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**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT
FOUNDATION**

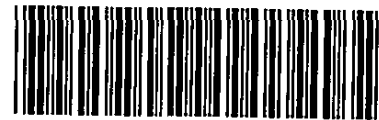
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2012

CHARITY NUMBER 1122750

MONDAY



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30/09/2013

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COMPANIES HOUSE

**LUBBOCK FINE
Chartered Accountants
Russell Bedford House
City Forum, 250 City Road
London EC1V 2QQ**

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2012

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**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

Registered charity name	Archaeology and Development Foundation
Charity number	1122750
Company registration number	6429421
Principal and registered office	25 Brooks Mews London W1K 4DZ
Trustee	Vincent Chevance
Secretary	Jean-Baptiste Chevance
Independent examiner	Lee Facey Lubbock Fine Chartered Accountants Russell Bedford House City Forum, 250 City Road London EC1V 2QQ

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**

TRUSTEES ANNUAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2012

The Trustee, who is also a director for the purposes of company law, presents his report and the unaudited financial statements of the charity for the year ended 30 November 2012

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Reference and administrative details are shown in the schedule of members of the board and professional advisers on page 1 of the financial statements

THE TRUSTEE

The Trustee who served the Charity during the period was as follows

Vincent Chevance

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Archaeology and Development Foundation is a company, incorporated on 16 November 2007, governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association. It registered as a charity with the Charity Commission for England & Wales on 12 February 2008.

New Trustees are appointed by the members. The Trustees may appoint a person who is willing to act to be a Trustee, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional trustee.

New Trustees are briefed on their legal obligation under charity and company law, the content of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the committee and decision making processes, the business plan and recent financial performance of the charity.

In setting the objectives and planning the activity of the charity, the Trustees have given careful consideration to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

The objectives of the charitable company as set out in the governing document are

- to preserve archaeology in the Angkor and Phnom Kulen regions of Cambodia and to conserve the areas for the public benefit
- to provide research for the public benefit regarding the archaeology in Cambodia
- to advance the education for the benefit of the public of the archaeology in Cambodia and
- to relieve poverty in Cambodia

In setting the objectives and planning the activity of the charitable company, the Trustees have given careful consideration to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit.

Archaeological research

After centralising their power on the Angkor site, the Khmer Empire created the largest political and religious centre ruling most of South East Asia from IXth to XVth century.

The Phnom Kulen, with its 30 brick temples, is considered one of the first official royal capitals of the Angkor region (end of VIIIth to beginning of IXth century), which gives it a great historical and sacred value. Located approximately 40km North East of Angkor, the Leeches mountain (Phnom Kulen) shows numerous archaeological remains which have surprisingly been largely left unstudied.

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**

TRUSTEES ANNUAL REPORT *(continued)*

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2012

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES *(continued)*

The Archaeology and Development Foundation has been undertaking archaeological research in Phnom Kulen since 2008. One of the objectives is to understand the extent of this first capital as well as to define the various settlements during the period of time, from pre-angkorian period to the post-angkorian period. Working in close collaboration with the APSARA National Authority (National Authority in charge of Angkor region), ADF is the main institution working on both development and archaeology in Phnom Kulen.

Historically, geographically and from a hydrologic point of view, Phnom Kulen is very closely linked with Angkor World heritage site. The Royal Government Of Cambodia has registered Phnom Kulen on the Indicative list of the world heritage site. ADF is working closely with UNESCO and APSARA to move toward the recognition of this site and to meet the standards of a world heritage site.

Conservation and protection of the sites

In the post war years (1990's) Cambodia suffered from endless looting. It is well known that archaeological site protection goes hand in hand with an increased local awareness that arises as a result of research and conservation programmes.

This programme is providing APSARA Authority a better knowledge of the archaeological value of the plateau, in order to extend its activities on the Phnom Kulen. This programme is also helping to define demining areas and specific archaeological protected areas. The regular cleaning of vegetation and the maintenance of the monuments can then occur. A curator and guard have been appointed by APSARA in order to follow up this initiative. The Archaeology and Development Foundation is providing APSARA advice and expertise to improve the management of the sites in terms of conservation and tourism management.

Training of Khmer specialists

One of the long-term outcomes of this project is the training of local specialists, in providing them with knowledge, expertise and know-how to preserve these sites.

This project provides an opportunity to train the young Khmer specialists on specific search processes. All stages of the archaeological research process, beginning at the preparation phases then field work phases (prospecting to diagnostic trenches or open area excavations, conservation of monuments) all the way through to annual and final report, is done working closely with ADF and APSARA archaeologists. The project also provides young students from the University of Fine Arts, faculty of archaeology, with their first fieldwork experience.

Economical and social impact on local populations

Cambodia has been devastated by civil wars which were fought from 1970 through to the 1990's, this period saw one of the largest genocides in the world which killed between 1.7 to 2 million people. Fighting, aerial bombardments and minefields had a significant impact on the lives of three generations.

Phnom Kulen region was the scene of violent fighting between Khmer Rouge and government troops, the consequences are still evident today. It was one of the last Khmer Rouge strongholds to surrender in 1996.

This project is providing jobs to seasonal workers and, consecutively, full time activity to guards and specialised workers. In providing the villagers with heritage and conservation knowledge it is helping to prevent further looting and is creating a safe archaeological zone by initiating a land mine removal programme. Special actions are undertaken to villagers from the Phnom Kulen region for food security/nutritional health, medical and health support, alternative incomes, as well as educational and environmental protection.

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**

TRUSTEES ANNUAL REPORT *(continued)*

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2012

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES *(continued)*

These initiatives have an important impact on the social and economic development of Phnom Kulen and especially improve the level of education and health care of the inhabitants

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

ARCHAEOLOGY: Field operations

The 2012 archaeological activities are a continuity of the programme launched in 2008 in collaboration with the APSARA National Authority. After the year 2011, during which ADF has not undertaken important excavation in Phnom Kulen, the 2012 activities can be summarized as follows

Land Mine removal program

The annual demining program set up by ADF, in collaboration with CMAC and APSARA, allows the regular clearing, the maintenance and the caretaking of the archaeological sites in Phnom Kulen. In many cases, it also allows a better knowledge of the sites. It is under the responsibility of the APSARA representative in Phnom Kulen and its team of about 25 workers. The ADF team is selecting the sites, after approval by APSARA, and is coordinating the demining operation with the 2 CMAC teams (10 men). In Banteay, extensions of the demining area from the previous years have allowed new excavations in 2012. These extensions are measuring 70 x 70m (= 4900 m² x 4 different zones), corresponding to a total of 19600m². 7 other archaeological sites have been demined in order to allow the APSARA team their regular maintenance: Preah Ko (812m²), Srah Damrei (6895m²), Prasat Chup (2500m²), Prasat Pram (4556m²), Prasat Rup Arak (1939m²), rock shelter close to Prasat Chup (400m²) and Prasat Balang (10000m²). The demining of 3 other areas was required afterwards by villagers and local authorities and ADF have coordinated it: north of Ta Peng primary school (6195 m²), the angkorian dykes of Tamnup Srae Thbong (15911m²) and Thnal Dac (20826m²). The entire surface covered by the two CMAC teams in 2012 is 89634 m², almost 9 hectares. During this task, the CMAC team have also neutralised UXO known by villagers from Preah Ang Thom and Phum Thmey. The 2 CMAC teams have worked from the 3rd of February to the 24th of August 2012. ADF has provided housing, transportation by oxen cart, guards, food and water when necessary to the CMAC teams during this period. The total of the demined area since the beginning of the ADF/CMAC/APSARA collaboration in January 2008 is now over 150,000 m².

Archaeological protected areas or buffer zones

In 2011, 400 hectares were defined and demarcated protecting from slash and burn practices the archaeological sites of the Phnom Kulen National Park. As these areas are under the responsibility of the APSARA team in Phnom Kulen, the posts demarcating the future zone to be defined were supposed to be paid and delivered in Kulen by APSARA, according to the ADF/APSARA MoU signed on the 10th of December 2010. None of them were purchased and delivered by APSARA, this activity was therefore not undertaken by ADF in 2012 and postponed in 2013. The survey of the 2011 buffer zone has been undertaken and a few irregularities observed: three new illegal cashew nut farms (Prasat Neak Ta, Prasat Thma Dap and Prasat Rong Chen/Poeng Eisei/Prasat O Top) illegal logging at Thma Dap (3 locations). APSARA team has pulled out small cashew nut plants and villagers informed of the regulation of the Buffer Zones. Villagers broke a few cement posts. This assessment shows the necessity of reinforcing the awareness activities to villagers about the buffer zones, about alternative agricultural practices, as well as to reinforce APSARA resources in Phnom Kulen to implement law enforcement. ADF has built a tree nursery in Anlong Thom village and has handed it over to APSARA after the signature of a contract defining the roles and responsibilities of each party. It is now under the responsibility of the APSARA team in Phnom Kulen. The tree nursery is providing the trees to be planted in the APSARA buffer zones. More than 2000 trees have been planted in the Neak Buffer zone, the most damaged one, as well as around the Anlong Thom primary school. Local APSARA workers are employed for these tasks, enhancing the environmental awareness among the Phnom Kulen population. Tree seeds are collected by the APSARA team in the remaining part of the forest and planted in the tree nursery.

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**

TRUSTEES ANNUAL REPORT *(continued)*

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2012

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE *(continued)*

Restoration of sandstone artefacts and metallic objects

As in 2011, ADF has collaborated with the Stone Conservation Unit (SCU) of the APSARA Authority. The restoration of sandstone element in temples had to be finalised (lintel, pedestal) and 27 small fragments stored the previous years in the Preah Norodom Sihanouk Museum in Siem Reap were brought back on site to join them with the main fragments. Only 8 of them could be joined. The lintel of Prasat Thma Dap and the yoni and pedestal from Prasat Neak Ta were thus restored. The last ones, left in two main pieces, will have to be finalised in 2013. A smaller pedestal at Poeng Tbal (found in several fragments during the 2009 and 2012 excavation campaigns) was also restored. Some cracks in the bas-relief n 7 at Poeng Tbal were filled in order to prevent more decay. These operations were done from the 19th of March until early April 2012. The local workers (from the APSARA team and from the ADF excavation team) were trained in the sandstone restoration techniques by the SCU, bringing awareness to heritage protection among the local population. ADF has provided material for the restoration, salary for the workers and transportation costs from the villages to the sites. Cambodian experts restored the metallic artefacts from the 2012 excavations in the Phnom Penh National Museum laboratory (1 nail and 2 knives).

Since 2010, ADF is also doing the inventory of the sandstone artefacts in the archaeological sites in Phnom Kulen. This inventory was completed in 2012 in the following sites: Prasat Crei, Prasat Bos Neak, Prasat Peam Kre Sud, Prasat Peam Kre Nord, Prasat Chup Crei, Prasat Koki, Prasat Damrei Krap, Prasat Dot Sdach Komlong, Prasat Khlah Khmum, Prasat Khting Slap, Prasat Krohom 1, Prasat Krohom 2, Prasat anonyme n 6 close to the 1000 linga, Prasat O Top, Prasat Phnom Sruoch, Preah Ang Thom. Provided to the APSARA team, it will allow a better knowledge and protection of these valuable artefacts. This task has to be continued on other sites in 2013.

An additional topographical survey was undertaken in March 2012, in order to complete the mapping of the 1000 linga site (carved river bed and all the archaeological sites in this touristic area). This allows ADF as well as the APSARA team to have a complete vision of the site, providing a better tool for research and its conservation. A first set of detailed maps of the archaeological remains was delivered to APSARA (on the 26th of October), along with a report mentioning the different threats and proposed solutions. A final version of the map will be done after ground verifications at the 1000 linga carved riverbed. Signboards will be edited and installed on site to inform visitors later on.

Training of the Cambodian archaeologists and post-excavation work

The excavation time and the post-excavation data treatment period, in ADF's Siem Reap office, gave a first experience to students from the Royal University of Fine Arts, faculty of Archaeology, during a month and a half period for 3 of them. The number of students has decreased from the previous year in order to focus the training on a longer period on fewer trainees. During the excavations the students were trained in recording methodology, field drawings and workers management. During the post-excavation period, the trainees were trained about the digitalizing of the field drawings, the identification of the ceramic found during the 2012 excavations, their drawing and its classification on our database. ADF has provided allowances for food, transportation and housing during their training. Four other trainees joined later on during 3 months to complete this task, as well as to extend it systematically to the ceramic previously found during the 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 excavations. The database allows to precisely count, analyse and describe all the ceramic material found in Phnom Kulen since the beginning of ADF program in 2008. This system is shared with 3 other archaeological teams working in the Angkor region (Inrap, Efeo, Cerangkor). The training also continued for the APSARA and the ADF archaeologists involved with these shared activities (buffer zone demarcation and management, excavations, restoration and inventories).

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**

TRUSTEES ANNUAL REPORT *(continued)*

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2012

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE *(continued)*

Archaeological excavations in 2012

Two sites, where previous campaigns had already given interesting results, were selected in 2012 for a new campaign Banteay, the very probable Royal Palace of the ancient capital Mahendraparvata, and Poeng Tbal, an important rock shelter Their extent and their representativeness of the Phnom Kulen occupation from the 8th to the 13th century were justifying a second archaeological campaign on each of these sites The trenches were open from February to April 2012 The first results of this archaeological campaign were detailed in the ADF activity report given to APSARA, in February 2013 They will be detailed in extended publication and completed with further specific studies (radiocarbon dating, ceramic)

LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging)

The Archaeology & Development Foundation was able to join the KALC (Khmer Archaeology Lidar Consortium), thanks to additional funding from one of our main donors, the Mohamed S Farsi Foundation 30 square km were selected and acquired over the central-south part of the plateau, in April 2012 This zone corresponds to the concentration of most of the archaeological sites known from previous ADF research (temples, mountain-temple, royal palace, dikes-dams) The data has been delivered to ADF in July and processed by an ADF cartographer from July to September The first results are extremely interesting and revealed numerous unknown archaeological features and structures Sometimes extending outside the area covered by the Lidar, these features show a very important urban system, strictly orientated, and corresponding very probably to the ancient city of Mahendraparvata, known from the numerous temples on the plateau, and by ancient inscriptions They link the religious sites together and reveal an massive urban organisation, from major roads, secondary ones, plots, ponds, canals, mounds These results give a complete new vision of this ancient Khmer capital A first typology of the structure was established from the data, from September to October 2012, followed by the ground verification of these features This task is continuing in 2013 ADF is planning to extend the Lidar coverage with an additional acquisition campaign of 110 square km in the next years but it requires important extra funding

Assistance to the APSARA National Authority for the maintenance of the Phnom Kulen archaeological sites

After the 2011 " risk maps " report for every threatened archaeological site given to APSARA in 2011, ADF has focused on the 1000 linga/Peah Ang Thom area (cf above) by a detailed map and report It gives comprehensive recommendations and encourages taking conservation measures Following ADF initiative and the mine clearance program, APSARA Authority has implemented a guarding project for maintenance and protection of all the archaeological sites at Phnom Kulen ADF maintains a regular coordination with the APSARA archaeologists in charge of this team and workers, and provides assistance and advice for a better heritage management of the archaeological sites

DEVELOPMENT Field operations

The Archaeology & Development Foundation has, since its conception, closely linked the two axes of its action on the field The population of Phnom Kulen, the beneficiaries of the development activities, have suffered from a dark chapter in Cambodia history and civil war The side effects are still very tangible today lack of trust, civil society breaking down, lack of healthcare, food, nutrition and sanitation, lack of education and awareness For a significant percentage of this population, peace and stability is enough and they don't see the need for further change and development Breaking the poverty cycle in any context is challenging Breaking the poverty cycle on a remote mountain plateau with difficult access and in light of where they have come from is even more problematic However ADF has made steps forward understanding it is a process, and not a one hit solution

In total ADF has identified 5 components under the development program Nutritional Health, Enhanced Educational Support, Income Generation, Environment Support, Emergency Relief

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**

TRUSTEES ANNUAL REPORT *(continued)*

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2012

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE *(continued)*

Nutritional Health

The objective is to improve the health and nutritional wellbeing of the women and children by focusing on improved nutritional health of the mothers and children between two and five years old, in order to decrease child morbidity and mortality rates. This component worked with 7 indigenous villages on the plateau. The two core activities are (1) The Growth Monitoring Program (GMP) and (2) the Nutritional Education and Rehabilitation Program (NERP). Two ADF staff are in charge of this component, assisted by seven Village Health Facilitators (VHF). The VHF is a person from and living in the village where the nutritional activities are implemented. The training of the VHF makes this component more sustainable. Once every 2 months, the VHF weighs and measures all the children from 2 to 5 years old in the village (the GMP). The ones that are determined to be undernourished or malnourished, according to the Growth Monitoring Chart (Ministry of Health, Kingdom of Cambodia and World Health Organization standards), are then enrolled into the NERP to have their nutritional rehabilitation. AusAID has funded this program.

The successes thus far have been quite remarkable in a relatively short implementation time (just over 18 months). The component has achieved a result of reducing the malnourishment by 29.5% (an average across the 7 villages). At the beginning of the program the malnourishment rate was as high as 58% in some villages. Today, the program is working with 248 children, registered with the Growth Monitoring Program (GMP) and is currently feeding 158 malnourished children, registered under Nutritional Education and Rehabilitation Program (NERP). Vegetable gardens are also implemented in 5 villages (Thma Chruogn, Khlah Khum, Popel, Anlong Thom, Ta Peng) with 14 families.

Enhanced Educational Support

The objective is to enhance local school facilities and resources, to provide a favourable educational environment and, where and if appropriate, facilities are built for an enhanced and conducive learning environment. The concept is to provide a learning environment that entices the children to come to school and learn, as opposed to staying at home and/or working on the subsistence farms. The component is implemented in two of the main schools of the remote part of the plateau: the primary schools of Anlong Thom and Ta Peng village.

The successes thus far have been the building of a 3-classroom school (and furnishing), two toilets and washing facilities and one basic playground in Anlong Thom village primary school. They are currently being fully utilized, which has improved the learning environment and hygiene standards of approximately 230 children from the two villages of Anlong Thom and Thma Chruogn. At Ta Peng primary school, one teacher accommodation (house) was constructed. The old school roof was entirely replaced by a new one. The school's main water facility was renovated, enhancing hygiene, and one basic playground was constructed and is now fully used. The total beneficiaries of the two schools are approximately 351 children.

Income Generation

The objective is to enhance and develop additional and alternative income generation concepts and activities, with the purpose of encouraging the Phnom Kulen population to move away from their current unsustainable practices (mono-culture of cashew nuts and slash-and-burn practices) to sustainable and environmentally friendly income generation activities. The villagers' farming practices are currently short term and destructive. As behaviour change is a process, this component has to aim towards positive examples and repetition. Income generation is therefore the most challenging activity of all the segments within the development component. In the relatively short time of this activity, ADF has set up demonstration "Model" mushroom farms (4, each farm with 3000 bags producing mushrooms) as well as demonstration fish ponds (6) and seasonal vegetable gardens (27 families). This component also targets subsistent families of farmers affected by the Buffer zone implementation and offers alternative solutions. They are now prohibited from growing rice and/or cashew nut trees adjacent or nearby to historical sites but are offered alternative practices.

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**

TRUSTEES ANNUAL REPORT *(continued)*

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2012

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE *(continued)*

Environmental Support

The objective is to reduce and halt the unsustainable environmental and destructive agricultural practices, focusing on the cashew nut plantations, as well as to rehabilitate and regenerate the Phnom Kulen forest

As the Phnom Kulen population grows and the environmental laws are not enforced, the local population exploit dramatically the natural resources of the national park. They diminish rapidly reinforcing the need for viable sustainable income generation opportunities.

ADF's rationale was to work with the Ministry of Environment (MoE) to fight the environmentally destructive agricultural practices (cashew nut farms), reinforcing the income generation component. There are currently nine villages on the top of Kulen Mountain, with a total population of around 4,000 people. Most of the villagers are subsistence farmers growing rain-fed upland rice in rotation with cassava, sweet potato, and various types of gourds. They are practicing shifting cultivation, also known as swidden agriculture, the practice of clearing and utilizing a plot of land for one year and then clearing another plot of land, cutting all vegetation and burning it on site. Many of the plots used for producing rice over the last ten years have now been converted to permanent plantations of cashew nut trees, forcing the population to reduce rotation periods, extend the area devoted to slash and burn agriculture, exhausting soils and increasing erosion.

Our presentations of the Phnom Kulen situation (threats and solutions) at the last ICC (Technical and plenary session of the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor, in June and December 2012 in Siem Reap, Cambodia) have stressed the need for urgent measures to be taken, in order to fight the deforestation in Phnom Kulen, specifically the cashew nut farm expansion, and to offer alternative incomes to villagers. Both UNESCO (Anne Lemaistre, rep. for Cambodia) and the Royal Government of Cambodia (through H.E. Sok An, Vice Prime Minister and Deputy Director of the APSARA National Authority) have recognized the necessity of urgent action to be taken. A committee, under the presidency of Siem Reap Governor (H.E. Sou Phirin) has to be set up early in January 2013, in which APSARA, the MoE, UNESCO and ADF could exchange and implement solutions.

Complementary support / Emergency relief

The objective of this component is to assist and support the indigenous population of Phnom Kulen in the event of natural or other disasters, calamities and/or extreme events, with a focus on the poorest population (if possible and within the resource limitations of ADF). The installation of a solar panel at Phnom Kulen Health Centre is an example, as it is benefitting more than 3800 people, a significant majority of the Phnom Kulen's population.

One water reservoir was rehabilitated in Ta Peng village, serving the needs of the Northern part of the village. After surveys done in 2012, the water system in Sangke Lak village will be rehabilitated in 2013. Collaborating with Handicap International (HI), ADF has assisted over 36 mine victims in attaining a new prosthesis. Two persons were assisted in their treatment of broken limbs and one woman was treated from a serious head injury (after being attacked by her drunk husband). In addition, all 7-targeted villages had their basic human needs met from the dissemination of clothes (kindly donated by HOALEN, about 1900 items), blankets (kindly donated by Frangipani Spa & Terre Cambodge travel agency, more than 200 items) and roofing material.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Income for the year ended 30 November 2012 was \$100,798 with expenditure totalling \$133,779. At the year end, the charity was holding reserves of \$45,021.

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**

TRUSTEES ANNUAL REPORT *(continued)*

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2012

PLANS FOR FUTURE PERIODS

All activities implemented in year 2012 should be continued and reinforced in 2013

For the archaeological activities, excavations and topographical surveys on selected sites thanks to the LIDAR results will be undertaken, after extra demining operations. Other remote sites will also be demined to implement their conservation and maintenance by the APSARA Authority team. An additional LIDAR acquisition is planned, if funds are available. It would allow the precise mapping of all the southern part of Kulen and its link with the lower plain. The ground verification from the 2012 LIDAR data campaign will continue. More buffer zones will be implemented to protect the natural environment around the archaeological site, using the LIDAR data.

Complementary radiocarbon analysis and specialized studies will be performed. All this data, as well as the data from the previous campaign, will have to be compiled in reports, articles, communications and conferences. The restoration of the main sandstone element (pedestal, lintel, columns...) in some temples or bas-reliefs in rock shelters sites could also be financed, as well as the restoration of ceramic and metallic artefacts.

The assistance to the APSARA National Authority will continue with advice and exchanges with its team for a better management of its activities on the plateau. A complementary mapping of the 1,000 linga is planned and, if possible, the setting up of signboards for the diffusion of information to the public.

Regarding the development activities, the 5 main components defined previously will have to be reinforced and adapted, according to their results. The priority is the reduction of the slash and burn activities by the expansion of alternative resources. Mushroom farms and fishponds will be expanded as well as the access to the market for the producers. Other items already existing could also be encouraged to be sold.

The Nutritional program for malnourished children from 2 to 5 years old will continue in 7 villages. It will be adapted to the results and progressively reoriented focusing on hygiene. The material support for a better education in 2 primary schools will continue. An environmental component will be, if possible, with the Ministry of Environment team in Phnom Kulen, if the required funds are sufficient.

These measures are planned in cooperation with the national and local authorities for the interest and active involvement of the affected peoples.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TRUSTEE

The Trustee (who is also the director of Archaeology and Development Foundation for the purposes of company law) is responsible for preparing the Trustees Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Trustee to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Trustee has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the Trustee must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and the income and expenditure of the charitable company for that period.

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**

TRUSTEES ANNUAL REPORT *(continued)*

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2012

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TRUSTEE *(continued)*

In preparing these financial statements, the Trustee is required to

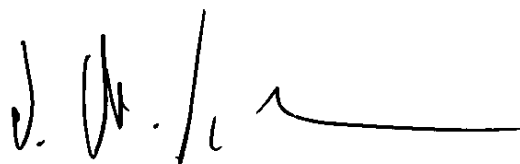
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP,
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material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

The Trustee is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charitable company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER

Lee Facey on behalf of Lubbock Fine has been re-appointed as independent examiner for the ensuing year.

Signed by



Vincent Chevance
Trustee

Date *26/09/2013*

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**

**INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND
DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION**

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2012

I report on the accounts of the charity for the year ended 30 November 2012 set out on pages 12 to 17

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRUSTEES AND INDEPENDENT EXAMINER

The charity's trustee (who is also the director of Archaeology and Development Foundation for the purposes of company law) is responsible for the preparation of the accounts. The charity's trustee considers that an audit is not required for this year under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and that an independent examination is needed.

Having satisfied myself that the charity is not subject to audit under company law and is eligible for independent examination, it is my responsibility to

- examine the accounts under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011,
- to follow the procedures laid down in the General Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the Charities Act 2011, and
- to state whether particular matters have come to my attention

BASIS OF INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S STATEMENT

My examination was carried out in accordance with the General Directions given by the Charity Commission. An examination includes a review of the accounting records kept by the charity and a comparison of the accounts presented with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the accounts, and seeking explanations from you as trustees concerning any such matters. The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit, and consequently I do not express an audit opinion on whether the accounts present a 'true and fair view'.

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S STATEMENT

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

(1) which gives me reasonable cause to believe that in any material respect the trustees have not met the requirements to ensure that

- proper accounting records are kept (in accordance with section 386 of the Companies Act 2006), and
- accounts are prepared which agree with the accounting records, comply with the accounting requirements of section 396 of the Companies Act 2006 and with the methods and principles of the Statement of Recommended Practice Accounting and Reporting by Charities, or

(2) to which, in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached



Lee Facey
Independent examiner

Date 27/09/2013

Lubbock Fine
Chartered Accountants
Russell Bedford House
City Forum, 250 City Road
London EC1V 2QQ

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (INCORPORATING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
ACCOUNT)**

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2012

	Note	Unrestricted Funds \$	Restricted Funds \$	Total Funds 2012 \$	Total Funds 2011 \$
INCOMING RESOURCES					
Incoming resources from generating funds					
Voluntary income	2	82,798	18,000	100,798	219,618
TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES		<u>82,798</u>	<u>18,000</u>	<u>100,798</u>	<u>219,618</u>
RESOURCES EXPENDED					
Charitable activities	3	(109,232)	(18,000)	(127,232)	(125,529)
Governance costs	4	(6,547)	—	(6,547)	(16,398)
TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED		<u>(115,779)</u>	<u>(18,000)</u>	<u>(133,779)</u>	<u>(141,927)</u>
NET (OUTGOING)/INCOMING RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR/ NET (EXPENDITURE)/ INCOME FOR THE YEAR	5	(32,981)	—	(32,981)	77,691
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS					
Total funds brought forward		<u>78,002</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>78,002</u>	<u>311</u>
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD		<u>45,021</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>45,021</u>	<u>78,002</u>

The Statement of Financial Activities includes all gains and losses in the year and therefore
a statement of total recognised gains and losses has not been prepared

All of the above amounts relate to continuing activities

The notes on pages 14 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2012

	Note	2012 \$	2011 \$
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	8	2,049	—
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	9	—	60,000
Cash at bank		44,722	19,752
		44,722	79,752
CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year	10	(1,750)	(1,750)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		42,972	78,002
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		45,021	78,002
NET ASSETS		45,021	78,002
FUNDS			
Unrestricted income funds	11	45,021	78,002
TOTAL FUNDS		45,021	78,002

The Trustee is satisfied that the Charity is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year by virtue of section 477, and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 476 of the Act

The Trustee acknowledges his responsibilities for

- (i) ensuring that the Charity keeps adequate accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Act, and
- (ii) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Charity as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of section 393, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the Charity

These financial statements were approved and signed by the member of the committee on

26/09/2013


Vincent Chevance
Trustee

Company Registration Number 6429421

The notes on pages 14 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2012

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" issued in March 2005 (SORP 2005) and the Companies Act 2006, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

The charitable company is in the main reliant upon donations to raise revenue to meet future expenditure. The trustees consider that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis. This assumes that the charitable company will be successful in its fundraising activities. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result if insufficient funds are raised.

Donations and gifts

All monetary donations and gifts are included in full in the statement of financial activities when receivable.

Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds are donations and other incoming resources received or generated for expenditure on the general objectives of the charity.

Restricted funds are funds which have been used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by the donors or have been raised by the Charity for specific purposes. The costs of raising and administering such funds are charged against the specific fund.

Resources expended

Expenditure is recognised when incurred on an accruals basis and includes any VAT which cannot be fully recovered.

Fixed assets

All fixed assets above \$200 in value are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

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

- Equipment - 33 33% Straight line
- Motor Vehicles - 25% Straight Line

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into US dollars at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into US dollars at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating deficit/surplus.

The accounts have been prepared in US dollars as this is the operating currency of the charity.

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2012

2. VOLUNTARY INCOME

	Unrestricted Funds \$	Restricted Funds \$	Total Funds 2012 \$	Total Funds 2011 \$
Donations	<u>82,798</u>	<u>18,000</u>	<u>100,798</u>	<u>219,618</u>

3 COSTS OF CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE

	Activities undertaken directly \$	Total Funds 2012 \$	Total Funds 2011 \$
Charitable costs	<u>127,232</u>	<u>127,232</u>	<u>125,529</u>

4. GOVERNANCE COSTS

	Unrestricted Funds \$	Total Funds 2012 \$	Total Funds 2011 \$
Accountancy fees	1,948	1,948	2,391
Bank charges and interest	284	284	588
Foreign currency loss	<u>4,315</u>	<u>4,315</u>	<u>13,419</u>
	<u>6,547</u>	<u>6,547</u>	<u>16,398</u>

5. NET (OUTGOING)/INCOMING RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR

This is stated after charging

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Depreciation	402	—
Exchange losses	<u>4,315</u>	<u>13,419</u>

6 STAFF COSTS AND EMOLUMENTS

No salaries or wages have been paid to employees, including the trustee, during the current or prior year

No expenses were reimbursed to the trustee during the current or prior year

7 TAXATION

The company is a registered charity with the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales. It is not liable to corporation tax on any surplus arising from its charitable activities.

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2012

8 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Equipment \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Total \$
COST			
At 1 December 2011	10,838	–	10,838
Additions	550	1,900	2,450
At 30 November 2012	<u>11,388</u>	<u>1,900</u>	<u>13,288</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 December 2011	10,838	–	10,838
Charge for the year	45	356	401
At 30 November 2012	<u>10,883</u>	<u>356</u>	<u>11,239</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 November 2012	<u>505</u>	<u>1,544</u>	<u>2,049</u>
At 30 November 2011	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>

9. DEBTORS

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Other debtors	<u>–</u>	<u>60,000</u>

10 CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Accruals	<u>1,750</u>	<u>1,750</u>

11 UNRESTRICTED INCOME FUNDS

	Balance at 1 December 2011 \$	Incoming resources \$	Outgoing resources \$	Balance at 30 November 2012 \$
General Funds	<u>78,002</u>	<u>100,798</u>	<u>(133,779)</u>	<u>45,021</u>

12 ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Tangible fixed assets \$	Net current assets \$	Total \$
Unrestricted Income Funds	<u>2,049</u>	<u>42,972</u>	<u>45,021</u>
Total Funds	<u>2,049</u>	<u>42,972</u>	<u>45,021</u>

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2012

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Included within incoming resources is an amount of \$29,945 (2011 - \$34,948) which was donated by Vincent Chevance, a trustee of the charity

Also included within incoming resources is \$18,000 (2011 - \$109,151) donated by the Mohamed Farsi Foundation, of which Vincent Chevance is a trustee. At the balance sheet date \$nil (2011 - \$60,000) was due from the Mohamed Farsi Foundation

14. COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

Every member promises, if the charity is dissolved while he or she is a member or within 12 months after he or she ceases to be a member, to contribute such sum (not exceeding £10) as may be demanded of him or her towards the payment of the debts and liabilities of the charity incurred before he or she ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves