, we identified the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations relating to charitable companies and the application of charitable funds. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements. We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the charity's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud may occur, by making enquiries of the trustees and management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud and considering the internal controls in place to mitigate fraud risks and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

In response to the risk of fraud through management bias (including the risk of override of controls) and the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- performing analytical procedures to identify unusual or unexpected transactions
- assessing whether judgements and assumptions made in determining accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias
- reviewed a sample of transactions from the client's records for proper authorisation
- test checking the appropriateness of journal entries
- agreeing financial statement disclosures to the underlying supporting documentation
- checking for correspondence with the Charity Commission
- reading the minutes of Trustees meetings
- checking for any actual and potential litigation and claims including inspecting legal costs

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures outlined above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion. We

are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the charity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Statement of Financial Activities (including income and expenditure account)

Year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 Unrestricted funds £	2023 Restricted funds £	2023 **Total funds** £	2022 Total funds £
Income and endowments					
Donations and legacies	**5**	357,697	99,302	456,999	778,524
Investment income	**6**	225	–	225	60
Total income		357,922	99,302	457,224	778,584
Expenditure					
Expenditure on raising funds:					
Costs of raising donations and legacies	**7**	36,418	–	36,418	28,116
Expenditure on charitable activities	**8,9**	449,350	99,302	548,652	564,838
Total expenditure		485,768	99,302	585,070	592,954
Net (expenditure)/income and net movement in funds		(127,846)	–	(127,846)	185,630
Reconciliation of funds					
Total funds brought forward		150,171	–	150,171	(35,459)
Total funds carried forward		22,325	–	22,325	150,171

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.
All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

The notes on pages 23 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	**16**	669	3,231
Current assets			
Debtors	**17**	7,617	5,962
Cash at bank and in hand		121,579	272,526
		129,196	278,488
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**18**	107,540	131,548
Net current assets		21,656	146,940
Total assets less current liabilities		22,325	150,171
Net assets		22,325	150,171
Funds of the charity			
Unrestricted funds		22,325	150,171
Total charity funds	**20**	22,325	150,171

These financial statements were approved by the board of trustees and authorised for issue on 19 September 2024, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Philippe Jonnart
Trustee

The notes on pages 23 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 December 2023

	2023	2022
	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net (expenditure)/income	(127,846)	185,630
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	2,562	3,711
Other interest receivable and similar income	(225)	(60)
Accrued expenses	1,631	10,414
Changes in:		
Trade and other debtors	(1,655)	1,193
Trade and other creditors	(25,639)	(14,593)
Cash generated from operations	(151,172)	186,295
Interest received	225	60
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	(150,947)	186,355
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	–	(1,018)
Net cash used in investing activities	–	(1,018)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(150,947)	185,337
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	272,526	87,189
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	121,579	272,526

The notes on pages 23 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

The charity is a public benefit entity and a private company limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales and a registered charity in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 36/37 Vintage House, Albert Embankment, London, SE1 7TL.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland', the 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) (Charities SORP (FRS 102)) and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity. The amounts are rounded to the nearest pound.

Going concern

At the time of approving the accounts the Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the Foundation has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the Trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these accounts.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant judgements

There are no judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. There are no key assumptions or other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the statement of financial activities.

Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees to further any of the charity's purposes.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the trustees for particular future project or commitment.

Restricted funds are subjected to restrictions on their expenditure declared by the donor or through the terms of an appeal, and fall into one of two sub-classes: restricted income funds or endowment funds.

The funds received in the year are considered by the Trustees to be unrestricted and are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees to further any of the charity's purposes. The Trustees have reviewed the activities of the charity and consider there to be four separate activities in the year (2022: six activities), the work on sub-standard and falsified medicines, partly run through an office in Togo set up for the purpose, work on conflict prevention in Africa, Environmental conservation in in Africa and other programme development including Civil Society support and Europe-Africa dialogue.

Incoming resources

All income is included in the statement of financial activities when entitlement has passed to the charity, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the charity and the amount can be reliably measured.

The charity's income consists of donations receivable.

The following specific policies are applied to particular categories of income:

- income from donations is recognised when there is evidence of entitlement to the gift, receipt is probable and its amount can be measured reliably.

- donated facilities and services are recognised in the accounts when received if the value can be reliably measured. No amounts are included for the contribution of general volunteers.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Resources expended

Expenditure is incurred in pursuit of the charity's objects of peace and conservation and is recognised on an accruals basis as a liability is incurred. Expenditure includes any VAT which cannot be fully recovered, and is classified under headings of the statement of financial activities to which it relates.

Expenditure on raising funds includes a percentage of the annual Advisory Board costs and of the support costs allocated to the Advisory Board as discussed below.

Expenditure on charitable activities includes all costs incurred by a charity in undertaking activities that further its charitable aims for the benefit of its beneficiaries, including those support costs and costs relating to the governance of the charity apportioned to charitable activities.

All costs are allocated to expenditure categories reflecting the use of the resource. Direct costs attributable to a single activity are allocated directly to that activity. Shared costs are apportioned between the activities they contribute to on a reasonable, justifiable and consistent basis.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other recognised gains and losses, unless it reverses a charge for impairment that has previously been recognised as expenditure within the statement of financial activities. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other recognised gains and losses, except to which it offsets any previous revaluation gain, in which case the loss is shown within other recognised gains and losses on the statement of financial activities.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Equipment	-	33% straight line

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the charity are assigned to those units.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the amount receivable or payable including any related transaction costs, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Current assets and current liabilities are subsequently measured at the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received and not discounted.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised under the appropriate heading in the statement of financial activities in which the initial gain was recognised.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as an expense in the period in which it arises.

4. Limited by guarantee

The Brazzaville Foundation is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee not having any share capital.

5. Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2023 £**
Donations			
Donations non-UK	357,697	99,302	456,999

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2022 £
Donations			
Donations non-UK	778,524	–	778,524

As in prior years Mr Ollivier has met personally all of his own expenses incurred in his work on behalf of the Foundation. These expenses have been included in the accounts at their value to the charity where they are incurred exclusively for the charity. Other costs incurred by Mr Ollivier have been included in these accounts where the amounts can be quantified.

Simon Bourges Communications donated Euros nil (2022: Euros 7,650) communications expertise in the year. This has been included in the accounts at its value to the charity.

6. Investment income

	Unrestricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2023 £**	Unrestricted Funds £	Total Funds 2022 £
Bank interest receivable	225	225	60	60

7. Costs of raising donations and legacies

Unrestricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2023 £**	Unrestricted Funds £	Total Funds 2022 £
36,418	36,418	28,116	28,116

Costs invested in Fundraising include direct costs of £10,837 (2022 £18,731) relating in part to the activities of the CEO together with the costs of an external consultant. Support costs have been allocated to Fundraising on a time spent basis.

As in 2022 no Advisory Board meeting took place but the CEO met and discussed issues on a regular basis with different members of the Advisory Board.

8. Expenditure on charitable activities by fund type

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2023 £**
Sub-standard and falsified medicines & Youth Engagement	56,564	99,302	155,866
Charitable activities - programmatic development	–	–	–
Conflict Prevention	102,861	–	102,861
Environmental Conservation	41,012	–	41,012
Civil Society Support and other Programme Development	64,807	–	64,807
Support costs	184,105	–	184,105
	449,350	99,302	548,652

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2022 £
Sub-standard and falsified medicines & Youth Engagement	164,094	–	164,094
Charitable activities - programmatic development	8,503	–	8,503
Conflict Prevention	1,445	–	1,445
Environmental Conservation	138,661	–	138,661
Civil Society Support and other Programme Development	34,148	–	34,148
Support costs	217,987	–	217,987
	564,838	–	564,838

9. Expenditure on charitable activities by activity type

	Activities undertaken directly £	Support costs £	**Total funds 2023 £**	Total fund 2022 £
Sub-standard and falsified medicines & Youth Engagement	155,866	88,833	244,699	267,852
Charitable activities - programmatic development	–	–	–	8,503
Conflict Prevention	102,861	30,203	133,064	3,440
Environmental Conservation	41,012	10,661	51,673	210,492
Civil Society Support and other Programme Development	64,807	26,652	91,459	48,117
Governance costs	–	27,756	27,756	26,434
	364,546	184,105	548,652	564,838

Governance and support costs exclude costs of £3,785 (2022; £1,100) attributed to costs of raising donations.

10. Analysis of support costs

	Sub-standard and falsified medicines £	Conflict Prevention £	Environmental Conservation £	Civil Society Support and other Program Dev. £	**Total 2023 £**	Total 2022 £
Staff costs	28,107	9,556	3,373	8,432	49,468	73,510
Premises	19,452	6,614	2,334	5,836	34,236	46,995
Communications and IT	1,531	520	184	459	2,694	3,277
General office	6,951	2,364	834	2,086	12,235	26,248
Finance costs	3,600	1,224	432	1,080	6,336	1,485
Governance costs	15,771	5,363	1,892	4,730	27,756	26,432
Professional fees	7,440	2,530	893	2,232	13,095	12,522
Marketing & PR	6,729	2,288	807	2,019	11,843	19,076
Foreign exchange costs	15,024	5,108	1,803	4,507	26,442	8,440
	104,605	35,567	12,552	31,381	184,105	217,985

In the year ended 31 December 2023, as in the prior year the overall charitable activities were significant. The charity continued with the work on sub-standard and falsified medicines Lome initiative, and also increased significantly the time and resources spend on environmental conservation and in aiding civil society disputes. The cost accounting system developed in 2020 allows the recording the costs of the different activities more accurately and has enabled salaries to be directly allocated to an activity on a monthly basis.

Support costs have then been allocated to charitable activities in accordance with the hours spent on that activity in the period. The Trustees have agreed that the use of hours spent better reflects the true allocation of costs.

The costs donated by Mr Ollivier are omitted from the calculations to attribute support costs as the Trustees do not consider the support costs incurred by the Foundation relevant to the activities directly organised and paid for by Mr Ollivier.

11. Net (expenditure)/income

Net (expenditure)/income is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2023	2022
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	2,562	3,711
Foreign exchange differences	31,592	10,559

12. Auditors remuneration

	2023	2022
	£	£
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	9,504	9,504

13. Staff costs

The total staff costs and employee benefits for the reporting period are analysed as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Wages and salaries	177,639	199,424
Social security costs	16,611	26,831
Employer contributions to pension plans	2,815	3,282
	197,065	229,537

The average head count of employees during the year was 2 (2022: 3). The average number of full-time equivalent employees during the year is analysed as follows:

	2023	2022
	No.	No.
Number of staff - Administration	1	1
Number of staff - Charitable activities	1	2
	2	3

The number of employees whose remuneration for the year fell within the following bands, were:

	2023	2022
	No.	No.
£120,000 to £129,999	1	1

Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel include all persons that have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the charity.

14. Trustee remuneration and expenses

No remuneration or other benefits from employment with the charity or a related entity were received by the trustees except as outlined in Note 24.

15. Statement of financial activities - year ended 31 December 2022

	Unrestricted funds £	Total funds £
Income and endowments		
Donations and legacies	778,524	778,524
Investment income	60	60
Total income	778,584	778,584
Expenditure		
Expenditure on raising funds:		
Costs of raising donations and legacies	28,116	28,116
Expenditure on charitable activities	564,838	564,838
Total expenditure	592,954	592,954
Net (expenditure)/income and net movement in funds	185,630	185,630
Reconciliation of funds		
Total funds brought forward	(35,459)	(35,459)
Total funds carried forward	150,171	150,171

16. Tangible fixed assets

	Equipment £
Cost	
At 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023	12,562
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2023	9,331
Charge for the year	2,562
At 31 December 2023	11,893
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2023	669
At 31 December 2022	3,231

17. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Prepayments and accrued income	4,676	1,826
Other debtors	2,941	4,136
	7,617	5,962

18. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	3,084	34,368
Accruals and deferred income	24,559	22,928
Social security and other taxes	19,363	14,214
Other creditors - Owed to Jean-Yves Ollivier	60,000	50,000
Other creditors	534	10,038
	107,540	131,548

19. Pensions and other post retirement benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in income or expenditure as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £2,815 (2022: £3,282).

20. Analysis of charitable funds

Unrestricted funds

	At 1 Jan 2023 £	Income £	Expenditure £	**At 31 Dec 2023 £**
General funds	150,171	357,922	(485,768)	22,325

	At 1 Jan 2022 £	Income £	Expenditure £	At 31 Dec 2022 £
General funds	(35,459)	778,584	(592,954)	150,171

Restricted funds

	At 1 Jan 2023 £	Income £	Expenditure £	**At 31 Dec 2023 £**
Sub-standard & Falsified Medicines Restricted Fund	–	99,302	(99,302)	–

	At 1 Jan 2022 £	Income £	Expenditure £	At 31 Dec 2022 £
Sub-standard & Falsified Medicines Restricted Fund	–	–	–	–

Restricted funds are made up of £82,107 received from the Gates Foundation and £17,195 from JA Delmas for use in the sub-standard and falsified medicines project.

21. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted Funds £	Total Funds 2023 £
Tangible fixed assets	669	669
Current assets	129,196	129,196
Creditors less than 1 year	(107,540)	(107,540)
Net assets	22,325	22,325

	Unrestricted Funds £	Total Funds 2022 £
Tangible fixed assets	3,231	3,231
Current assets	278,488	278,488
Creditors less than 1 year	(131,548)	(131,548)
Net assets	150,171	150,171

22. Financial instruments

The carrying amount for each category of financial instrument is as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	7,617	5,961
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	47,540	81,548
Loan commitments measured at cost less impairment		
Loan commitments measured at cost less impairment	60,000	50,000

23. Analysis of changes in net debt

	At 1 Jan 2023	Cash flows	**At 31 Dec 2023**
	£	£	**£**
Cash at bank and in hand	272,526	(150,947)	121,579

24. Operating lease commitments

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	8,808	21,271

Brazzaville had previously entered into a lease to rent office space at the Social Justice and Human Rights Centre. Under a break clause this lease was brought to an end on 31 May 2023. A new lease was entered into with Regus for 6 months commencing 26 May 2023 at a monthly rent of £1,171. This was renewed for a further 6 months at the end of August 2023.

25. Related parties

Mr Jean-Yves Ollivier remains a significant donor to The Brazzaville Foundation in the year. The amounts donated by Mr Ollivier in the year were £96,139 (2022: £17,511)

In the year Mr Ollivier loaned a sum of £100,000 (2022 £50,000) to the Foundation. Additional amounts of £70,710 have been loaned to the Foundation by Mr Ollivier since the year end. The loans are interest free.

No remuneration has been paid to the Trustees nor have any received any benefits from the charity. During the year Mr Ollivier waived travel and accommodation expenses of £96,139 in relation to Conflict Prevention and Environmental Conservation (2022: £17,511 in relation to Sub-standard and falsified medicines and the Lome initiative). These expenses have been included in the accounts as a donation received from Mr Ollivier. Other costs incurred by Mr Ollivier have been included in these accounts where the amounts can be quantified.

No other trustee was reimbursed for any expenses incurred.

The following pages do not form part of the financial statements.

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Detailed Statement of Financial Activities

Year ended 31 December 2023

	2023 £	2022 £
Income and endowments		
Donations and legacies		
Donations non-UK	456,999	778,524
Investment income		
Bank interest receivable	225	60
Total income	457,224	778,584

	2023 £	2022 £
Expenditure		
Costs of raising donations and legacies		
Wages and salaries	17,302	9,825
Employer's NIC	1,507	1,322
Pension costs	293	162
Rent	4,669	1,958
Insurance	335	133
Other motor/travel costs	414	1,841
Legal and professional fees	3,587	1,002
Other office costs	675	478
Depreciation	307	148
Foreign exchange gain/loss	3,625	653
Communication & IT costs	364	136
PR & programmatic costs	2,476	795
Consultancy costs	–	9,601
Finance costs	864	62
	36,418	28,116
Expenditure on charitable activities		
Wages and salaries	160,337	189,599
Employer's NIC	15,104	25,509
Pension costs	2,522	3,120
Rent	34,236	46,995
Insurance	2,458	3,197
Other motor/travel costs	34,812	74,666
Legal and professional fees	26,416	24,044
Other office costs	4,836	11,462
Depreciation	2,254	3,563
Foreign exchange gain/loss	27,967	9,906
Communication & IT costs	33,246	24,302
PR & programmatic costs	152,344	87,037
Consultancy	45,783	59,954
Bank fees & other finance costs	6,336	1,484
	548,652	564,838
Total expenditure	585,070	592,954
Net (expenditure)/income	(127,846)	185,630

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Notes to the Detailed Statement of Financial Activities

Year ended 31 December 2023

	2023	2022
	£	£
Costs of raising donations and legacies		
Wages and salaries	17,302	9,825
Employer's NIC	1,507	1,322
Pension costs	293	162
Rent	4,669	1,958
Insurance	335	133
Donations - other motor/travel costs	414	1,841
Legal and professional fees	3,587	1,002
Other office costs	675	478
Donations - depreciation	307	148
Foreign exchange gain/loss	3,625	653
Communication and IT costs	364	136
PR & programmatic costs	2,476	795
Consultancy	–	9,601
Bank fees and other finance costs	864	62
	36,418	28,116
Costs of raising donations and legacies	36,418	28,116

	2023 £	2022 £
Expenditure on charitable activities		
Sub-standard and falsified medicines & Youth Engagement		
Activities undertaken directly		
Wages/salaries	65,629	61,321
Employer's NIC	6,486	8,250
Pension costs	854	1,009
Other motor/travel costs	19,370	28,194
Foreign exchange gain/loss	(119)	1,132
Consultancy	22,907	11,519
PR & Programmatic costs	18,717	30,293
Other direct costs	22,022	22,376
	155,866	164,094
Support costs		
Wages/salaries	25,392	34,594
Employer's NIC	2,215	4,654
Pension costs	499	570
Rent	19,452	25,455
Insurance	1,396	1,732
Other motor/travel costs	1,542	4,350
Legal and professional fees	7,440	6,783
Other office costs	2,748	6,209
Depreciation	1,281	1,930
Foreign exchange gain/loss	15,024	4,572
Communication and IT costs	1,515	1,772
PR and programmatic costs	6,729	10,333
Bank fees and other finance costs	3,600	804
	88,833	103,758
Charitable activities - programmatic development		
Activities undertaken directly		
Other direct costs	–	8,503
Conflict Prevention		
Activities undertaken directly		
Wages/salaries	5,883	260
Employer's NIC	280	35
Pension costs	148	4
Other motor/travel costs	759	623
Foreign exchange gain/loss	292	(60)
Direct charitable activity 4 - other type 2	93,737	–
Other direct costs	1,762	583
	102,861	1,445
Support costs		

	2023	2022
	£	£
Wages/salaries	8,633	665
Employer's NIC	753	90
Pension costs	170	11
Rent	6,614	490
Insurance	475	33
Other motor/travel costs	524	84
Legal and professional fees	2,530	130
Other office costs	934	119
Depreciation	435	37
Foreign exchange gain/loss	5,108	88
Communications & IT costs	515	34
Marketing & PR	2,288	199
Bank fees & finance costs	1,224	15
	30,203	1,995
Environmental Conservation		
Activities undertaken directly		
Wages/salaries	3,246	40,964
Employer's NIC	297	5,511
Pension costs	67	674
Other motor/travel costs	2,926	25,270
Foreign exchange gain/loss	988	662
Consultancy fees	2,954	5,882
PR & programmatic costs	19,125	27,047
Other direct costs	11,409	32,651
	41,012	138,661
Support costs		
Wages/salaries	3,047	23,950
Employer's NIC	266	3,222
Pension costs	60	394
Rent	2,334	17,623
Insurance	168	1,199
Other motor/travel costs	185	3,012
Legal and professional fees	893	4,696
Other office costs	330	4,298
Depreciation	154	1,336
Foreign exchange gain/loss	1,803	3,165
Communications & IT costs	182	1,226
PR & programmatic costs	807	7,153
Banking fees & Finance costs	432	557
	10,661	71,831

	2023 £	2022 £
Civil Society Support and other Programme Development		
Activities undertaken directly		
Wages/salaries	27,975	10,232
Employer's NIC	2,857	1,377
Pension costs	338	168
Other motor/travel costs	9,043	12,547
Foreign exchange gain/loss	364	(268)
Consultancy Fees	4,718	3,630
PR & programmatic costs	8,922	2,118
Other direct costs	10,590	4,344
	64,807	34,148
Support costs		
Wages/salaries	7,618	4,657
Employer's NIC	665	627
Pension costs	150	77
Rent	5,836	3,427
Insurance	419	233
Other motor/travel costs	463	586
Legal and professional fees	2,232	913
Other office costs	824	836
Depreciation	384	260
Foreign exchange gain/loss	4,507	615
Communication & IT costs	455	239
Marketing & PR	2,019	1,391
Bank fees & finance costs	1,080	108
	26,652	13,969
Governance costs		
Wages/salaries	12,914	12,956
Employer's NIC	1,285	1,743
Pension costs	236	213
Accountancy fees	2,383	2,400
Audit fees	8,364	9,122
Legal and other professional fees	2,462	–
Costs of trustees' meetings	112	–
	27,756	26,434
Expenditure on charitable activities	544,742	564,838

The Brazzaville Foundation

England & Wales - Charity number 1160693

Accounts

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 09176062
CHARITY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 1160693

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Financial Statements

31 December 2022

HICKS AND COMPANY
Chartered accountants & statutory auditor
Vaughan Chambers
Vaughan Road
Harpenden
Hertfordshire
AL5 4EE

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2022

	Page
Trustees' annual report (incorporating the director's report)	1
Independent auditor's report to the members	15
Statement of financial activities (including income and expenditure account)	21
Statement of financial position	22
Statement of cash flows	23
Notes to the financial statements	24

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Trustees' Annual Report (Incorporating the Director's Report)

Year ended 31 December 2022

The trustees, who are also the directors for the purposes of company law, present their report and the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Reference and administrative details

Registered charity name	The Brazzaville Foundation
Charity registration number	1160693
Company registration number	09176062
Principal office	36/37 Vintage House Albert Embankment London SE1 7TL
Registered office	36/37 Vintage House Albert Embankment London SE1 7TL

The trustees

Mr Jean-Yves Ollivier	
Mr Charles A Carr	(Resigned 17 April 2023)
Mr Kishore Sakhrani	
Mr Tim Perry	(Resigned 20 June 2022)
Mrs Martine Chayrigues	
Mr Philippe Jonnart	(Appointed 27 April 2023)

Auditor	Hicks and Company Chartered accountants & statutory auditor Vaughan Chambers Vaughan Road Harpenden Hertfordshire AL5 4EE
Bankers	International Business Bank Togo 169 Boulevard du 13 Janvier BP 363 Lome Republic of Togo M2 3AZ Metro Bank PLC One Southampton Row London WC1B 5HA

Solicitors	Bates Wells Braithwaite 10 Queen Street Place London EC4R 1BE

Structure, governance and management

The Foundation is an independent, non-profit organisation based in London. It takes its name and inspiration from the Brazzaville Protocol, signed in 1988 in the Congolese capital. A key moment in the history of modern Africa, this was an example of negotiations led by Africans themselves, leading to the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Southern Africa. They paved the way for Nelson Mandela's release, Namibia's independence and the end of Apartheid.

This annual report covers the year from 1 January to 31 December 2022.

Legal Objects

The Foundation was formed as a Company limited by Guarantee incorporated on 14 August 2014 with company number 9176062. The Company was registered as a charity with the Charity Commission on 27 February 2015 with charity number 1160693. The name of the Foundation was changed from the Brazzaville Foundation for Peace and Conservation to The Brazzaville Foundation by a Special Resolution dated 22 November 2018. The Articles of Association, as amended by Special Resolutions dated 18 February 2015 and 22 22 November 2018, define the company as being restricted specifically to:

- the promotion of national and international conflict resolution and reconciliation for the public benefit with a view to relieving suffering and poverty and promoting human rights and religious and racial harmony by mediating with parties to the conflict and others together to discuss possible solutions;

- the saving of lives, the advancement of health, the relief of need, and the preservation and conservation for the public benefit of the physical and natural environment including landscapes, flora and fauna and the furtherance of other purposes recognised as charitable under English law, in particular (but without limitation) in areas affected by conflict around the world, and

provided that all activities shall be balanced and shall maintain or enhance the charity's commitment to remaining independent and impartial.

Structure, governance and management *(continued)*

Royal Patron

From the commencement, HRH Prince Michael of Kent has been the patron of the Foundation and has devoted considerable time to its activities.

Trustees, Governance and Administration

The Articles of Association provide that there should be at least three Trustees who shall serve for a renewable term of three years. The Trustees, who are also directors of the company, are not remunerated for their trusteeship and details of Trustee expenses and any related party transactions are disclosed in the notes to the accounts.

The Board of Trustees' main role is to ensure that the Foundation's vision and mission are properly fulfilled through the establishment of appropriate long-term and annual strategic plans and the proper implementation of these strategic plans. It is chaired by Mr. Jean-Yves Ollivier, who has been engaged in conflict resolution in Africa for more than thirty-five years and supported by an experienced international Advisory Board. The other trustees are Mrs Martine Chayrigues (France), Mr Charles Carr, also Treasurer (UK), and Mr Kishore Sakhrani (Canada).

Administering the day-to-day operation of the charity and its staff is Richard Amalvy, who has a long record as a leader of international NGOs and has co-designed peace programmes in various areas.

The Foundation is committed to maintaining the highest standards of integrity and ethical behaviour in all its activities. All those working for the Foundation or associated with it are expected to uphold those standards.

Advisory Board

The Foundation has established a board of advisors made up of distinguished individuals whose experience and expertise in different fields enable them to give guidance to the Foundation and assist it in its work. The Advisory Board members play no role in the governance of the charity.

The Advisory Board members are: Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, former President of Nigeria; Hon. Kgalema Motlanthe, former President of South Africa; Dr. Joyce Banda, former President of Malawi; Hon. Kabine Komara, former Prime Minister of Guinea; Hon. Amama Mbabazi, former Prime Minister of Uganda; Dr. Nakedi Mathews Phosa, a leading member and former Treasurer General of the ANC in South Africa; Pär Stenbäck, former Secretary General of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; Amara Essy, former Secretary General of the OAU; Jan Kohout, former Foreign Minister of the Czech Republic; Cécilia Attias, former First Lady of France; Jean-Louis Bruguière, former French counter-terrorist judge; Ilmas Futehally, Executive Director of the Strategic Foresight Group in India; HSH Prince Philipp of Liechtenstein, Chairman of the LGT Group; and Dr. Sundeep Waslekar, President of the Strategic Foresight Group.

On 6 September 2022, Ruben Vardanyan announced his departure from the Advisory Board in order to concentrate his time and efforts to his country, Armenia.

Due to political mandates and activities in their countries, Dr. Ramos Horta and Dr Touré's Advisory Board roles have been paused for an indefinite time.

Structure, governance and management *(continued)*

Resignation and Appointment of Trustees

Due to the growth of his professional activities, Charles Carr resigned as a Trustee and Treasurer on 17 April 2023. On 27 April, Philippe Jonnart, Friend of the Foundation and expert in finance and compliance, took up the role.

New trustees are briefed on their legal obligations under the charity and company law, the Charity Commission guidance on public benefit, and informed of the contents of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the decision-making processes, and the recent financial performance of the charity.

Risk Management

The Trustees have a risk management strategy which includes annual review of the risks to which the charity is exposed, and the establishment and implementation of systems and procedures designed to mitigate the impact on the charity of the risks identified. Key elements of the strategy include:

- The implementation of procedures for the authorisation of all financial transactions and the incurring of financial obligations;
- The setting of a reserves policy and its regular review by the Trustees;
- The agreement of an annual budget which is regularly reviewed;
- The regular monitoring of geostrategic and geopolitics risks related to operating in African countries and the consideration of the impact of the media and the effect on the Foundation's reputation.

The Foundation endeavours to constantly improve its financial, budgetary and accounting management tools. During the last three years, the following action has been taken in this respect:

- A revised cost accounting system: Since the summer 2020, the Foundation has implemented an improved analytical accounting system, which allows a more detailed view on the expenses made throughout the year both by programme and by category of expense;
- A three-year work programme and budget (2022-2024): The Foundation has established a three-year programme to better plan its activities in the long term. This programme is backed by a detailed annual budget aligned with the strategic action plan. Having this document in place allows the Foundation to effectively monitor the impact of its activities towards the achievement of its longer-term goals, and to liaise more efficiently with external stakeholders with respect to the future of each programme. This work programme and budget will be realigned on the period 2023-2027 to correspond to the plans of technical and financial partners operating in African countries;
- A monthly cash flow forecast: Another tool implemented to efficiently follow the financial state of the Foundation is to carry out a monthly cashflow forecast. This allows the executive team and the treasurer to monitor closely the financial situation and make appropriate adjustments when needed. An annual cash flow forecast is being prepared for future use.

Objectives and activities

Mission Statement

The Brazzaville Foundation promotes and supports African initiatives. Its vision for the future is to enable African leadership in all sectors in which it can be exercised (public, private, civil society), with a view to contributing to African solutions to the challenges facing the continent. The Foundation supports leaders (opinion and decision-makers, influencers, groups or individuals) who share its vision and mission. The work programmes are designed to support the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Brazzaville Foundation aims to find African solutions to the major challenges of the continent and give them a long-lasting impact in the following areas of work:

- Peace - facilitating the intra-Libyan dialogue and resolving international conflicts;
- Environment - preserving the planet's second lung, the Congo basin;
- Health - fostering access to quality medicines and fighting against medicines that kill and
- Foresight - building a new approach to democratic governance and supporting young African talent.

The Trustees have paid due regard to the Public Benefit guidance issued by the Charity Commission in deciding what activities to undertake.

Programme of work for the year 2022

Since its creation, the Brazzaville Foundation has contributed to the design, promotion and support of African solutions to the major challenges facing Africa in the areas of peace, environment and health. The year 2022 was the first year of a three-year programme aiming to give its programmes a lasting impact by strengthening existing programmes and developing new areas of work to meet the concrete needs of the population.

Throughout the year ended 31 December 2022, the Foundation has worked on a wide range of issues and launched several major initiatives:

Environment

The Foundation's proposal for a Congo Basin Blue Fund was launched at COP22 UN Climate Summit in Marrakesh in 2016. 16 countries from the African continent are now involved in the Fund, with the support of the Kingdom of Morocco. It is an African development fund that addresses climate change challenges on a continental and global scale. While aiming at regional integration and the well-being of populations, it finances projects based on the green and blue economy principles in each country involved in in its governance.

Since its establishment, the role of the Foundation has been to:

- Co-initiate the Blue Fund in 2016 at COP22;
- Act as a technical partner of the CBCC, since 2018, and
- Support CBCC operations at COP26

In addition to its technical support and advocacy work in the Congo Basin, during the year 2022, the Foundation extended its environmental work to new activities. It worked towards the strengthening of the advocacy and African agenda for COP27 by launching a consultation to listen to Africa's solutions to the challenges of climate change and to understand its response to global climate issues.

Falsified and substandard medicines (FSMs)

The Foundation is working with 6 African countries to combat the growing public health crisis caused by the traffic in falsified and substandard medicines. This is a serious problem throughout the developing world but particularly acute in Africa.

Since its establishment, the role of the Foundation has been to:

- Initiate and coordinate the Lomé Initiative from a technical standpoint;
- Support improved legislation to combat trafficking in signatory countries;
- Assist in developing national anti-trafficking plans;
- Support governments in the ratification of international conventions, and
- Support advocacy at an international level.

Conflict prevention and resolution

Libyan Conflict

In May 2018, in collaboration with the Government of Senegal, the Foundation organised a significant meeting in Dakar aimed at promoting rapprochement and reconciliation in Libya.

In 2022, the Founding Chairman, in coordination with other governments and regional authorities, continued various efforts with the same objective.

African mediation in Ukraine/Russia

In 2022, the Founding Chairman, along with certain members of the Advisory Board, assisted several African governments in laying the groundwork for African mediation in the Ukraine-Russia conflict. This ongoing effort is conducted in partnership with and in complement to the active engagement of numerous African governments.

Network of Partnerships

The Foundation continued to step up its efforts to build a strong and sustainable network of partners, both for its general functioning and its programmes. It aims at including its activities in the African Union agenda and the UN SDGs global agenda as well as fostering a context of collaboration and support to strengthen the impact of its actions in each field.

Creating value in everything we do

The Foundation acts by setting up concrete programmes co-developed with clearly identified African operators. These programmes aim to develop the innate capabilities of African countries in the fields of peace, environment, and health. The financial resources come from donors who share this ambition. Since 2015, the Foundation's way of working has aimed to create maximum value and impact in countries by ensuring that the financial resources collective have strong transformative power.

Achievements and performance

Fighting against falsified and Substandard medicines ("FSM")

Objectives for the year

Over the last year, the Foundation has continued to direct significant efforts on the fight against falsified and substandard medicines in Africa and on the development of an initiative, now known as the Lomé Initiative, aimed in its first stage at the introduction of legislation specifically targeted at criminalising the traffic in falsified medicines.

The main objectives in 2022 were to:

- Create and reinforce strategic alliances with stakeholders working on the substandard and falsified medicines
- Support the Republic of Togo in building the grounds for the project pilot to be launched in the country in 2023. The pilot project aims at developing a national plan to combat SFMs under the Lomé initiative. The feedback from Togo's national SFM plan will improve it and serve as a model for other Lome Initiative signatory countries' plans.

Activities implemented throughout the year

Throughout the year, the Foundation has particularly worked on the technical coordination of the Initiative with its political coordinator, the Republic of Togo, represented by Prof. Moustafa Mijiyawa, Minister of Health. The Brazzaville Foundation has carried out, or continued to carry out:

- Similarly to the year 2021, various meetings with the Ministers of Health and active and potential partners in the signatory countries took place in order to coordinate the next steps of the initiative, as well as advocate for the signature and ratification of major international conventions. The

Chairman and the Chief Executive travelled during the year to Togo and the Republic of Congo to meet and work with their Ministers and senior civil servants.

- The pilot project to develop and implement a national plan to combat FSMs in Togo is in its phase of identification of the needs around four selected themes (public health, security, rule of law, health economics). This identification will identify: the needs; the resources needed to cover each of the needs; and existing and potential partners to contribute resources. Following this phase will start the development of the national plan against FSMs by the Republic of Togo.

- The Foundation was present in Geneva during the World Health Assembly from 22 to 28 May, as part of the delegation of the Republic of Togo. On 22 May, an intervention of the Minister of Health of Togo was organised with the LEEM-France on the topic "Vaccine hesitancy and preparedness for future pandemics". On 26 May, in the margins of the 75th World Health Assembly, the Foundation organised a bilateral meeting with Prof. Moustafa Mijiyawa and Mr. Gilbert Mokoki, Ministers of Health of the republics of Togo and Congo. The exchanges made it possible to share good practices and to schedule a meeting of the six ministers of the Initiative's member countries and the three ministers of the candidate countries (Gambia, DRC, Guinea Bissau) during the WHO Regional Committee to be held from August 22 to 26, 2022 in Lomé.

- From 22 to 26 August, the Foundation was present at the 72nd WHO Regional Committee for Africa, taking place in Lomé, Togo, with two major events:

- On 23 August, the Foundation co-organised a side event with the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Togo and the WHO Regional Office for Africa. Entitled "Fighting medicines that kill in Africa: A collaborative and integrated approach", the meeting focused on the coordination of the fight against FSMs in Africa and gathered the Director General of the WHO, the Ministers of Health of Togo and Rwanda and the African Union Commissioner for Health, Humanitarian Affairs and Social Development.

- On 25 August, the Republic of Togo and the Foundation invited the Health Ministers of the signatory and candidate countries of the Lomé Initiative to discuss the future of the initiative and get updates on the common roadmap.

- On 7 December, in Geneva, the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Togo and the Brazzaville Foundation brought together key stakeholders in the fight against fake medicines. This meeting took place in the framework of the 5th edition of the Fight the Fakes week and aimed to present the pilot project that will soon be launched in Togo to develop a national plan to fight against FSM and model the methodology.

In addition, the Foundation has strengthened its advocacy work with various intergovernmental and civil society organisations:

- On 23 February 2022, the Foundation became a full member of the Fight the Fakes Alliance (FTFA), a multi-stakeholder non-profit association that aims to raise awareness and influence change about the proliferation of substandard and falsified medicines.

- On 9-10 March, the Chief Executive took part in a UNODC multi-stakeholder meeting on crime prevention and control strategies held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, where he had the opportunity to present the Lomé Initiative during a roundtable entitled "Developing and implementing strategies to prevent and combat organized crime: a multisector and multistakeholder approach".

- On 7-8 April, the Chief Executive joined the LEEM Annual meeting of Directors of Pharmacy and medicines and directors of pharmaceutical regulatory agencies as well as representatives of stakeholder ministries and representatives of pharmaceutical manufacturers and distributors. It was

the occasion to meet key stakeholders in Africa and to gather with the directors of Pharmacy of the Lomé Initiative countries.

- Finally, on December 8 in Paris, the Foundation was present during an exchange of the preparation group of the Europe-Africa Forum which will celebrate its thirtieth edition in Annecy in the fall of 2023. This meeting was organised around Mr. Ousmane Diagana, Vice-President of the World Bank (West and Central Africa) for a discussion on the current challenges of the African continent, including the security situation in the Sahel, the bankability of projects and their financing, and the need to to adopt an integrated approach in their development.

A preliminary study has been carried out into the possibility of coordinating some of the advocacy work from Dakar, Senegal, and replicating in that country the action that will be carried out in Togo in 2023 in terms of policy design. Dakar is the seat of the regional headquarters of the UNODC and UNESCO which are seeking closer cooperation on the issue of fake medicines, as are researchers from Cheikh Anta Diop University. Implementation could be postponed until 2024.

Evaluation

The activities led by the Foundation throughout 2022 continued to strengthen the grounds of the pilot project in Togo and promote the initiative as an adequate solution in the fight against FSMs among stakeholders of the field. The network of potential technical and financial partners for the project has been reinforced and concrete agreements are being prepared as well as the enlargement of the membership with new countries willing to join.

Environment

In May 2022, the Congo Basin Climate Commission adopted its statutes, marking the successful implementation of the Foundation's initial proposal of creating a Congo Basin Blue Fund, a multi-country fund located in Africa to create a sustainable economic, social and environmental model for Africa, for which the Foundation has accompanied the Commission for 7 years.

Objectives of the year

In 2022, the Foundation's objectives in the field of environment were:- continue to advocate for the preservation of the Congo Basin
- launch a consultation aimed at strengthening the African advocacy and agenda for COP27 and beyond

Activities implemented throughout the year

Throughout the year the Foundation's activities included:

- On 17 March, the Chief Executive and Aminata Touré, member of the Advisory Board, were present at the Europe-Afrique Forum 2022, organised by La Tribune Afrique, a French media specialised on economic news of the African continent. Both had the opportunity to join as speakers during the event. Ms. Touré took part in the opening roundtable dedicated to strengthening economic and financial partnerships between the two continents. In parallel, Richard Amalvy presented the issues related to the preservation of the Congo Basin and the African solution of the Congo Basin Blue Fund during an interview.

- From 21 to 25 March, the 9th World Water Forum took place in Dakar, under the theme "Water Security for Peace and Development". The Brazzaville Foundation intervened in a coordinated session on peace and stability by the UNECE on the theme "water as a tool for cooperation, stability and peace" where it represented the voice of civil society.

- On 26 March, on the occasion of the 2022 edition of the National Diaspora and Africa Days (JNDA), the Foundation met with several African political, economic, social and cultural actors and members of the diaspora. It was represented by Richard Amalvy, Chief Executive, who intervened in the debate on the ecological challenges in Africa, and their solutions.

- From 2 to 5 October, less than a month before the COP27, the Vice-Prime and Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of the DRC and the Brazzaville Foundation launched, during the PreCOP27 in Kinshasa, a consultation entitled "Climate Change: Solutions from Africa". The objective of this consultation was to strengthen the African advocacy and agenda for COP27 and beyond. Above all, it allowed the team to identify elements that could be used to write a new discourse on Africa. Three central topics stood out across each major block of issues: Climate finance; Capacity building; and the valorisation of Africa's contributions in terms of innovation.

- From 6 to 18 November took place the 27th Conference of the Parties (COP27) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt. During the event, the Brazzaville Foundation continued the consultation started during the PreCOP27 in Kinshasa to listen to Africa's solutions to the challenges of climate change and to understand its response to global climate issues. Concrete results of the consultation were shared with those who have the capacity to act from a political, societal, economic and scientific perspective during an event at the pavilion of the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie.

- From 5 to 9 December, in Casablanca, 4C Morocco brought together representatives of the Climate Commission for the Congo Basin and the Climate Commission for the Sahel Region for capacity-building workshops. The Chief Executive of the Brazzaville Foundation, intervened at the end of the session on the theme "Piloting a successful project", calling for the use of methods and tools that guarantee the feasibility of projects.

Evaluation

In 2022, the Foundation's competence in the technical support of African environmental projects was further strengthened through the completion of its mission towards the Congo Basin Blue Fund. Based on its experience, it was also the opportunity to launch a new initiative "Climate Change: Solutions from Africa" which details will be defined in the first part of 2023.

Reaffirming Africa's position as a central actor in peace mediation

Objectives of the year

During the year 2022, the Foundation's objectives in the field of peace were:
- Continue its efforts to resolve the Libyan conflict,
- Maintain a watch for the occurrence of other conflicts and act on request.

Activities implemented throughout the year

Following the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, the Founding Chairman published a series of op-eds and interviews on the role that Africa could play in mediating peace in this conflict.

Considering the impacts of the conflict between Ukraine and Russia on the African continent, at the request of several African Heads of State, the Foundation, through its Founding Chairman, engaged in playing a facilitating role and launched an initiative aimed at a process of peaceful dialogue and a rapid end to the conflict in Ukraine. This vision came to fruition in early 2023 when a delegation from the Foundation began talks with both parties.

Financial review

The Foundation received financial contributions from donors and partners of £778,524 (2021 £505,040) from:

- the Republic of Togo to support the Foundation work programme and budget, and especially the development of the Lomé Initiative against falsified and substandard medicines;
- the Republic of Senegal to support the Foundation work programme and budget, and especially the development of the Lomé Initiative against falsified and substandard medicines;
- the Republic of Congo to support the Foundation work programme and budget, and especially the development of the Lomé Initiative against falsified and substandard medicines and the technical support provided to the Congo Basin Climate Commission.

Diversification of income and fundraising

Started in 2021, the Foundation continued its funding-diversification campaign in order to develop its activities and secure various sources of income to finance them. The fundraising function has been re-integrated in the programmes and is now implemented by the chief executive and the programme managers, increasing the chances of obtaining grants by specialised entities. Many meetings with potential financial partners took place and basis for agreements have been discussed. Some contributions are expected to materialise in 2023.

Figures at the end of the year

The Foundation ended the 2022 year with the balance on the general funds of £150,171 (2021: a deficit of £35,459)

Mr. Ollivier has personally met all his own expenses incurred in his work on behalf of the Foundation. In the year, these costs amounted to £17,511 (2021 £13,494). These expenses are treated as a pro bono donation in these accounts, and relate mainly to time spent on:

- The follow-up of the Lomé Initiative with the Heads of state of the participating countries;
- The follow-up of the Congo Basin Blue Fund initiative as Goodwill Ambassador (named by the Heads of State summit of the CBCC in 2018)
- Support to the fundraising.

During the year Mr Ollivier loaned sums totalling £150,000 (2021: £81,492) to the Foundation, to assist with cash flow. Additionally, he loaned the sum of £40,000 in January 2023. Of these amounts £100,000 was repaid in August 2022 and £90,000 remaining repaid in March 2023.

Plans for future periods

Implementation of the Lomé Initiative

In 2023, the Foundation will continue to work on the implementation of the Lomé Initiative including accompanying countries in the signature and ratification of the MEDICRIME Convention and the African Medicines Agency (AMA) Treaty, to ensure effective criminalisation and encouraging other African countries to join.

The political coordinator, the Health Minister of the Republic of Togo, and the Foundation also intend to integrate new countries in the Lomé Initiative, following the process of adhesion.

Also, the pilot project in Togo will officially be launched and the work on the design and implementation of national action plans will start. For this purpose, the Foundation opened a representation office in Togo, where the Lomé Initiative Programme Manager, Cédric Otse-Mawandza, will settle to provide daily technical support to the partners on site. Parallelly, the political and technical coordination work of the Lomé Initiative will continue.

To support the coordination of the Lomé Initiative and the implementation of the pilot project in the Republic of Togo, the Foundation was officially registered by the Ministry of Territorial Administration as an NGO operating in Togo. Thus, it opened a bank account in Togo to support its operations.

Advocacy on the Congo Basin and the urgency to preserve it

The Foundation will continue to support the work underway to make the Congo Basin Blue Fund an effective instrument capable of financing sustainable development in 16 African countries, while reducing pressure to exploit the forests of the Congo Basin, thus mitigating the effects of global warming. The Foundation will mainly support advocacy for the Congo Basin.

Africa's solutions to the challenges of climate change

The Foundation will continue to develop its new initiative on Africa's solutions to the challenges of climate change. Its format and focus have started to be discussed with potential partners at the beginning of 2023 and should concretise during the year.

Africa's position as a central actor in peace mediation

The Foundation will continue to support and promote the role of Africa in peace mediation, including in the context of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict.

Going concern

The Trustees have reviewed the ongoing expenditure since the year end, together with the anticipated income and expenses for the next twelve months and are satisfied that it is appropriate to prepare the Foundation's accounts on the going concern basis. Since the year end the Foundation's funds have returned to a surplus.

Reserves Policy

The Foundation has a surplus on unrestricted reserves at the end of the reporting period of £150,171 (31 December 2021 a deficit of £35,459). The aim is to maintain and grow the reserves such that the Foundation is holding at least four months' future operating costs.

Trustees' responsibilities statement

The trustees, who are also directors for the purposes of company law, are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the charity trustees to prepare financial statements for each year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

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

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charity's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

This report has been prepared in compliance with the duty in Section 17(5) of the Charities Act 2011, to have regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission.

The trustees have adopted the provisions of Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice for Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019).

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a trustee at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the charity's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a trustee to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditor is aware of that information.

The auditor is deemed to have been re-appointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

The trustees' annual report was approved on 7 December 2023 and signed on behalf of the board of trustees by:



Mr Philippe Jonnart
Trustee and Treasurer

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of The Brazzaville Foundation

Year ended 31 December 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Brazzaville Foundation (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the statement of financial activities (including income and expenditure account), statement of financial position, statement of cash flows and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the trustees' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the trustees' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees (who are also the directors for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the entity and sector in which it operates, we identified the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations relating to charitable companies and the application of charitable funds. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements. We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the charity's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud may occur, by making enquiries of the trustees and management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud and considering the internal controls in place to mitigate fraud risks and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

In response to the risk of fraud through management bias (including the risk of override of controls) and the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- performing analytical procedures to identify unusual or unexpected transactions
- assessing whether judgements and assumptions made in determining accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias
- reviewed a sample of transactions from the client's records for proper authorisation
- test checking the appropriateness of journal entries
- agreeing financial statement disclosures to the underlying supporting documentation
- checking for correspondence with the Charity Commission
- reading the minutes of Trustees meetings
- checking for any actual and potential litigation and claims including inspecting legal costs

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures outlined above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion. We

are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the charity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Philip Dean BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
Hicks and Company
Chartered accountants & statutory auditor
Vaughan Chambers
Vaughan Road
Harpenden
Hertfordshire
AL5 4EE

29 December 2023

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Statement of Financial Activities (including income and expenditure account)

Year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 Unrestricted funds £	2022 Total funds £	2021 Total funds £
Income and endowments				
Donations and legacies	5	778,524	778,524	475,060
Charitable activities	6	–	–	29,980
Investment income	7	60	60	101
Total income		778,584	778,584	505,141
Expenditure				
Expenditure on raising funds:				
Costs of raising donations and legacies	8	28,116	28,116	58,107
Expenditure on charitable activities	9,10	564,838	564,838	687,860
Total expenditure		592,954	592,954	745,967
Net income/(expenditure) and net movement in funds		185,630	185,630	(240,826)
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		(35,459)	(35,459)	205,367
Total funds carried forward		150,171	150,171	(35,459)

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.
All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

The notes on pages 24 to 38 form part of these financial statements.

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	**17**	3,231	5,924
Current assets			
Debtors	**18**	5,962	7,155
Cash at bank and in hand		272,526	87,189
		278,488	94,344
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**19**	131,548	135,727
Net current assets		146,940	(41,383)
Total assets less current liabilities		150,171	(35,459)
Net assets		150,171	(35,459)
Funds of the charity			
Unrestricted funds		150,171	(35,459)
Total charity funds	**21**	150,171	(35,459)

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

These financial statements were approved by the board of trustees and authorised for issue on 7 December 2023, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Philippe Jonnart
Trustee

The notes on pages 24 to 38 form part of these financial statements.

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 December 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income/(expenditure)	185,630	(240,826)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	3,711	3,909
Other interest receivable and similar income	(60)	(101)
Accrued expenses	10,414	2,888
Changes in:		
Trade and other debtors	1,193	12,541
Trade and other creditors	(14,593)	98,575
Cash generated from operations	186,295	(123,014)
Interest received	60	101
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	186,355	(122,913)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(1,018)	–
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,018)	–
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	185,337	(122,913)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	87,189	210,103
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	272,526	87,190

The notes on pages 24 to 38 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

The charity is a public benefit entity and a private company limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales and a registered charity in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 36/37 Vintage House, Albert Embankment, London, SE1 7TL.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland', the 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) (Charities SORP (FRS 102)) and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity. The amounts are rounded to the nearest pound.

Going concern

At the time of approving the accounts the Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the Foundation has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the Trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these accounts.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant judgements

There are no judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. There are no key assumptions or other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the statement of financial activities.

Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees to further any of the charity's purposes.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the trustees for particular future project or commitment.

Restricted funds are subjected to restrictions on their expenditure declared by the donor or through the terms of an appeal, and fall into one of two sub-classes: restricted income funds or endowment funds.

Donations have been received in the year creating a restricted fund for use only in the work against sub-standard and falsified medicines, Africa Young Talents and Environmental Conservation. The remaining funds received are considered by the Trustees to be unrestricted and are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees to further any of the charity's purposes. The Trustees have considered the activities of the charity and consider there to be six activities in the year, the work on on sub-standard and falsified medicines, and Youth Engagement relating to sub-standard and falsified medicines, work on conflict prevention in Africa, Environmental conservation in Africa, an Ambassadorial project, working with the wider Advisory Board, work with African Young Talents and the annual meeting of the Advisory Board, the latter involving fund raising activities.

Incoming resources

All income is included in the statement of financial activities when entitlement has passed to the charity, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the charity and the amount can be reliably measured.

The charity's income consists of donations receivable.

The following specific policies are applied to particular categories of income:

- income from donations is recognised when there is evidence of entitlement to the gift, receipt is probable and its amount can be measured reliably.

- donated facilities and services are recognised in the accounts when received if the value can be reliably measured. No amounts are included for the contribution of general volunteers.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Resources expended

Expenditure is incurred in pursuit of the charity's objects of peace and conservation and is recognised on an accruals basis as a liability is incurred. Expenditure includes any VAT which cannot be fully recovered, and is classified under headings of the statement of financial activities to which it relates.

Expenditure on raising funds includes a percentage of the annual Advisory Board costs and of the support costs allocated to the Advisory Board as discussed below.

Expenditure on charitable activities includes all costs incurred by a charity in undertaking activities that further its charitable aims for the benefit of its beneficiaries, including those support costs and costs relating to the governance of the charity apportioned to charitable activities.

All costs are allocated to expenditure categories reflecting the use of the resource. Direct costs attributable to a single activity are allocated directly to that activity. Shared costs are apportioned between the activities they contribute to on a reasonable, justifiable and consistent basis.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other recognised gains and losses, unless it reverses a charge for impairment that has previously been recognised as expenditure within the statement of financial activities. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other recognised gains and losses, except to which it offsets any previous revaluation gain, in which case the loss is shown within other recognised gains and losses on the statement of financial activities.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Equipment	-	33% straight line

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the charity are assigned to those units.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the amount receivable or payable including any related transaction costs, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Current assets and current liabilities are subsequently measured at the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received and not discounted.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised under the appropriate heading in the statement of financial activities in which the initial gain was recognised.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Defined contribution plans *(continued)*

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as an expense in the period in which it arises.

4. Limited by guarantee

The Brazzaville Foundation is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee not having any share capital.

5. Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2022 £**
Donations			
Donations UK	–	–	–
Donations non-UK	778,524	–	778,524
	778,524	–	778,524

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2021 £
Donations			
Donations UK	34,823	–	34,823
Donations non-UK	262,048	178,190	440,237
	296,871	178,190	475,060

As in prior years Mr Ollivier has met personally all of his own expenses incurred in his work on behalf of the Foundation. These expenses have been included in the accounts at their value to the charity where they are incurred exclusively for the charity. Other costs incurred by Mr Ollivier have been included in these accounts where the amounts can be quantified.

Simon Bourges Communications donated Eu 7,650 (2021: Eu:nil) communications expertise in the year. This has been included in the Accounts at unit value to the charity.

In 2021 Allen & Overy donated their legal expertise to the Foundation to assist with the legal audit for the Lome initiative. This is included in the 2021 accounts at a value of £34,823.

6. Charitable activities

	Unrestricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2022 £**	Unrestricted Funds £	Total Funds 2021 £
Other income from charitable activities	–	–	29,980	29,980

7. Investment income

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2022 £**
Bank interest receivable	60	–	60

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2021 £
Bank interest receivable	–	101	101

8. Costs of raising donations and legacies

Unrestricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2022 £**	Unrestricted Funds £	Total Funds 2021 £
28,116	28,116	58,107	58,107

In 2022 the costs invested in Fundraising were significantly reduced compared with the prior year with direct of costs of £18,731 relating in part to the activities of the CEO together with the costs of an external consultant. Support costs have been allocated to Fundraising on a time spent basis.

In the year to December 2021 the costs of raising donations consists of part of the CEO's salary and associated travel costs, fundraising consultancy fees and part of the costs of the 5 year Corporate Report. These fees relate to all the charitable activities of the Foundation, but in particular that of Sub-Standard and Falsified Medicines and Environmental Conservation.

Although no Advisory Board meeting took place in 2022 the CEO met and discussed issues on a regular basis with different members of the Advisory Board. In 2021 no Advisory Board Meeting took place in the year due to the Covid-19 Pandemic.

9. Expenditure on charitable activities by fund type

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2022 £**
Sub-standard and falsified medicines & Youth Engagement	164,094	–	164,094
Charitable activities - programmatic development	8,503	–	8,503
Conflict Prevention	1,445	–	1,445
Environmental Conservation	138,661	–	138,661
Ambassadorial project	–	–	–
African Young Talents Projects	–	–	–
The Niamey Process	–	–	–
Civil Society Support and other Programme Development	34,148	–	34,148
Support costs	217,987	–	217,987
	564,838	–	564,838

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2021 £
Sub-standard and falsified medicines & Youth Engagement	52,798	53,325	106,123
Charitable activities - programmatic development	2,753	–	2,753
Conflict Prevention	570	–	570
Environmental Conservation	127,058	44,480	171,539
Ambassadorial project	4,780	–	4,780
African Young Talents Projects	2,787	13,053	15,840
The Niamey Process	–	28,378	28,378
Civil Society Support and other Programme Development	–	–	–
Support costs	196,561	161,318	357,877
	387,307	300,554	687,860

In the year ended 31 December 2022 all funds received were unrestricted and have therefore been able to be applied in the most effective manner for the benefit of the activities of the Foundation.

In 2021 there were two restricted funds: - the Lome Fund in relation to combatting Sub-standard and falsified medicines and the IDeA fund relating to the launch of the African Young Talents Programme designed directly by the Brazzaville Foundation and to support the education and empowerment dimensions of the Foundations other programmes.

The expenditure on each of these funds is outlined in Note 21. Support costs and Advisory Board Meeting costs exclude those costs of £1,100 (2021: £4,294) attributed to the costs of raising donations and legacies.

10. Expenditure on charitable activities by activity type

	Activities undertaken directly £	Support costs £	**Total funds 2022 £**	Total fund 2021 £
Sub-standard and falsified medicines & Youth Engagement	164,094	103,758	267,852	178,111
Charitable activities - programmatic development	8,503	–	8,503	2,753
Conflict Prevention	1,445	1,995	3,440	5,357
Environmental Conservation	138,661	71,831	210,492	311,198
Ambassadorial project	–	–	–	42,317
African Young Talents Projects	–	–	–	79,346
The Niamey Process	–	–	–	35,295
Civil Society Support and other Programme Development	34,148	13,969	48,117	–
Governance costs	–	26,434	26,434	33,483
	346,851	217,987	564,838	687,860

Governance and support costs exclude costs of £1,100 (2021; £4,294) attributed to costs of raising donations.

11. Analysis of support costs

	Sub-standard and falsified medicines, Youth Engagement £	Conflict Prevention £	Environmental Conservation £	Civil Society Support and other Programme Development £	**Total 2022 £**	Total 2021 £
Staff costs	39,818	766	27,566	5,360	73,510	102,570
Premises	25,455	490	17,623	3,427	46,995	55,110
Communications and IT	1,775	34	1,229	239	3,277	4,584
General office	14,218	273	9,843	1,914	26,248	44,600
Finance costs	805	15	557	108	1,485	3,605
Governance costs	14,319	274	9,913	1,926	26,432	37,780
Professional fees	6,783	130	4,696	913	12,522	10,037
Marketing & PR	10,333	199	7,153	1,391	19,076	101,428
Foreign exchange costs	4,572	88	3,165	615	8,440	2,458
	118,078	2,269	81,745	15,893	217,985	362,172

11. Analysis of support costs *(continued)*

In the period to 31 December 2022 the overall charitable activities were significant. The charity continued with the work on sub-standard and falsified medicines Lome initiative, and also increased significantly the time and resources spend on environmental conservation and in aiding civil society disputes. The cost accounting system developed in 2020 allows the recording the costs of the different activities more accurately and has enabled salaries to be directly allocated to an activity on a monthly basis.

No additional time was spent on the Corporate Report in 2022 (In 2021 the costs of the production of the Corporate Report were specifically allocated to activities in accordance with the number of pages in the report, including governance and support). Support costs, (including those Corporate Report costs not allocated to other activities in 2021), have then been allocated to charitable activities in accordance with the hours spent on that activity in the period. The Trustees have agreed that the use of hours spent better reflects the true allocation of costs.

The costs donated by Mr Ollivier are omitted from the calculations to attribute support costs as the Trustees do not consider the support costs incurred by the Foundation relevant to the activities directly organised and paid for by Mr Ollivier.

12. Net income/(expenditure)

Net income/(expenditure) is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2022	2021
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	3,711	3,909
Foreign exchange differences	10,559	2,457

13. Auditors remuneration

	2022	2021
	£	£
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	9,504	4,752

14. Staff costs

The total staff costs and employee benefits for the reporting period are analysed as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	199,424	231,507
Social security costs	26,831	20,009
Employer contributions to pension plans	3,282	3,294
	229,537	254,810

14. Staff costs *(continued)*

The average head count of employees during the year was 3 (2021: 5). The average number of full-time equivalent employees during the year is analysed as follows:

	2022	2021
	No.	No.
Number of staff - Administration	1	2
Number of staff - Charitable activities	2	3
	3	5

The number of employees whose remuneration for the year fell within the following bands, were:

	2022	2021
	No.	No.
£120,000 to £129,999	1	1

Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel include all persons that have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the charity.

15. Trustee remuneration and expenses

No remuneration or other benefits from employment with the charity or a related entity were received by the trustees except as outlined in Note 24.

16. Statement of financial activities - year ended 31 December 2021

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds
	£	£	£
Donations & legacies	296,871	178,190	475,061
Charitable activities	29,980	–	29,980
Investment income	–	101	101
Total income	326,851	178,291	505,142
Costs of raising donations & legacies	58,107	–	58,107
Expenditure on charitable activities	387,307	300,554	687,861
Total expenditure	445,414	300,554	745,968
Net expenditure	(118,563)	(122,263)	(240,826)
Transfers between funds	(87,439)	87,439	–
Total Funds brought forward	170,543	34,824	205,367
Total Funds carried forward	(35,459)	–	(35,459)

17. Tangible fixed assets

	Equipment £
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	11,544
Additions	1,018
At 31 December 2022	12,562
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2022	5,620
Charge for the year	3,711
At 31 December 2022	9,331
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2022	3,231
At 31 December 2021	5,924

18. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Prepayments and accrued income	1,826	3,058
Other debtors	4,136	4,097
	5,962	7,155

19. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	34,368	34,293
Accruals and deferred income	22,928	12,514
Social security and other taxes	14,214	7,427
Other creditors - Owed to Jean-Yves Ollivier	50,000	81,493
Other creditors	10,038	–
	131,548	135,727

Mr Ollivier loaned additional funds to the Foundation of £50,000 in December 2022 (2021 £81,493). These funds were repaid in the March 2023.

20. Pensions and other post retirement benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in income or expenditure as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £3,282 (2021: £3,294).

21. Analysis of charitable funds

Unrestricted funds

	At 1 January 2022	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	**At 31 December 2022**
	£	£	£	£	£
General funds	(35,459)	778,584	(592,954)	–	150,171

	At 1 January 2021	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	At 31 December 2021
	£	£	£	£	£
General funds	170,543	326,851	(445,414)	(87,439)	(35,459)

22. Analysis of charitable funds - continued

Restricted Funds

	At 1 Jaunary 2022 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	At 31 December 2022 £

	At 1 January 2021 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	At 31 December 2021 £
Falsified sub-standard Medicines restricted fund	34,824	–	(103,004)	68,180	–
IDeA restricted fund	–	178,291	(197,550)	19,259	–
	34,824	178,291	(300,554)	87,439	–

The Lome Initiative Fund

Following the launch of the Lome initiative on 18 January 2020, six African Countries made a commitment to combatting falsified and substandard medicines. The Brazzaville Foundation is the project manager of the programme and, as such, is responsible for the technical co-ordination. In order to support the Foundation in its role the signatory countries made a voluntary contribution aimed as assisting the development of the initiative.

The IDeA Fund

In January 2021 the IDeA Foundation, a multifaceted not-for-profit charitable foundation incorporated in Armenia, granted the Brazzaville Foundation a donation of USD$250,000 (GPB £178,291). The scope of the donation covers:

- support of the launch of the African Young Talents Programme designed by the Brazzaville Foundation, and• support for the educational and empowerment dimensions of the Foundation's other programmes in the fields of health and environment.

23. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2022 £**
Tangible fixed assets	3,231	3,231
Current assets	278,488	278,488
Creditors less than 1 year	(131,548)	(131,548)
Net assets	150,171	150,171

	Unrestricted Funds £	Total Funds 2021 £
Tangible fixed assets	5,924	5,924
Current assets	94,344	94,344
Creditors less than 1 year	(135,727)	(135,727)
Net assets	(35,459)	(35,459)

24. Financial instruments

The carrying amount for each category of financial instrument is as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at cost		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	5,961	7,155
Financial liabilities measured at cost		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	81,548	54,235
Loan commitments measured at cost		
Loan commitments measured at cost less impairment	50,000	81,492

25. Analysis of changes in net debt

	At 1 Jan 2022 £	Cash flows £	**At 31 Dec 2022 £**
Cash at bank and in hand	87,189	185,337	272,526

26. Operating lease commitments

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	21,271	48,501
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	–	141,462
	21,271	189,963

Brazzaville had previously entered into a lease to rent office space at the Social Justice and Human Rights Centre. Under a break clause this lease was brought to an end on 31 May 2023. A new lease was entered into with Regus for 6 months commencing 26 May 2023 at a monthly rent of £1,171. This was renewed for a further 6 months at the end of August 2023.

27. Related parties

Mr Jean-Yves Ollivier remains a significant donor to The Brazzaville Foundation in the year. The amounts donated by Mr Ollivier in the year were £17,511 (2021: £13,494).

In the year Mr Ollivier loaned a sum of £50,000 (2021 £81,492) to the Foundation. An additional amount of £40,000 was loaned to the Foundation by Mr Ollivier on 12 January 2023. The whole amount was repaid on 28 March 2023. The loans were interest free.

No remuneration has been paid to the Trustees nor have any received any benefits from the charity. During the year Mr Ollivier waived travel and accommodation expenses of £77,354 (2021: £13,494) in relation to Sub-standard and falsified medicines and the Lome initiative. These expenses have been included in the accounts as a donation received from Mr Ollivier. Other costs incurred by Mr Ollivier have been included in these accounts where the amounts can be quantified.

Mr Matthew Carr, brother to Mr Charles Carr, Trustee who resigned in 2023, was paid £nil (2021: £5,000 in the period for work on the fundraising initiative.

No other trustee was reimbursed for any expenses incurred.

The Brazzaville Foundation

England & Wales - Charity number 1160693

Accounts

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 09176062
CHARITY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 1160693

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Financial Statements

31 December 2021

HICKS AND COMPANY
Chartered accountants & statutory auditor
Vaughan Chambers
Vaughan Road
Harpenden
Hertfordshire
AL5 4EE

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2021

	Page
Trustees' annual report (incorporating the director's report)	**1**
Independent auditor's report to the members	**16**
Statement of financial activities (including income and expenditure account)	**22**
Statement of financial position	**23**
Statement of cash flows	**24**
Notes to the financial statements	**25**

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Trustees' Annual Report (Incorporating the Director's Report)

Year ended 31 December 2021

The trustees, who are also the directors for the purposes of company law, present their report and the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Reference and administrative details

Registered charity name	The Brazzaville Foundation
Charity registration number	1160693
Company registration number	09176062
Principal office	17 Oval Way London SE11 5RR
Registered office	17 Oval Way London SE11 5RR

The trustees

Mr Jean-Yves Ollivier	
Mr Nicholas J Chance	(Resigned 31 October 2021)
Mr Charles A Carr	
Mr Kishore Sakhrani	
Mr Tim Perry	(Resigned 20 June 2022)
Mrs Martine Chayrigues	

Auditor	Hicks and Company Chartered accountants & statutory auditor Vaughan Chambers Vaughan Road Harpenden Hertfordshire AL5 4EE
Bankers	Metro Bank PLC One Southampton Row London WC1B 5HA
Solicitors	Bates Wells Braithwaite 10 Queen Street Place London EC4R 1BE

Structure, governance and management

The Brazzaville Foundation is a company limited by guarantee.

The Foundation is an independent, non-profit organisation based in London. It takes its name and inspiration from the Brazzaville Protocol, signed in 1988 in the Congolese capital at the invitation of President Sassou N'Guesso. A key moment in the history of modern Africa, this was an example of negotiations led by Africans themselves, leading to the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Southern Africa. They paved the way for Nelson Mandela's release, Namibia's independence and the end of Apartheid.

This annual report covers the year from 1 January to 31 December 2021.

Legal Objects

The Foundation was formed as a Company limited by Guarantee incorporated on 14 August 2014 with company number 9176062. The Company was registered as a charity with the Charity Commission on 27 February 2015 with charity number 1160693. The name of the Foundation was changed from the Brazzaville Foundation for Peace and Conservation to The Brazzaville Foundation by a Special Resolution dated 22 November 2018. The Articles of Association, as amended by Special Resolutions dated 18 February 2015 and 22 22 November 2018, define the company as being restricted specifically to:

- the promotion of national and international conflict resolution and reconciliation for the public benefit with a view to relieving suffering and poverty and promoting human rights and religious and racial harmony by mediating with parties to the conflict and others together to discuss possible solutions;

- the saving of lives, the advancement of health, the relief of need, and the preservation and conservation for the public benefit of the physical and natural environment including landscapes, flora and fauna and the furtherance of other purposes recognised as charitable under English law, in particular (but without limitation) in areas affected by conflict around the world, and

provided that all activities shall be balanced and shall maintain or enhance the charity's commitment to remaining independent and impartial.

Structure, governance and management ***(continued)***

Advisory Board

The Foundation has established a Board of Advisers made up of distinguished individuals whose experience and expertise in different fields enable them to give guidance to the Foundation and assist it in its work.

The Advisory Board members are: Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, former President of Nigeria; Hon. Kgalema Motlanthe, former President of South Africa; Dr. Ramos-Horta, winner of the Nobel Peace prize; Dr. Joyce Banda, former President of Malawi; Dr. Aminata Touré, former Prime Minister of Senegal; Hon. Kabine Komara, former Prime Minister of Guinea; Hon. Amama Mbabazi, former Prime Minister of Uganda; Dr. Nakedi Mathews Phosa, a leading member and former Treasurer General of the ANC in South Africa; Pär Stenbäck, former Secretary General of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; Amara Essy, former Secretary General of the OAU; Jan Kohout, former Foreign Minister of the Czech Republic; Cécilia Attias, former First Lady of France; Jean-Louis Bruguière, former French counter-terrorist judge; Ilmas Futehally, Executive Director of the Strategic Foresight Group in India; HSH Prince Philipp of Liechtenstein, Chairman of the LGT Group; and Dr. Sundeep Waslekar, President of the Strategic Foresight Group.

Due to the health situation, the Advisory Board meeting planned in April 2021 had to be cancelled and postponed to a later date.

On 6 September 2022, Ruben Vardanyan resigned from his position of Advisory Board member, willing to devote all his time to the prosperity and future of his country, Armenia.

Royal Patron

From the commencement HRH Prince Michael of Kent has been the patron of the Foundation and has devoted considerable time to its activities, in particular during 2021, when he was involved in supporting and encouraging the Foundation's participation in the COP26 climate conference in Glasgow.

Trustees, Governance and Administration

The Articles of Association provide that there should be at least three Trustees who shall serve for a renewable term of three years. The Trustees, who are also directors of the company, are not remunerated for their trusteeship and details of Trustee expenses and any related party transactions are disclosed in the notes to the accounts.

The Board of Trustees' main role is to ensure that the Foundation's vision and mission are properly fulfilled through the establishment of appropriate long-term and annual strategic plans and the proper implementation of these strategic plans. It is chaired by Mr. Jean-Yves Ollivier, who has been engaged in conflict resolution in Africa for more than thirty-five years, and supported by an experienced international Advisory Board. The other trustees are Mrs Martine Chayrigues (France), Mr Charles Carr, also Treasurer (UK), and Mr Kishore Sakhrani (Canada).

Administering the day-to-day operation of the charity and its staff is Richard Amalvy, who has a long record as a leader of international NGOs and has co-designed peace programmes in various areas.

The Foundation is committed to maintaining the highest standards of integrity and ethical behaviour in all its activities. All those working for the Foundation or associated with it are expected to uphold those standards.

Structure, governance and management ***(continued)***

Resignation and Appointment of Trustees

On 31 October 2021, Mr Nicholas Chance CVO resigned after more than four valuable years of expertise and advice. On 20 June 2022, due to professional and personal commitments which prevent him devoting the necessary time to the Foundation, Mr Tim Perry resigned as Trustee.

New trustees are briefed on their legal obligations under the charity and company law, the Charity Commission guidance on public benefit, and informed of the contents of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the decision-making processes and recent financial performance of the charity.

Risk Management

The Trustees have a risk management strategy which includes annual review of the risks to which the charity is exposed, and the establishment and implementation of systems and procedures designed to mitigate the impact on the charity of the risks identified. Key elements of the strategy include:

- the implementation of procedures for the authorisation of all financial transactions and the incurring of financial obligations;
- the setting of a reserves policy and its regular review by the Trustees;
- the agreement of an annual budget which is regularly reviewed;
- the regular monitoring of geostrategic and geopolitics risks related to operating in African countries, and
- the consideration of the impact of the media and the effect on the Foundation's reputation.

The Foundation endeavours to constantly improve its financial, budgetary and accounting management tools. During the last two years, the following action has been taken in this respect:

- a revised cost accounting system: Since the summer 2020, the Foundation has implemented an improved analytical accounting system, which allows a more detailed view on the expenses made throughout the year both by programme and by category of expense;
- A three-year work programme and budget (2022-2024): The Foundation has established a three-year programme to better plan its activities in the long-term. This programme is backed by a detailed annual budget aligned with the strategic action plan. Having this document in place allows the Foundation to effectively monitor the impact of its activities towards the achievement of its longer-term goals, and also to communicate more efficiently with external stakeholders with respect to the future of each programme.
- An annual and monthly cash flow forecast: Another tool implemented to efficiently follow the financial state of the Foundation is to carry out an annual cashflow as well as a monthly cashflow forecast. This allows the executive team and the treasurer to monitor closely the financial situation and make appropriate adjustments when needed.

Objectives and activities

Mission Statement

The Brazzaville Foundation promotes and supports African initiatives. Its vision for the future is to enable African leadership in all sectors in which it can be exercised (public, private, civil society), with a view to contributing to African solutions to the challenges facing the continent. The Foundation supports leaders (opinion and decision makers, influencers, groups or individuals) who share its vision and mission. The work programmes are designed to support the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Brazzaville Foundation aims to find African solutions to the major challenges of the continent and give them a long-lasting impact in the following areas of work:

- Peace - facilitating the intra-Libyan dialogue and resolving international conflicts;
- Environment - preserving the planet's second lung, the Congo basin;
- Health - fostering access to quality medicines and fighting against medicines that kill and
- Foresight - building a new approach to democratic governance and supporting young African talent.

Objectives and activities ***(continued)***

The Trustees have paid due regard to the Public Benefit guidance issued by the Charity Commission in deciding what activities to undertake.

Programme of work for the year 2021

Throughout the year ended 31 December 2021 the Foundation has worked on a wide range of issues and launched several major initiatives:

Congo Basin Blue Fund

The Foundation's proposal for a Congo Basin Blue Fund was launched at COP22 UN Climate Summit in Marrakesh in 2016. 16 countries from the African continent are now involved in the Fund, with the support of the Kingdom of Morocco. It is an African development fund that addresses climate change challenges on a continental and global scale. While aiming at regional integration and the well-being of populations, it finances projects based on the green and blue economy principles in each country involved in its governance.

Since its establishment, the role of the Foundation has been to:

- Co-initiate the Blue Fund in 2016 at COP22;
- Act as a technical partner of the CBCC, since 2018, and
- Support CBCC operations at COP26

Falsified and substandard medicines (FSMs)

The Foundation is working with 6 African countries to combat the growing public health crisis caused by the traffic in falsified and substandard medicines. This is a serious problem throughout the developing world but particularly acute in Africa.

Since its establishment, the role of the Foundation has been to:

- Initiate and coordinate the Lomé Initiative from a technical standpoint;
- Support improved legislation to combat trafficking in signatory countries;
- Develop and implement national anti-trafficking plans;
- Support governments in the ratification of international conventions, and
- Support advocacy at an international level.

Libyan conflict

With the support of the Government of Senegal, the Foundation organised a meeting in Dakar on 11-13 May 2018 to establish a dialogue aimed at promoting rapprochement and reconciliation in Libya. The Foundation continues to carry out actions to promote peace between the parties;

Young African Talent Programme

The Foundation is working on the launch of a "Young African Talent" programme to identify, promote and develop young people in Africa and improve their employability. The programme has been developed with the support of a young Cameroonian consultant within the framework of an apprenticeship signed with his university.

The Foundation also offered an internship to a young Franco-Algerian female student studying at the London School of Economy. She supported the implementation of the digital communication strategy.

Objectives and activities ***(continued)***

Niamey Process

The Niamey Process is an initiative to help democracy take root in Africa by identifying a type of governance adapted to the continent's pre-colonial cultures and current needs are being developed in partnership with the Issoufou Mahamadou Foundation.

Network of partnerships

The Foundation has stepped up its efforts to build a strong and sustainable network of partners, both for its general functioning and its programmes. It aims at including its activities in the African Union agenda and the UN SDGs global agenda as well as fostering a context of collaboration and support to strengthen the impact of its actions in each field.

Setting clear objectives: strategic orientations and better planning

On the 5-year anniversary, the Trustees considered it necessary for the Foundation to rethink the engineering of its different programmes. At the end of the 2021 year, the executive team worked on a three-year work programme and budget to better plan its activities and thus ensure its sustainability with the partners with whom it is involved, including the development of its philanthropic infrastructure to fulfil its mission.

Creating value in everything we do

The Foundation acts by setting up concrete programmes co-developed with clearly identified African operators. These programmes aim to develop the innate capabilities of African countries in the fields of peace, environment, and health. The financial resources come from donors who share this ambition. Since 2015, the Foundation's way of working has aimed to create maximum value and impact in countries by ensuring that the financial resources collective have strong transformative power.

Improving our accountability: The five-year report

With the support of several consultants, the executive team published and disseminated the Brazzaville Foundation's five-year report in March 2021.

The purpose of such a document was to:

- celebrate the work accomplished since 2015 and honour all those who have contributed, and
- be accountable to beneficiaries, donors, and oversight bodies and have a tool to better communicate and to better engage in advocacy and fundraising.

It has shown itself a real asset in building relationships with potential partners and donors, but also to enable the Foundation to take stock of its achievements in the various programmes and activities.

Achievements and performance

Fighting against falsified and substandard medicines ("FSM")

Over the last year, the Foundation has focused significant efforts on the fight against falsified and substandard medicines in Africa and in particular on the development of an initiative, now known as the Lomé Initiative, aimed in its first stage at the introduction of legislation specifically targeted at criminalising the traffic in falsified medicines. Access to proper healthcare is a fundamental right but for too many people, especially in Africa, their health and their lives are put at risk by the traffic in FSM.

The Foundation has particularly worked on the technical coordination of the Initiative with its political coordinator, the Republic of Togo, represented by Pr. Moustafa Mijiyawa, Minister of Health.

Since January 2021, the Brazzaville Foundation has carried out, or continued to carry out:

- Various meetings with the Ministers of Health and active and potential partners in the signatory countries aimed at coordinating the next steps of the initiative, as well as advocating for the signature and ratification of major international conventions. The Chairman and the Chief Executive travelled during the year to Togo, Niger and the Republic of Congo to meet and work with their Ministers and senior civil servants.

- A legislative audit, allowing the identification of gaps in order to make recommendations on needed new/additional legislation. The final report of the legislative audit was delivered by the Foundation's partner, Allen & Overy, during the summer 2021 and the Foundation is now in discussion with the signatory countries to determine how to make the best use of the information in the report for the next stages of the initiative. The report gives an overview of each signatory countries' existing legislation to fight against the traffic of FSMs, giving the opportunity to compare the legislation in order to harmonise the legislation at the international level.

- On 25 May 2021, the Foundation organised the high-level roundtable "COVID-19 and the increasing Risks of Substandard and Falsified Pharmaceutical products in Africa: A public health and security issue" as a contribution to the 74th World Health Assembly. The online event gathered speakers from all sectors (public, private and civil society) and from different fields, and highlighted the need for coordination, awareness raising and integrity of the supply chain to be efficient in the fight against falsified and substandard medicines.

In addition, the Foundation has strengthened its advocacy work with various intergovernmental and civil society organisations:

- On 26 May 2021, the Foundation was granted the observer status of the MEDICRIME Convention Committee of Parties, which will allow it to take part to high-level discussions to tackle the issue, develop partnerships for a greater impact of its activities and share best practices with the members.

- In 2021, the Foundation also strengthened its working relationships with major stakeholders in the field such as WHO, UNODC, Gates Foundation, IFPMA etc. and the Chief Executive has been given the opportunity to speak in several events organised by those contacts in person and virtually. Moreover, several countries have expressed their interest in joining the initiative including Guinea-Bissau, the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Gambia.

Evaluation

The activities led by the Foundation throughout the 2021 year resulted in a structured and clear plan to

implement the Lomé Initiative in the countries involved, starting with the pilot project in the Republic of Togo. The re-structuring of the project is based on the analysis obtained following consultation with all the stakeholders. A strong network of potential technical and financial partners for the project has been established and allows the enrichment of the programme through the exchange of experience and knowledge.

Preserving the Congo Basin

The Foundation renewed its historical relationship with the Congo Basin Climate Commission (CBCC) during the year. Following several meetings with Mrs. Arlette Soudan-Nonault, Minister of the Environment of the Republic of Congo, and technical coordinator of the CBCC, the Foundation has been given the mission to accompany the CBCC in defining the branding, advocacy and marketing communication strategy of the Congo Basin Blue Fund, particularly in view of the COP26 conference in November 2021.

The Foundation's activities included:

- Ahead of COP26 in Glasgow, on 29 June 2021, the Brazzaville Foundation organised an online high-level roundtable "From COP22 to COP26: the Congo Basin Blue Fund, an African and a global issue" with over 180 participants. Among them were ministers representing the member states and technical partners of the CBCC, representatives of the United Nations system, international climate experts, donors, potential donors and media.

- Throughout the year, the Foundation has advocated for the Congo Basin through linking the CBCC with international organisations as UNESCO, providing a representation by intervening on the subject at important events and by encouraging public figures to take the issue up, as, for example, our Patron, HRH Prince Michael of Kent who recorded a video for COP26.

- From 19 to 30 July, three Foundation members of staff went to Brazzaville in order to conduct working sessions with the CBCC team to define the branding, advocacy and marketing communication strategy of the Congo Basin Blue Fund. These workshops aimed at giving more impact to the activities of the Congo Basin Blue Fund, as well as advocating efficiently on the Congo Basin, especially ahead of COP26. The strategy was approved by the 16 Environment Ministers composing the Board of the CBCC and then endorsed by the Heads of State Summit.

- From April 2021, the Foundation supported the CBCC in the planning and organisation of their presence at the major environmental event of the COP26, taking place in Glasgow, Scotland, from 31st October to 12 November 2021. The whole Brazzaville Foundation team, including the Founding Chairman, attended the event. Contacts with organisers, design and management of the pavilion, and the creation of links with the press and media were undertaken before and during the event.

- As part of the marketing communication strategy, the Foundation produced a four-page presentation document of the CBCC and the Congo Basin Blue Fund as well as several presentation documents useful for stakeholders.

Evaluation

The activities led throughout the year 2021 resulted in the design of real strategy for the CBCC and the Congo Basin Blue Fund operationalised by the creation of the marketing and communication tools and documents used by the CBCC. This new material and the various events conducted also gave the CBCC and the Congo Basin a higher visibility, essential to reach the objective of preserving the basin. All these activities fulfilled a dual mission: make the advocacy on the preservation of the Congo Basin more impactful for the stakeholders and the public and attract potential donors for its pipeline of

projects.

Empowering Young African Talent

The Foundation defined and developed the Young African Talent programme which is aimed at enhancing and strengthening the capacity of the youth as well as facilitating their professional employability. Contacts with potential partnerships have also been made to collect experiences and explore opportunities of collaboration.

The Foundation aims at launching the programme in 2022, if the workload and international conditions permit it.

Evaluation

The activities led throughout the year 2021 resulted in the engineering of the Young African Talent programme. A work programme, initial budget and launching schedule have been produced and will be used at the launch of the programme. Also, first contacts have been made with stakeholders which will be essential partners for the programme.

Improving the African model of governance

The Niamey Process

The Niamey Process for Democracy in Africa aims to help take Africa to a new level of democracy, through institutions that are better rooted in cultural realities and better suited to tackling the continent's problems. The Brazzaville Foundation and its Founding Chairman, Jean-Yves Ollivier, have been called to coordinate and design the initiative. In March 2021, Richard Amalvy and a consultant met with partners in Niger to outline the project, preparing for the launch of the initiative.

Facilitating peace in Libya

In 2021, the Founding Chairman continued his activities aimed at promoting rapprochement and reconciliation among Libyans by conducting various behind-the-scenes activities. As part of these activities, he organised an unprecedented high-level meeting between Sheikh Farhat Jâbiri, spiritual leader of the Ibadites, and Denis Sassou N'Guesso, Chairperson of the African Union's High-Level Committee on Libya.

Evaluation

The activities on the Niamey Process throughout the 2021 year allowed the Foundation to respond to the request of a partner in Niger to shape the foundations of a new continental initiative on democracy in Africa. However, the international health conditions have not allowed the launch of the process which has been postponed to 2022.

The Founding Chairman continued his activities towards obtaining peace in Libya. However, as these activities related to conflict prevention and resolution, and are confidential in nature, details cannot be provided. To do otherwise could jeopardise the processes involved. Therefore, the evaluation of the measure of success can only take place in the long term, especially with regard to the return to peace.

Financial review

The Foundation received financial contributions from donors and partners of £505,041 (9 months to 31 December 2020: £492,596) from:

- the IDeA Foundation to support the design of the Young African Talent programme and for empowerment activities in the areas of health (Lomé Initiative) and Environment (preservation of the Congo Basin);

- the Republic of Congo to support its work on falsified and substandard medicines (Lome initiative) and the Congo Basin preservation programmes, including the operations before, during and after COP26;

- the start-up Localyze as unrestricted funds;

- donations in kind from Allen & Overy, our partners in production of the SFM legal report; and

- donations in kind from the Founding Chairman, Jean-Yves Ollivier, relating to direct expenses incurred in his work on behalf of the Foundation as discussed below.

Diversification of income and fundraising

Over the last five years, the financial commitment of a small number of private individuals, mainly the Founding Chairman, and public financial partners, have enabled the Foundation to implement ambitious programmes that have a high social and environmental impact. In order to develop its activities, the Foundation launched a funding-diversification campaign in 2021. Through this several contacts have been made and a significant number of meetings have been led, which, together with the creation of key marketing documents to improve clarity regarding the programmes and their perspectives for potential financial partners, has raised the profile of the Foundation significantly.

Figures at the end of the year

The Foundation ended the 2021 year with the balance on the general funds being in deficit to the extent of £35,459 (31 December 2020: surplus of £205,367), mainly due to the expectation of a voluntary contribution which was delayed. The deficit on reserves is discussed further below.

Mr. Ollivier has personally met all his own expenses incurred in his work on behalf of the Foundation. In the year, these costs amounted to £13,494 (9 months to 31 December 2020 £9,312) These expenses are treated as a pro bono donation in these accounts, and relate mainly to the following:

- The follow-up of the Lomé Initiative with the Heads of state of the participating countries;
- The follow-up of the Congo Basin Blue Fund as Goodwill Ambassador (named by the Heads of State summit of the CBCC in 2018);
- Support to the fundraising.

In the year, Mr Ollivier loaned a sum of £81,492 to the Foundation to assist with cash flow. This was repaid in the New Year.

Plans for future periods

Implementation of the Lomé Initiative

In 2022, the Foundation will continue to work on the implementation of the Lomé Initiative including accompanying countries in the signature and ratification of the MEDICRIME Convention and the African Medicines Agency (AMA) Treaty, to ensure effective criminalisation and encouraging other African countries to join.

The political coordinator, the Health Minister of the Republic of Togo, and the Foundation also intend to integrate new countries in the Lomé Initiative, following the process of adhesion.

Also, while continuing the political and technical coordination work of the Lomé Initiative, the Ministry of Health, Public Hygiene and Access to Care of the Republic of Togo and the Brazzaville Foundation wish to launch a pilot project in Togo to model the working methodology, which it is proposed will be replicated in other countries in the design and implementation of national action plans, a major step in the implementation of the commitments made.

Advocacy on the Congo Basin and the urgency to preserve it

The Foundation will support the work underway to make the Congo Basin Blue Fund an effective instrument capable of financing sustainable development in 16 African countries, while reducing pressure to exploit the forests of the Congo Basin, thus mitigating the effects of global warming. The Foundation will mainly support advocacy for the Congo Basin and marketing to promote the Fund internationally.

Launch of the Young African Talent

The Foundation proposes to launch the Young African Young Talent programme in the course of the year. This will consist of identifying young African talents to integrate them into the Foundation's professional centres with a view to promoting the program in the public and private spheres.

Parallel projects

The Foundation will also work on developing parallel projects as an initiative to help democracy take root in Africa by identifying the type of governance best suited to the continent's requirements. By the end of 2022, the Foundation aims to formalise the working relationship with the partners on the continent and work jointly on the initiative with a view to launching it officially at the beginning 2023.

It is proposed that a consultation of the African youth may take place before the end of the 2022 year. This event would aim at providing a space for youth representatives from African Union member states to discuss issues affecting their daily lives and future, and propose recommendations to enrich existing policies.

In parallel, the Foundation will continue to support rapprochement and reconciliation in Libya and, if the political and security situation allows it, will seek to organise a further meeting to broaden and deepen the dialogue begun at the meeting it organised in Dakar in May 2018.

Plans for future periods ***(continued)***

Going concern

The Trustees have reviewed the ongoing expenditure since the year end, together with the anticipated income and expenses for the next twelve months and are satisfied that it is appropriate to prepare the Foundation's accounts on the going concern basis. Since the year end the Foundation's funds have returned to a surplus.

Reserves Policy

The Foundation has a deficit on unrestricted reserves at the end of the reporting period of £35,459 (31 December 2020 a surplus of £170,543). The Trustees consider that, due to the exceptional nature of the recent years and the expected contributions, the reserves can temporarily be reduced, specifically in light of the support and loan received from Mr. Ollivier, the Chairman and main benefactor of the Foundation. Notwithstanding this, the aim is to increase the reserves such that the Foundation is holding at least four months' future operating costs as soon as possible.

The Foundation is working hard to raise funds for both ongoing operating costs and project work and the Trustees anticipate that existing cash funds, both restricted and unrestricted, will support existing costs and short-term plans.

Trustees' responsibilities statement

The trustees, who are also directors for the purposes of company law, are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the charity trustees to prepare financial statements for each year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

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

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charity's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

This report has been prepared in compliance with the duty in Section 17(5) of the Charities Act 2011, to have regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission.

The trustees have adopted the provisions of Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice for Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)(effective 1 January 2019).

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a trustee at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the charity's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a trustee to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditor is aware of that information.

The auditor is deemed to have been re-appointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

The trustees' annual report was approved on 26 September 2022 and signed on behalf of the board of trustees by:

Mr Charles A Carr
Trustee

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Brazzaville Foundation (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the statement of financial activities (including income and expenditure account), statement of financial position, statement of cash flows and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the trustees' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the trustees' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees (who are also the directors for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the entity and sector in which it operates, we identified the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations relating to charitable companies and the application of charitable funds. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements. We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the charity's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud may occur, by making enquiries of the trustees and management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud and considering the internal controls in place to mitigate fraud risks and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

In response to the risk of fraud through management bias (including the risk of override of controls) and the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- performing analytical procedures to identify unusual or unexpected transactions
- assessing whether judgements and assumptions made in determining accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias
- reviewed a sample of transactions from the client's records for proper authorisation
- test checking the appropriateness of journal entries
- agreeing financial statement disclosures to the underlying supporting documentation
- checking for correspondence with the Charity Commission
- reading the minutes of Trustees meetings
- checking for any actual and potential litigation and claims including inspecting legal costs

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures outlined above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion. We

are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the charity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Philip Dean BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
Hicks and Company
Chartered accountants & statutory auditor
Vaughan Chambers
Vaughan Road
Harpenden
Hertfordshire
AL5 4EE

26 Sep 22

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Statement of Financial Activities (including income and expenditure account)

Year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	Year to 31 Dec 21 Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £	Period from 2 Apr 20 to 31 Dec 20 Total funds £
Income and endowments					
Donations and legacies	**5**	296,871	178,190	475,060	502,596
Charitable activities	**6**	29,980	–	29,980	–
Investment income	**7**	–	101	101	435
Total income		326,851	178,291	505,141	503,031
Expenditure					
Expenditure on raising funds:					
Costs of raising donations and legacies	**8**	58,107	–	58,107	39,179
Expenditure on charitable activities	**9,10**	387,307	300,554	687,860	522,777
Total expenditure		445,414	300,554	745,967	561,956
Net expenditure		(118,563)	(122,263)	(240,826)	(58,925)
Transfers between funds		(87,439)	87,439	–	–
Net movement in funds		(206,002)	(34,824)	(240,826)	(58,925)
Reconciliation of funds					
Total funds brought forward		170,543	34,824	205,367	264,293
Total funds carried forward		(35,459)	–	(35,459)	205,367

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.
All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

The notes on pages 25 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	**16**	5,924	9,833
Current assets			
Debtors	**17**	7,155	19,696
Cash at bank and in hand		87,189	210,103
		94,344	229,799
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**18**	135,727	34,265
Net current liabilities		(41,383)	195,534
Total assets less current liabilities		(35,459)	205,367
Net liabilities		(35,459)	205,367
Funds of the charity			
Restricted funds		–	34,824
Unrestricted funds		(35,459)	170,543
Total charity funds	**21**	(35,459)	205,367

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

These financial statements were approved by the board of trustees and authorised for issue on 26 Sep 22, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Charles A Carr
Trustee

The notes on pages 25 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 December 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net expenditure	(240,826)	(58,925)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	3,909	652
Government grant income	–	(10,000)
Other interest receivable and similar income	(101)	(435)
Accrued expenses/(income)	2,888	(47,408)
Changes in:		
Trade and other debtors	12,541	20,016
Trade and other creditors	98,575	(179,230)
Cash generated from operations	(123,014)	(275,330)
Interest received	101	435
Net cash used in operating activities	(122,913)	(274,895)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	–	(10,485)
Net cash used in investing activities	–	(10,485)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Government grant income	–	10,000
Net cash from financing activities	–	10,000
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(122,913)	(275,380)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	210,103	485,483
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	87,190	210,103

The notes on pages 25 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

The charity is a public benefit entity and a private company limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales and a registered charity in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 17 Oval Way, London, SE11 5RR.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland', the 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) (Charities SORP (FRS 102)) and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity. The amounts are rounded to the nearest pound.

Going concern

At the time of approving the accounts the Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the Foundation has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the Trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these accounts.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant judgements

There are no judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. There are no key assumptions or other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the statement of financial activities.

Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees to further any of the charity's purposes.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the trustees for particular future project or commitment.

Restricted funds are subjected to restrictions on their expenditure declared by the donor or through the terms of an appeal, and fall into one of two sub-classes: restricted income funds or endowment funds.

Donations have been received in the year creating a restricted fund for use only in the work against falsified and substandard medicines, Africa Young Talents and Environmental Conservation. The remaining funds received are considered by the Trustees to be unrestricted and are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees to further any of the charity's purposes. The Trustees have considered the activities of the charity and consider there to be six activities in the year, the work on falsified and substandard medicines, and Youth Engagement relating to falsified and substandard medicines, work on conflict prevention in Africa, Environmental conservation in Africa, an Ambassadorial project, working with the wider Advisory Board, work with African Young Talents and the annual meeting of the Advisory Board, the latter involving fund raising activities.

Incoming resources

All income is included in the statement of financial activities when entitlement has passed to the charity, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the charity and the amount can be reliably measured.

The charity's income consists of donations receivable and other income from charitable activities.

The following specific policies are applied to particular categories of income:

- income from donations is recognised when there is evidence of entitlement to the gift, receipt is probable and its amount can be measured reliably.

- donated facilities and services are recognised in the accounts when received if the value can be reliably measured. No amounts are included for the contribution of general volunteers.

The charity is exempt from corporation tax on its charitable activities.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Resources expended

Expenditure is incurred in pursuit of the charity's objects of peace and conservation and is recognised on an accruals basis as a liability is incurred. Expenditure includes any VAT which cannot be fully recovered, and is classified under headings of the statement of financial activities to which it relates.

Expenditure on raising funds includes a percentage of the annual Advisory Board costs and of the support costs allocated to the Advisory Board as discussed below.

Expenditure on charitable activities includes all costs incurred by a charity in undertaking activities that further its charitable aims for the benefit of its beneficiaries, including those support costs and costs relating to the governance of the charity apportioned to charitable activities.

All costs are allocated to expenditure categories reflecting the use of the resource. Direct costs attributable to a single activity are allocated directly to that activity. Shared costs are apportioned between the activities they contribute to on a reasonable, justifiable and consistent basis.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other recognised gains and losses, unless it reverses a charge for impairment that has previously been recognised as expenditure within the statement of financial activities. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other recognised gains and losses, except to which it offsets any previous revaluation gain, in which case the loss is shown within other recognised gains and losses on the statement of financial activities.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Equipment	-	33% straight line

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the charity are assigned to those units.

Government grant

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grant will be received. These grants are made voluntarily by the governments of the states involved in the Foundation's initiatives and programmes.

Where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the amount receivable or payable including any related transaction costs, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Current assets and current liabilities are subsequently measured at the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received and not discounted.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised under the appropriate heading in the statement of financial activities in which the initial gain was recognised.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as an expense in the period in which it arises.

4. Limited by guarantee

The Brazzaville Foundation is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee not having any share capital.

5. Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2021 £**
Donations			
Donations UK	34,823	–	34,823
Donations non-UK	262,048	178,190	440,237

5. Donations and legacies *(continued)*

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2021 £**
Grants			
Government voluntary contributions	–	–	–
	296,871	178,190	475,060

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2020 £
Donations			
Donations UK	–	122,175	122,175
Donations non-UK	196,896	173,525	370,421
Grants			
Government voluntary contributions	10,000	–	10,000
	206,896	295,700	502,596

Allen & Overy donated their legal expertise to the Foundation to assist with the legal audit for the Lome initiative. This is included in the accounts at a value of £34,823 (2020: £122,175).

As in prior years Mr Ollivier has met personally all of his own expenses incurred in his work on behalf of the Foundation. These expenses have been included in the accounts at their value to the charity where they are incurred exclusively for the charity. Other costs incurred by Mr Ollivier have been included in these accounts where the amounts can be quantified.

6. Charitable activities

	Unrestricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2021 £**	Unrestricted Funds £	Total Funds 2020 £
Other income from charitable activities	29,980	29,980	–	–

7. Investment income

	Restricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2021 £**	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2020 £
Bank interest receivable	101	101	435	435

8. Costs of raising donations and legacies

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2021 £**
	58,107	–	58,107

8. Costs of raising donations and legacies ***(continued)***

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2020
	£	£	£
	27,121	12,058	39,179

In the year to December 2021 the costs of raising donations consist of part of the CEO's salary and associated travel costs, fundraising consultancy fees and part of the costs of the 5-year Corporate Report. These fees relate to all the charitable activities of the Foundation, but in particular that of Falsified and substandard medicines and Environmental Conservation.

No Advisory Board Meeting took place in the year to 31 December 2021 due to the Covid-19 Pandemic.

In the period to 31 December 2020 the costs of raising donations related to fundraising consultancy fees incurred both in relation to the Youth Engagement initiative as part of the falsified and substandard medicines work and the Lome summit, and in relation to the overall fundraising strategy of the Foundation.

9. Expenditure on charitable activities by fund type

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2021 £**
Falsified and substandard medicines & Youth Engagement	52,798	53,325	106,123
Advisory Board meeting	–	–	–
Charitable activities - programmatic development	2,753	–	2,753
Conflict Prevention	570	–	570
Environmental Conservation	127,058	44,480	171,539
Ambassadorial project	4,780	–	4,780
African Young Talents Projects	2,787	13,053	15,840
The Niamey Process	–	28,378	28,378
Support costs	196,561	161,318	357,877
	387,307	300,554	687,860

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2020 £
Falsified and substandard medicines & Youth Engagement	15,837	181,845	197,682
Advisory Board meeting	1,006	–	1,006
Charitable activities - programmatic development	2,069	–	2,069
Conflict Prevention	1,466	–	1,466
Environmental Conservation	5,239	–	5,239
Ambassadorial project	3,309	–	3,309
African Young Talents Projects	4,635	–	4,635
The Niamey Process	–	–	–
Support costs	166,462	140,910	307,371
	200,023	322,755	522,777

In this period there were two restricted funds: - the Lome Initiative Fund in relation to combatting falsified and substandard medicines and the IDeA fund relating to the launch of the African Young Talents Programme designed directly by the Brazzaville Foundation and to support the education and empowerment dimensions of the Foundations other programmes.

The expenditure on each of these funds is outlined in Note 21. Support costs and Advisory Board Meeting costs exclude those costs of £4,294 (2020: £3,377) attributed to the costs of raising donations and legacies.

10. Expenditure on charitable activities by activity type

	Activities undertaken directly £	Support costs £	**Total funds 2021 £**	Total fund 2020 £
Falsified and substandard medicines & Youth Engagement	106,123	71,988	178,111	384,775
Advisory Board meeting	–	–	–	1,006
Charitable activities - programmatic development	2,753	–	2,753	2,069
Conflict Prevention	570	4,787	5,357	6,368
Environmental Conservation	171,539	139,659	311,198	17,858
Ambassadorial project	4,780	37,537	42,317	38,496
African Young Talents Projects	15,840	63,506	79,346	33,169
The Niamey Process	28,378	6,917	35,295	–
Governance costs	–	33,483	33,483	39,036
	329,983	357,877	687,860	522,777

Governance and support costs exclude costs of £4,294 (2020: £3.377) attributed to costs of raising donations.

11. Analysis of support costs

	Falsified and substandard medicines, Youth Engagement	Allocated to Fund raising	Conflict Prevention	Environmental Conservation	Ambassadorial Project	African Young Talents Project	Analysis of support costs activity 8	**Total 2021**	Total 2020
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	**£**	£
Staff costs	23,169	–	1,847	44,088	11,604	19,724	2,138	102,570	91,251
Premises	11,344	–	91	23,877	6,953	11,564	1,281	55,110	41,798
Communications and IT	952	–	14	1,984	573	955	106	4,584	1,319
General office	9,244	–	125	19,313	5,586	9,303	1,029	44,600	17,949
Finance costs	742	–	6	1,562	455	756	84	3,605	4,919
Governance costs	6,893	4,294	56	14,508	4,225	7,026	778	37,780	39,041
Professional fees	2,066	–	17	4,349	1,266	2,106	233	10,037	10,143
Marketing & PR	23,962	–	2,683	43,417	10,793	18,585	1,988	101,428	98,909
Foreign exchange costs	506	–	4	1,065	310	516	57	2,458	2,049
	78,878	4,294	4,843	154,163	41,765	70,535	7,694	362,172	307,378

11. Analysis of support costs *(continued)*

In the period to 31 December 2021 the overall charitable activities were significant notwithstanding the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. Continuing with the work on falsified and substandard medicines, the Lome initiative, the Foundation also devoted a consequent amount of time to the Congo Basin Blue Fund, supporting the Congo Basin Climate Commission's advocacy and communication strategy, and the Blue Fund's marketing and branding strategy ahead of the COP26 in Glasgow. The cost accounting system developed in 2020 allows the recording the costs of the different activities more accurately and has enabled salaries to be directly allocated to an activity on a monthly basis.

The costs of the production of the Corporate Report have been specifically allocated to activities in accordance with the number of pages in the report, including governance and support. Support costs, including those Corporate Report costs not allocated to other activities, have then been allocated to charitable activities in accordance with the hours spent on that activity in the period. The Trustees have agreed that the use of hours spent better reflects the true allocation of costs.

The costs donated by Mr Ollivier are omitted from the calculations to attribute support costs as the Trustees do not consider the support costs incurred by the Foundation relevant to the activities directly organised and paid for by Mr Ollivier.

12. Net expenditure

Net expenditure is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2021	2020
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	3,909	652
Foreign exchange differences	2,457	2,049

13. Auditors remuneration

	Year to 31 Dec 21	Period from 2 Apr 20 to 31 Dec 20
	£	£
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	4,752	3,960

14. Staff costs

The total staff costs and employee benefits for the reporting period are analysed as follows:

	Year to 31 Dec 21	Period from 2 Apr 20 to 31 Dec 20
	£	£
Wages and salaries	231,507	156,533
Social security costs	20,009	12,768
Employer contributions to pension plans	3,294	1,527
	254,810	170,828

The average head count of employees during the year was 5 (2020: 4). The average number of full-time equivalent employees during the year is analysed as follows:

	2021	2020
	No.	No.
Number of staff - Administration	2	2
Number of staff - Charitable activities	3	2
	5	4

The number of employees whose remuneration for the year fell within the following bands, were:

	2021	2020
	No.	No.
£70,000 to £79,999	–	1
£120,000 to £129,999	1	–
	1	1

Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel include all persons that have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the charity.

15. Trustee remuneration and expenses

No remuneration or other benefits from employment with the charity or a related entity were received by the trustees except as outlined in Note 24.

16. Tangible fixed assets

	Equipment £
Cost	
At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	11,544
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2021	1,711
Charge for the year	3,909
At 31 December 2021	5,620
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2021	5,924
At 31 December 2020	9,833

17. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Prepayments and accrued income	3,058	7,992
Other debtors	4,097	11,704
	7,155	19,696

18. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	34,293	24,638
Accruals and deferred income	12,514	9,627
Social security and other taxes	7,427	–
Other creditors - Owed to Jean-Yves Ollivier	81,493	–
	135,727	34,265

Mr Ollivier loaned additional funds to the Foundation of £81,493 in December 2021. These funds were repaid in the New Year.

19. Pensions and other post retirement benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in income or expenditure as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £3,294 (2020: £1,527).

20. Government grants

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Recognised in income from donations and legacies:		
Government grants income	–	10,000

21. Analysis of charitable funds

Unrestricted funds

	At 1 January 2021	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	At 31 December 2021
	£	£	£	£	£
General funds	170,543	326,851	(445,414)	(87,439)	(35,459)

	At 2 April 2020	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	At 31 December 2020
	£	£	£	£	£
General funds	190,791	206,896	(227,144)	–	170,543

Restricted funds

	At 1 January 2021	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	At 31 December 2021
	£	£	£	£	£
Falsified and substandard medicines Restricted Fund	34,824	–	(103,004)	68,180	–
IDeA restricted fund	–	178,291	(197,550)	19,259	–
	34,824	178,291	(300,554)	87,439	–

	At 2 April 2020	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	At 31 December 2020
	£	£	£	£	£
Falsified and substandard medicines Restricted Fund	73,502	296,135	(334,813)	–	34,824
IDeA restricted fund	–	–	–	–	–
	73,502	296,135	(334,813)	–	34,824

21. Analysis of charitable funds *(continued)*

The Brazzaville Foundation had two restricted funds in the year, the funds from which have now been spent on the charitable activities as set out in the donation restrictions.

The Lome Initiative Fund

Following the launch of the Lome initiative on 18 January 2020, six African countries made a commitment to combatting falsified and substandard medicines. The Brazzaville Foundation is the project manager of the programme and, as such, is responsible for the technical co-ordination. In order to support the Foundation in its role, the signatory countries made a voluntary contribution aimed as assisting the development of the initiative.

The IDeA Fund

In January 2021, the IDeA Foundation, a multifaceted not-for-profit charitable foundation incorporated in Armenia, granted the Brazzaville Foundation a donation of USD$250,000 (GPB £178,190). The scope of the donation covers:

- support of the launch of the African Young Talents Programme designed by the Brazzaville Foundation, and

- support for the educational and empowerment dimensions of the Foundation's other programmes in the fields of health and environment.

22. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2021 £**
Tangible fixed assets	5,924	–	5,924
Current assets	94,344	–	94,344
Creditors less than 1 year	(135,727)	–	(135,727)
Net liabilities	(35,459)	–	(35,459)

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2020 £
Tangible fixed assets	9,833	–	9,833
Current assets	194,975	34,824	229,799
Creditors less than 1 year	(34,265)	–	(34,265)
Net liabilities	170,543	34,824	205,367

23. Financial instruments

The carrying amount for each category of financial instrument is as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	7,155	19,696
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	54,235	34,264
Loan commitments measured at cost less impairment		
Loan commitments measured at cost less impairment	81,492	–

24. Analysis of changes in net debt

	At 1 Jan 2021	Cash flows	**At 31 Dec 2021**
	£	£	**£**
Cash at bank and in hand	210,103	(122,914)	87,189

25. Operating lease commitments

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	48,501	–
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	141,462	–
	189,963	–

26. Related parties

Mr Jean-Yves Ollivier remains a significant donor to The Brazzaville Foundation in the year. The amounts donated by Mr Ollivier in the year were £13,494 (2020: £201,561).

In the year Mr Ollivier loaned a sum of £81,492 to the Foundation. The loan was interest free.

No remuneration has been paid to the Trustees nor have any received any benefits from the charity. During the year, Mr Ollivier waived travel and accommodation expenses of £13,494 (2020: £9,312) in relation to the fight against falsified and substandard medicines programme, the Congo Basin Blue Fund as well as the development of new programmes. These expenses have been included in the accounts as a donation received from Mr Ollivier. Other costs incurred by Mr Ollivier have been included in these accounts where the amounts can be quantified.

Mr Matthew Carr, brother to Mr Charles Carr, Trustee, was paid £5,000 (2020 £45,000) in the period for his work of preparation of the fundraising campaign.

No other trustee was reimbursed for any expenses incurred.

The Brazzaville Foundation

England & Wales - Charity number 1160693

Accounts

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 09176062
CHARITY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 1160693

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Financial Statements

31 December 2020

HICKS AND COMPANY
Chartered accountants & statutory auditor
Vaughan Chambers
Vaughan Road
Harpenden
Hertfordshire
AL5 4EE

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Financial Statements

Period ended from 2 April 2020 to 31 December 2020

	Page
Trustees' annual report (incorporating the director's report)	1
Independent auditor's report to the members	12
Statement of financial activities (including income and expenditure account)	18
Statement of financial position	19
Statement of cash flows	20
Notes to the financial statements	21
The following pages do not form part of the financial statements	
Detailed statement of financial activities	37
Notes to the detailed statement of financial activities	39

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Trustees' Annual Report (Incorporating the Director's Report)

Period ended from 2 April 2020 to 31 December 2020

The trustees, who are also the directors for the purposes of company law, present their report and the financial statements of the charity for the period ended 31 December 2020.

Reference and administrative details

Registered charity name	The Brazzaville Foundation
Charity registration number	1160693
Company registration number	09176062
Principal office	17 Oval Way London SE11 5RR
Registered office	17 Oval Way London SE11 5RR

The trustees

Mr Jean-Yves Ollivier	
Mr Nicholas J Chance	(Resigned 31 October 2021)
Mr Oliver Scutt	(Resigned 15 September 2020)
Mr Charles A Carr	
Mr Kishore Sakhrani	(Appointed 15 September 2020)
Mr Tim Perry	(Appointed 15 September 2020)
Mrs Martine Chayrigues	(Appointed 15 September 2020)

Auditor	Hicks and Company Chartered accountants & statutory auditor Vaughan Chambers Vaughan Road Harpenden Hertfordshire AL5 4EE
Bankers	Metro Bank PLC One Southampton Row London WC1B 5HA
Solicitors	Bates Wells Braithwaite 10 Queen Street Place London EC4R 1BE

Structure, governance and management

The Brazzaville Foundation is a company limited by guarantee.

The Foundation is an independent, non-profit organisation based in London. It takes its name and inspiration from the Brazzaville Protocol, signed in 1988 in the Congolese capital at the invitation of President Sassou N'Guesso. A key moment in the history of modern Africa, this was an example of negotiations led by Africans themselves, leading to the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Southern Africa. They paved the way for Nelson Mandela's release, Namibia's independence and the end of Apartheid.

This annual report covers the period 2 April 2020 to 31 December 2020.

Legal Objects

The Foundation was formed as a Company limited by Guarantee incorporated on 14 August 2014 with company number 9176062. The Company was registered as a charity with the Charity Commission on 27 February 2015 with charity number 1160693. The name of the Foundation was changed from the Brazzaville Foundation for Peace and Conservation to The Brazzaville Foundation by a Special Resolution dated 22 November 2018. The Articles of Association, as amended by Special Resolutions dated 18 February 2015 and 22 November 2018, define the company as being restricted specifically to:

- the promotion of national and international conflict resolution and reconciliation for the public benefit with a view to relieving suffering and poverty and promoting human rights and religious and racial harmony by mediating with parties to the conflict and others together to discuss possible solutions;

- the saving of lives, the advancement of health, the relief of need, and the preservation and conservation for the public benefit of the physical and natural environment including landscapes, flora and fauna and the furtherance of other purposes recognised as charitable under English law, in particular (but without limitation) in areas affected by conflict around the world, and

provided that all activities shall be balanced and shall maintain or enhance the charity's commitment to remaining independent and impartial.

Structure, governance and management *(continued)*

Advisory Board

The Foundation has established a Board of Advisers made up of distinguished individuals whose experience and expertise in different fields enable them to give guidance to the Foundation and assist it in its work. During the period ended 31 December 2020, Dr. Aminata Touré, former Prime Minister of Senegal, joined the Advisory Board.

The other Advisory Board members are: Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, former President of Nigeria; Kgalema Motlanthe, former President of South Africa; Dr. Ramos-Horta, winner of the Nobel Peace prize; Dr. Joyce Banda, former President of Malawi; Kabine Komara, former Prime Minister of Guinea; Amama Mbabazi, former Prime Minister of Uganda; Dr. Nakedi Mathews Phosa, a leading member and former Treasurer General of the ANC in South Africa; Pär Stenbäck, former Head of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; Amara Essy, former Secretary General of the OAU; Jan Kohout, former Foreign Minister of the Czech Republic; Cécilia Attias, former First Lady of France; Jean-Louis Bruguière, former French judge; Ilmas Futehally, Executive Director of the Strategic Foresight Group in India; HSH Prince Philipp of Liechtenstein, Chairman of the LGT Group; Ruben Vardanyan, philanthropist and entrepreneur; Dr. Sundeep Waslekar, President of the Strategic Foresight Group, and Aminat Toure, former Prime Minister of Senegal.

Due to the health situation in 2020, the Advisory Board meeting planned in April 2020 had to be cancelled.

Trustees, Governance and Administration

The Articles of Association provide that there should be at least three Trustees who shall serve for a renewable term of three years. The Trustees, who are also directors of the company, are not remunerated for their trusteeship and details of Trustee expenses and any related party transactions are disclosed in the notes to the accounts.

The Board of Trustees' main role is to ensure that the Foundation's vision and mission are properly fulfilled through the establishment of appropriate long-term and annual strategic plans and the proper implementation of these strategic plans. It is chaired by Mr. Jean-Yves Ollivier, who has been engaged in conflict resolution in Africa for more than thirty-five years, and supported by an experienced international Advisory Board.

HRH Prince Michael of Kent is the patron and has devoted considerable time to the activities of the Foundation.

Richard Amalvy was appointed as Chief executive on 1 June 2020, replacing Sir David Richmond, a former British diplomat, who had held the position since the creation of the organisation in 2015.

The Foundation is committed to maintaining the highest standards of integrity and ethical behaviour in all its activities. All those working for the Foundation or associated with it are expected to uphold those standards.

Structure, governance and management *(continued)*

Resignation and Appointment of Trustees

On 15 September 2020, three new Trustees were appointed whilst Mr Oliver Scutt resigned. The new Trustees are Mr Kishore Sakhrani, Mrs Martine Chayrigues and Mr Tim Perry. Mr Nicholas Chance resigned on 31 October 2021.

New trustees are briefed on their legal obligations under the charity and company law, the Charity Commission guidance on public benefit, and informed of the contents of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the decision-making processes and recent financial performance of the charity.

Risk Management

The Trustees have a risk management strategy which includes annual review of the risks to which the charity is exposed, and the establishment and implementation of systems and procedures designed to mitigate the impact on the charity of the risks identified. Key elements of the strategy include:

- the implementation of procedures for the authorisation of all financial transactions and the incurring of financial obligations;
- the setting of a reserves policy and its regular review by the Trustees, and
- the agreement of an annual budget which is regularly reviewed.

Objectives and activities

Mission Statement

The Foundation's vision is to empower African populations and leaders across the public, private and civil-society sectors to co-develop lasting solutions to Africa's key challenges.

Its mission is to promote and support African initiatives in:

- Peace - including resolving international and internal conflicts;
- Environment - including protecting ecosystems, biodiversity and communities;
- Health - including protecting and improving people's health and well-being.

Its approach is to put African populations and their leaders at the heart of actions that concern them to ensure they make a lasting impact. To do this, it is based on several pillars: mutual trust, confidentiality, diplomatic agility and the ability to adapt to circumstances and meet changing needs.

The spirit of Brazzaville is based on a deeply held belief: that of an international partnership driven by Africans' energy, wisdom and ability to find the best solutions for themselves. For Africa, it foresees a bright future in which this continent will play a leading role in the world.

Objectives and activities *(continued)*

Programme of work

The Foundation has worked on a wide range of issues and launched several major initiatives:

Congo Basin Blue Fund

The Foundation's proposal for a Congo Basin Blue Fund was launched at COP22 UN Climate Summit in Marrakesh in 2016. 16 countries from the African continent are now involved in the Fund, with the support of the Kingdom of Morocco. This is a sustainable development initiative designed to reduce pressure to exploit the forests of the Congo Basin and thus mitigate the impact of global warming by promoting alternative economic development using the resources of the Congo River and its tributaries;

Falsified and substandard medicines (FSMs)

The Foundation is working with 6 African countries to combat the growing public health crisis caused by the traffic in substandard and falsified medicines. This is a serious problem throughout the developing world but particularly acute in Africa;

Libyan conflict

With the support of the Government of Senegal, the Foundation organised a meeting in Dakar on 11-13 May 2018 to establish a dialogue aimed at promoting rapprochement and reconciliation in Libya. The Foundation continues to work on a Dakar II dialogue;

The Trustees have paid due regard to the Public Benefit guidance issued by the Charity Commission in deciding what activities to undertake.

Achievements and performance

Five-year report

With the support of several consultants, the executive team have started to work on the Brazzaville Foundation's five-year report.

The purpose of such a document is to:

- celebrate the work accomplished since 2015 and honour all those who have contributed, and
- be accountable to beneficiaries, donors, and oversight bodies and have a tool to better communicate and to better engage in advocacy and fundraising.

The document was published and disseminated to contacts in March 2021. It has shown itself a real asset in building relationships with potential partners and donors, but also to enable the Foundation to take stock of its achievements in the various programmes and activities.

Falsified and Substandard medicines ("FSM")

Over the last year, the Foundation has focused significant efforts on the fight against substandard and falsified medicines in Africa and in particular on the development of an initiative, now known as the Lomé Initiative, aimed at the introduction of legislation specifically targeted at criminalising the traffic in falsified medicines. Access to proper healthcare is a fundamental right but for too many people, especially in Africa, their health and their lives are put at risk by the traffic in SFM.

On Saturday 18 January 2020, the Lomé Initiative was formally launched during a high-level international summit in Lomé, Togo, by H.E. Faure Gnassingbé, President of Togo; H.E. Yoweri Museveni, President of Uganda; H.E. Macky Sall, President of Senegal; as well as representatives of H.E. President Denis Sassou N'Guesso, H.E. President Nana Akufo-Addo, and H.E. President Mahamadou Issoufou. The World Health Organisation was represented by Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General, and Dr. Matshidiso Rebecca Moeti, Regional Director Africa. H.E. Omar Hilale, Vice-President of UNICEF's Executive Board was also present. The heads of state and their representatives signed the first-ever declaration to tackle FSMs at the source.

Since January 2020, the Brazzaville Foundation has carried out:

- A legislative audit allowing to identify gaps and make recommendations on new/additional legislation. The audit will give an overview of the signatory countries' legislation to fight against the traffic of FSMs at the level of each country and give the opportunity to make a comparative legislation exercise in order to harmonise the legislation at the international level. The final documents should be ready by the end of March 2022 and will be presented during technical seminars in the countries of of the initiative.

- A pre-study on the effects of corruption on the pharmaceutical supply chain which concludes that there is a need to work cross-sectorally, with multiple ministerial departments such as Health, Finance (Customs), Security (Interior, Defence), Trade and Justice.

In addition, the Foundation has strengthened its advocacy work with various intergovernmental organisations:

- On 2 December 2020, Prof. Mijiyawa, Minister of Health of Togo, and Mr Richard Amalvy, Director General, were heard by the Committee of Parties (CoP) of the Council of Europe's MEDICRIME Convention. The Foundation was invited to apply for observer status with the CoP.

- In October 2020, Mr Richard Amalvy visited the Republic of Congo and met with Jacqueline Lydia Mikolo, Minister of Health, Population, Advancement of Women and Integration of Women in Development, to take stock on the progress of the Lomé Initiative and discuss next steps, including a cross-sectoral technical restitution seminar which should take place in 2022.

- Several contacts with major stakeholders in the field of FSMs have been made such as WHO, UNODC, Gates Foundation etc.

Congo Basin Blue Fund

In 2020, the Foundation has also worked closely with the Congo Basin Climate Commission ("CBCC"), the management body of the Congo Basin Blue Fund. On 28 October 2020, the Minister of Tourism and Environment of the Republic of Congo, Ms. Arlette Soudan-Nonault, received Mr Richard Amalvy in audience which was the opportunity to discuss work between the CBCC and the Foundation going forwards.

Following this meeting, Richard Amalvy attended the 4th meeting of the steering committee of the Congo Basin Blue Fund's feasibility study, during which he confirmed the Brazzaville Foundation's support for a 2nd technical contribution in terms of advocacy for the Congo Basin and marketing to promote the Fund internationally.

A first stage in this work has been the preparation of a special dossier on the Congo Basin Blue Fund in the Foundation's five-year report, which will be a marketing communication support on the Congo Basin in the future.

Improvement of the Foundation's cost accounting system

With the assistance of the chartered accountant, the executive team implemented major changes in the accounting system in order to better reflect the Foundation's activities and the contributions made to enable it to maintain quality activities and prepare for the future.

Financial review

The Foundation's initial funding was provided by its Chairman, Mr Ollivier, and he continues to be a major benefactor. In addition to donations of £201,561 (2020: £401,256) received from Mr Ollivier in the year, the Foundation received donations of £168,859 (2019: £502,956) from the Government of the Republic of Congo (2019: Other participating Countries) involved in the Lomé Initiative to support its work on substandard and falsified medicines.

In the period the Foundation has significantly invested in the production of a 5-year Corporate Report for the purposes of furthering the work of the charity and attracting new investors. This investment of time and funds, whilst maintaining and developing the Foundation's existing and new initiatives when the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic have been significant, has resulted in the reduction of overall funds as at 31 December 2020 to £205,367 (1 April 2020: £264,293). Of these funds £34,824 (1 April 2020: £73,502) are restricted to the Foundation's work on substandard and falsified medicines with the balance on the general funds being £170,543 (1 April 2020: £190,791). The positive balance on the general reserve is wholly due to the release of the loan of £192,249 from Mr Ollivier in the year and the Foundation remains in a cash positive position as at 31 December 2020 with funds of £210,103 (1 April 2020 £485,483) available to fund the Foundations initiatives.

Mr Ollivier has met personally all of his own expenses incurred in his work on behalf of the Foundation as well as part of the costs relating to the Lomé initiative. In the year these costs amounted to £9,312 (1 April 2020 £118,645) These expenses are treated as a donation in these accounts.

Plans for future periods

Coronavirus permitting, the Foundation will continue its work on the implementation of the Lomé Initiative including introducing the results of the audit of existing legislation and recommendations to signatory countries, accompany countries in the signature and ratification of the MEDICRIME Convention and the African Medicines Agency, to ensure effective criminalisation and encouraging other African countries to join. Multi-sectorial technical seminars will be organised in order to support the countries in the design and implementation of national action plans which will be a major step in the implementation of the commitments made.

It is also making plans for an African Youth Engagement which will enlist the support of young people in the fight against substandard and falsified medicines and encourage them to come forward with their own ideas and innovations by identifying and promoting young African makers.

The Foundation will continue to support rapprochement and reconciliation in Libya and, if the political and security situation allows, will seek to organise a further meeting to broaden and deepen the dialogue begun at the meeting it organised in Dakar in May 2018.

It will support the work underway to make the Congo Basin Blue Fund an effective instrument capable of financing sustainable development in Central Africa, while reducing pressure to exploit the forests of the Congo Basin and thus mitigating the effects of global warming. The Foundation will mainly support advocacy for the Congo Basin and marketing to promote the Fund internationally, in preparation for the next Climate Change Conference (COP 26) which took place in November 2021 in Glasgow.

Another initiative to help democracy take root in Africa by identifying the type of governance best suited to the continent's need, which it hopes to launch in the course of 2022.

In November 2020 the new Chief Executive initiated a workstream to develop and implement a fundraising strategy to be rolled out in 2021. This strategy aims to diversify resources: private donors, voluntary contributions from state stakeholders, private companies exercising their corporate social responsibility.

Going concern

The Trustees have reviewed the ongoing expenditure since the year end together with the anticipated income and expenses for the next twelve months and are satisfied that it is appropriate to prepare the Foundation's accounts on the going concern basis. Although the activities of the Foundation reduced during 2020 due to the investment in the Corporate Report and the effects of the coronavirus pandemic, the Trustees consider that there has been no overall detrimental effect on the operations or the Foundation's fundraising. Furthermore in addition to any other funding received Mr Ollivier has confirmed that he will continue to support the activities of the Foundation.

Plans for future periods *(continued)*

Reserves Policy

The Foundation has a positive balance on unrestricted reserves at the end of the reporting period of £170,543 (1 April 2020: positive reserves of £190,791). The Trustees consider that, due to the exceptional nature of the current year and the significant investment in the Corporate Report, the reserves are sufficient as the Foundation is holding at least four months' future operating costs.

In addition since the year end, the Foundation has received significant funds which have been and will continue to be used towards specific project work which is ongoing. As some of the funds received since the year end are restricted in nature, the Foundation remains dependent upon the agreement of the Chairman to meet ongoing costs of operation. The Foundation is working hard to raise funds for both ongoing operating costs and project work and the Trustees anticipate that existing cash funds, both restricted and unrestricted, will support existing costs and short-term plans.

Trustees' responsibilities statement

The trustees, who are also directors for the purposes of company law, are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the charity trustees to prepare financial statements for each year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

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

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charity's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

This report has been prepared in compliance with the duty in Section 17(5) of the Charities Act 2011, to have regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission.

The trustees have adopted the provisions of Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice for Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)(effective 1 January 2019).

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a trustee at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the charity's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a trustee to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditor is aware of that information.

The auditor is deemed to have been re-appointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

The trustees' annual report was approved on 29 December 2021 and signed on behalf of the board of trustees by:

Charles Carr

Mr Charles A Carr
Trustee

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of The Brazzaville Foundation

Period ended from 2 April 2020 to 31 December 2020

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Brazzaville Foundation (the 'charity') for the period ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the statement of financial activities (including income and expenditure account), statement of financial position, statement of cash flows and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the period ended then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the trustees' report for the financial period ended for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the trustees' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees (who are also the directors for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the entity and sector in which it operates, we identified the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations relating to charitable companies and the application of charitable funds. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements. We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the charity's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud may occur, by making enquiries of the trustees and management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud and considering the internal controls in place to mitigate fraud risks and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

In response to the risk of fraud through management bias (including the risk of override of controls) and the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- performing analytical procedures to identify unusual or unexpected transactions
- assessing whether judgements and assumptions made in determining accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias
- reviewed a sample of transactions from the client's records for proper authorisation
- test checking the appropriateness of journal entries
- agreeing financial statement disclosures to the underlying supporting documentation
- checking for correspondence with the Charity Commission
- reading the minutes of Trustees meetings
- checking for any actual and potential litigation and claims including inspecting legal costs

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures outlined above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion. We

are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the charity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Philip Dean BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
Hicks and Company
Chartered accountants & statutory auditor
Vaughan Chambers
Vaughan Road
Harpenden
Hertfordshire
AL5 4EE

29 December 2021

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Statement of Financial Activities (including income and expenditure account)

Period ended from 2 April 2020 to 31 December 2020

	Note	Period from 2 Apr 20 to 31 Dec 20 Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	**Total funds** £	Year to 1 Apr 20 Total funds £
Income and endowments					
Donations and legacies	**5**	206,896	295,700	502,596	904,212
Investment income	**6**	–	435	435	639
Total income		206,896	296,135	503,031	904,851
Expenditure					
Expenditure on raising funds:					
Costs of raising donations and legacies	**7**	27,121	12,058	39,179	45,130
Expenditure on charitable activities	**8,9**	200,023	322,755	522,777	814,553
Total expenditure		227,144	334,813	561,956	859,683
Net (expenditure)/income and net movement in funds		(20,248)	(38,678)	(58,925)	45,168
Reconciliation of funds					
Total funds brought forward		190,791	73,502	264,293	219,125
Total funds carried forward		170,543	34,824	205,367	264,293

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.
All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

The notes on pages 21 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2020

	Note	31 Dec 20 £	1 Apr 20 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	15	9,833	–
Current assets			
Debtors	16	19,696	39,712
Cash at bank and in hand		210,103	485,483
		229,799	525,195
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	34,265	260,902
Net current assets		195,534	264,293
Total assets less current liabilities		205,367	264,293
Net assets		205,367	264,293
Funds of the charity			
Restricted funds		34,824	73,502
Unrestricted funds		170,543	190,791
Total charity funds	20	205,367	264,293

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

These financial statements were approved by the board of trustees and authorised for issue on 29 December 2021, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Charles Carr

Mr Charles A Carr
Trustee

The notes on pages 21 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

The Brazzaville Foundation

Company Limited by Guarantee

Statement of Cash Flows

Period ended from 2 April 2020 to 31 December 2020

	31 Dec 20 £	1 Apr 20 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net (expenditure)/income	(58,925)	45,168
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	652	–
Government grant income	(10,000)	–
Other interest receivable and similar income	(435)	(639)
Accrued (income)/expenses	(47,408)	53,074
Changes in:		
Trade and other debtors	20,016	23,632
Trade and other creditors	(179,230)	198,354
Interest payable and similar charges	–	6,706
Cash generated from operations	(275,330)	326,295
Interest paid	–	(6,706)
Interest received	435	639
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	(274,895)	320,228
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(10,485)	–
Net cash used in investing activities	(10,485)	–
Cash flows from financing activities		
Government grant income	10,000	–
Net cash from financing activities	10,000	–
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(275,380)	320,228
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period ended	485,483	165,255
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period ended	210,103	485,483

The notes on pages 21 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

The charity is a public benefit entity and a private company limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales and a registered charity in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 17 Oval Way, London, SE11 5RR.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland', the 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) (Charities SORP (FRS 102)) and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity. The amounts are rounded to the nearest pound.

Going concern

At the time of approving the accounts the Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the Foundation has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the Trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these accounts.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant judgements

There are no judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. There are no key assumptions or other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the statement of financial activities.

Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees to further any of the charity's purposes.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the trustees for particular future project or commitment.

Restricted funds are subjected to restrictions on their expenditure declared by the donor or through the terms of an appeal, and fall into one of two sub-classes: restricted income funds or endowment funds.

Donations have been received in the year creating a restricted fund for use only in the work against sub-standard and falsified medicines. The remaining funds are considered by the Trustees to be unrestricted and are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees to further any of the charity's purposes. The Trustees have considered the activities of the charity and consider there to be six activities in the year, the work on sub-standard and falsified medicines, and Youth Engagement relating to sub-standard and falsified medicines, work on conflict prevention in Africa, Environmental conservation in Africa, an Ambassadorial project, working with the wider Advisory Board, work with African Young Talents and the annual meeting of the Advisory Board, the latter involving fund raising activities.

Incoming resources

All income is included in the statement of financial activities when entitlement has passed to the charity, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the charity and the amount can be reliably measured.

The charity's income consists of donations receivable.

The following specific policies are applied to particular categories of income:

- income from donations is recognised when there is evidence of entitlement to the gift, receipt is probable and its amount can be measured reliably.

- donated facilities and services are recognised in the accounts when received if the value can be reliably measured. No amounts are included for the contribution of general volunteers.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Resources expended

Expenditure is incurred in pursuit of the charity's objects of peace and conservation and is recognised on an accruals basis as a liability is incurred. Expenditure includes any VAT which cannot be fully recovered, and is classified under headings of the statement of financial activities to which it relates.

Expenditure on raising funds includes a percentage of the annual Advisory Board costs and of the support costs allocated to the Advisory Board as discussed below.

Expenditure on charitable activities includes all costs incurred by a charity in undertaking activities that further its charitable aims for the benefit of its beneficiaries, including those support costs and costs relating to the governance of the charity apportioned to charitable activities.

All costs are allocated to expenditure categories reflecting the use of the resource. Direct costs attributable to a single activity are allocated directly to that activity. Shared costs are apportioned between the activities they contribute to on a reasonable, justifiable and consistent basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other recognised gains and losses, unless it reverses a charge for impairment that has previously been recognised as expenditure within the statement of financial activities. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other recognised gains and losses, except to which it offsets any previous revaluation gain, in which case the loss is shown within other recognised gains and losses on the statement of financial activities.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Equipment	-	33% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Impairment of fixed assets *(continued)*

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the charity are assigned to those units.

Government grant

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grant will be received.

Where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the amount receivable or payable including any related transaction costs, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Current assets and current liabilities are subsequently measured at the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received and not discounted.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised under the appropriate heading in the statement of financial activities in which the initial gain was recognised.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as an expense in the period in which it arises.

4. Limited by guarantee

The Brazzaville Foundation is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee not having any share capital.

5. Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2020 £**
Donations			
Donations UK	–	122,175	122,175
Donations non-UK	196,896	173,525	370,421
Grants			
Government grant income	10,000	–	10,000
	206,896	295,700	502,596

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2020 £
Donations			
Donations UK	–	–	–
Donations non-UK	401,256	502,956	904,212
Grants			
Government grant income	–	–	–
	401,256	502,956	904,212

5. Donations and legacies *(continued)*

Allen & Overy donated their legal expertise to the Foundation to assist with the legal audit for the Lome initiative. This is included in the accounts at a value of £122,175.

As in prior years Mr Ollivier has met personally all of his own expenses incurred in his work on behalf of the Foundation. These expenses have been included in the accounts at their value to the charity where they are incurred exclusively for the charity. Other costs incurred by Mr Ollivier have been included in these accounts where the amounts can be quantified.

Mr Ollivier has released any obligation to repay his loan to the charity thus increasing the donations received and thus the reserves of the charity by £192,249 as at 31 December 2020.

6. Investment income

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2020 £**
Bank interest receivable	–	435	435

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2020 £
Bank interest receivable	347	292	639

7. Costs of raising donations and legacies

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2020 £**
	27,121	12,058	39,179

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2020 £
	45,130	–	45,130

In the period to 31 December 2020 the costs of raising donations related to fundraising consultancy fees incurred both in relation to the Youth Engagement initiative as part of the Sub-Standard and Falsified Medicines work and the Lome summit, and in relation to the overall fundraising strategy of the Foundation.

No Advisory Board Meeting took place in the 9 months to 31 December 2020 due to the Covid-19 Pandemic.

In 2019 the costs of raising donations consisted of 60% of the Advisory Board Meeting direct costs plus the attributed support costs, not including Governance costs. The Trustees consider that the annual Advisory Board Meeting is a separate charitable activity with two functions - to discuss and take forward existing projects, and to raise finance to support the activities of the Foundation.

8. Expenditure on charitable activities by fund type

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2020 £**
Sub-standard and falsified medicines & Youth Engagement	15,837	181,845	197,682
Advisory Board meeting	1,006	–	1,006
Charitable activities - programmatic development	2,069	–	2,069
Conflict Prevention	1,466	–	1,466
Environmental Conservation	5,239	–	5,239
Ambassadorial project	3,309	–	3,309
African Young Talents Projects	4,635	–	4,635
Support costs	166,462	140,910	307,371
	200,023	322,755	522,777

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2020 £
Sub-standard and falsified medicines & Youth Engagement	286,065	336,502	622,567
Advisory Board meeting	24,208	–	24,208
Charitable activities - programmatic development	14,485	–	14,485
Conflict Prevention	–	–	–
Environmental Conservation	–	–	–
Ambassadorial project	–	–	–
African Young Talents Projects	–	–	–
Support costs	60,049	93,244	153,293
	384,807	429,746	814,553

In the period to 31 December 2020 a more detailed cost accounting system was developed in order that each charitable activity could be separately identified.

In this period the only restricted fund was the Lome Fund in relation to Sub-standard and falsified medicines. Support costs were allocated to this fund as outlined in note 10.

Support costs and Advisory Board Meeting costs exclude those costs attributed to the costs of raising donations and legacies.

9. Expenditure on charitable activities by activity type

	Activities undertaken directly £	Support costs £	**Total funds 2020 £**	Total fund 2020 £
Sub-standard and falsified medicines & Youth Engagement	197,682	187,093	384,775	754,858
Advisory Board meeting	1,006	–	1,006	30,088
Charitable activities - programmatic development	2,069	–	2,069	14,485
Conflict Prevention	1,466	4,902	6,368	–
Environmental Conservation	5,239	12,619	17,858	–
Ambassadorial project	3,309	35,187	38,496	–
African Young Talents Projects	4,635	28,534	33,169	–
Governance costs	–	39,036	39,036	15,122
	215,406	307,371	522,777	814,553

Governance and support costs exclude those costs attributed to costs of raising donations.

10. Analysis of support costs

	Sub-standard and falsified medicines, Youth Engagement	Allocated to Fund raising	Conflict Prevention	Environmental Conservation	Ambassadorial Project	African Young Talents Project	**Total 2020**	Total 2020
	£	£	£	£	£	£	**£**	£
Staff costs	64,724	–	1,142	2,984	12,452	9,949	91,251	24,316
Premises	29,977	–	366	975	5,849	4,631	41,798	44,208
Communications and IT	919	–	24	63	173	140	1,319	4,654
General office	12,873	–	157	419	2,512	1,988	17,949	22,550
Finance costs	3,528	–	43	115	688	545	4,919	6,706
Governance costs	25,578	3,377	312	832	4,991	3,951	39,041	15,119
Professional fees	7,219	–	115	302	1,395	1,112	10,143	5,148
Marketing & PR	66,384	–	3,037	7,714	11,833	9,941	98,909	38,038
Foreign exchange costs	1,469	–	18	48	287	227	2,049	1,372
	212,671	3,377	5,214	13,452	40,180	32,484	307,378	162,111

10. Analysis of support costs *(continued)*

In the period to 31 December 2020 the overall charitable activities of the Foundation were limited due to the Covid-19 pandemic, but nevertheless expanded to include additional activities as well as continuing to work on sub-standard and falsified medicines Lome initiative. A cost accounting system was developed to assist in recording the costs of the different activities more accurately. This has enabled salaries to be directly allocated to an activity on a monthly basis.

The costs of the production of the Corporate Report have been specifically allocated to activities in accordance with the number of pages in the report, including governance and support. Support costs, including those Corporate Report costs not allocated to other activities, have then been allocated to charitable activities in accordance with the hours spent on that activity in the period. The Trustees have agreed that the use of hours spent better reflects the true allocation of costs.

In the year to 1 April 2020 the Trustees agreed that the activities of the Foundation related almost exclusively to the issue of sub-standard and falsified medicines, excepting the Advisory Board Meeting where all the activities and aims of the Foundation are considered and discussed, together with possibilities of raising of funds to support the Foundation.

In the year to 1 April 2020 support costs were attributed between the two charitable activities in the ratio 90:10, Sub-standard and Falsified Medicines: Advisory Board Meeting. Those costs allocated to the Advisory Board Meeting were then further attributed 60% to costs of raising donations. Salaries were considered separately and, where relevant, directly attributed to a charitable activity. The remaining salary costs were attributed 20% to Support costs, of which 90% are then further attributed to to Sub-standard and Falsified Medicines.

The costs donated by Mr Ollivier are omitted from the calculations to attribute support costs as the Trustees do not consider the support costs incurred by the Foundation relevant to the activities directly organised and paid for by Mr Ollivier.

11. Net (expenditure)/income

Net (expenditure)/income is stated after charging/(crediting):

	31 Dec 20	1 Apr 20
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	652	–
Foreign exchange differences	2,049	1,372

12. Auditors remuneration

	Period from 2 Apr 20 to 31 Dec 20	Year to 1 Apr 20
	£	£
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	3,960	3,960

13. Staff costs

The total staff costs and employee benefits for the reporting period are analysed as follows:

	Period from 2 Apr 20 to 31 Dec 20	Year to 1 Apr 20
	£	£
Wages and salaries	156,533	147,164
Social security costs	12,768	12,953
Employer contributions to pension plans	1,527	1,298
	170,828	161,415

The average head count of employees during the period ended was 4 (2020: 3). The average number of full-time equivalent employees during the period ended is analysed as follows:

	31 Dec 20	1 Apr 20
	No.	No.
Number of staff - Administration	2	1
Number of staff - Charitable activities	2	2
	4	3

The number of employees whose remuneration for the year fell within the following bands, were:

	31 Dec 20	1 Apr 20
	No.	No.
£70,000 to £79,999	1	–
£80,000 to £89,999	–	1
	1	1

Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel include all persons that have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the charity.

14. Trustee remuneration and expenses

No remuneration or other benefits from employment with the charity or a related entity were received by the trustees except as outlined in Note 24.

15. Tangible fixed assets

	Equipment £
Cost	
At 2 April 2020	1,059
Additions	10,485
At 31 December 2020	11,544
Depreciation	
At 2 April 2020	1,059
Charge for the period ended	652
At 31 December 2020	1,711
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2020	9,833
At 1 April 2020	–

16. Debtors

	31 Dec 20 £	1 Apr 20 £
Prepayments and accrued income	7,992	32,072
Other debtors	11,704	7,640
	19,696	39,712

17. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 Dec 20 £	1 Apr 20 £
Trade creditors	24,638	11,601
Accruals and deferred income	9,627	57,034
Other creditors - Owed to Jean-Yves Ollivier	–	192,249
Other creditors	–	18
	34,265	260,902

18. Pensions and other post retirement benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in income or expenditure as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £1,527 (2020: £1,298).

19. Government grants

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

	31 Dec 20	1 Apr 20
	£	£
Recognised in income from donations and legacies:		
Government grants income	10,000	–

20. Analysis of charitable funds

Unrestricted funds

	At 2 April 2020	Income	Expenditure	**At 31 Dec 20**
	£	£	£	£
General funds	190,791	206,896	(227,144)	170,543

	At 2 April 2019	Income	Expenditure	At 1 April 2020
	£	£	£	£
General funds	219,125	401,603	(429,937)	190,791

Restricted funds

	At 2 April 2020	Income	Expenditure	**At 31 Dec 20**
	£	£	£	£
Sub-standard & Falsified Medicines Restricted Fund	73,502	296,135	(334,813)	34,824

	At 2 April 2019	Income	Expenditure	At 1 April 2020
	£	£	£	£
Sub-standard & Falsified Medicines Restricted Fund	–	503,248	(429,746)	73,502

21. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2020 £**
Tangible fixed assets	9,833	–	9,833
Current assets	194,975	34,824	229,799
Creditors less than 1 year	(34,265)	–	(34,265)
Net assets	170,543	34,824	205,367

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2020 £
Tangible fixed assets	–	–	–
Current assets	398,619	126,576	525,195
Creditors less than 1 year	(207,828)	(53,074)	(260,902)
Net assets	190,791	73,502	264,293

22. Financial instruments

The carrying amount for each category of financial instrument is as follows:

	31 Dec 20 £	1 Apr 20 £
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	19,696	39,712
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	34,265	68,635
Loan commitments measured at cost less impairment		
Loan commitments measured at cost less impairment	–	192,249

23. Analysis of changes in net debt

	At 2 Apr 2020 £	Cash flows £	**At 31 Dec 2020 £**
Cash at bank and in hand	485,483	(275,380)	210,103

24. Related parties

Mr Jean-Yves Ollivier remains a significant donor to The Brazzaville Foundation in the year. The amounts donated by Mr Ollivier in the year were £201,561 (2019: £401,256).

In the period to 31 December 2020 Mr Ollivier released the loan of £192,249 to the Foundation to donations thus increasing the income received in the year by that amount. The loan was interest free.

No remuneration has been paid to the Trustees nor have any received any benefits from the charity. During the year Mr Ollivier waived travel and accommodation expenses of £9,312 (2019 £118,645) in relation to Sub-standard and falsified medicines and the Lome initiative. These expenses have been included in the accounts as a donation received from Mr Ollivier. Other costs incurred by Mr Ollivier have been included in these accounts where the amounts can be quantified.

Mr Matthew Carr, brother to Mr Charles Carr, Trustee, was paid £45,000 in the period for work on the fundraising initiative.

No other trustee was reimbursed for any expenses incurred.