THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST TRUSTEES' REPORT AND UNAUDITED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees Robert Marshall-Andrews (Chairman)

Andrew Mortimer (Treasurer)

Paul Chauveau Brian Jackman Anthony Marrian

Tim Peet John Rendall Alan Toulson Peter Wakeham

Administrator Georgina Mortimer

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TRUSTEES' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

The Trustees present their report and accounts for the year ended 30 September 2013.

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

Structure, governance and management

The trust was established by Trust Deed as the Kora Wildlife Trust on 26 February 1980. The name was changed in 1988 to honour George Adamson and to free the Trust from a perceived geographical limitation to its activities.

The Trustees who served during the year were:
Robert Marshall-Andrews (Chairman)
Andrew Mortimer (Treasurer)
Paul Chauveau
Brian Jackman
Anthony Marrian
Tim Peet
John Rendall
Alan Toulson
Peter Wakeham

New members are elected by other trustees at meetings which are held not less than twice a year.

There were no changes in the 12 months under review. New members are invited to join when they are clearly able to contribute specific skills of relevance to the objects of the trust.

Trustees have delegated the day to day management of the trust to the Treasurer, co-signatories and the administrator in the UK and to the Field Director in Tanzania.

The Trustees have assessed the major risks to which the trust is exposed, and are satisfied that systems are in place to mitigate exposure to the major risks.

Objectives and activities

The trust's objects are to advance the education of the public in the science of zoology by the study of wildlife in its natural habitat particulary in Tanzania, Kenya and the rest of Africa.

The policies adopted in furtherance of these objects are the dissemination and publication of research data and information carried out by various bodies on different species, the provision of regular teaching facilities for school age children, students from wildlife colleges and adults; this includes an environmental education programme conducted in the local communities with the aid of a specially designed bus. There has been no change in these during the year.

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

Most of the activities of the Trust have been in accordance with Section 1 (b) of the Trust Deed which states that in furtherance of the objects of the Trust, the trustees shall have the power "To promote the preservation and conservation of wildlife generally for the purpose of study and research into the natural sciences and in particular zoology and to establish, own, form, maintain and manage sanctuaries and natural reserves in order to facilitate the study of wildlife and to allow wild animals and plant life to breed and propagate in their natural environment."

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

The main activity of the Trust has been the continuation of the support for Mkomazi National Park which has restored the reserve in northern Tanzania to its former status as an important area for wildlife conservation. This is carried out in close co-operation with the appropriate departments of the Tanzanian Government. In August 2008, Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) took over the close administration and management of Mkomazi. Wildlife Preservation Trust Fund (WPTF), through which the Trust works in Tanzania, signed a five year Memorandum of Understanding with the Trustees of TANAPA and this document was signed by the Chairmen of TANAPA and WPTF in November 2010. This secured the presence of the Field Director and 42 local staff and enabled the Trust to continue its support in the knowledge that there will be continuity of the work in conjunction with TANAPA, including a significant contribution to the publication of a General Management Plan. The Trustees of WPTF continued to advise on the direction of The Mkomazi Project and they, in turn, report to the Tanzanian Registrar of Trusts, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs.

The Trust continued its support of the infrastructure development of Mkomazi in partnership with TANAPA. This support is given by way of regular meetings with the Chief Park Warden and TANAPA management to discuss current and future infrastructure development of the Park and mutual areas of cooperation; exchanges of ideas and advice; aircraft patrols in the Trust aircraft with relay of information to the TANAPA HQ; joint anti-poaching and de-snaring patrols with Trust and TANAPA rangers; deployment of Trust plant and machinery to construct and maintain and, in some cases, murram the major road networks as well as maintain firebreaks and airstrips; deployment of Trust plant and machinery to de-silt and maintain the major water dams in the reserve; support to TANAPA's manning of the Trust's permanent security outposts in the park; maintenance of the radio communication system with full reserve coverage.

Visits from senior TANAPA management were received on a regular basis. This included their rhino management team, veterinary officers from both TANAPA and Tanzanian Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI). The Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism visited. She brought with her senior directors from the Ministry to look at the field-work being undertaken and to discuss the many conservation issues and challenges the Ministry faces, including the increased elephant and rhino poaching, and essential counter-measures that need to be put in place.

TANAPA have undertaken a sensitisation programme in the communities surrounding Mkomazi National Park. To this end, the Trust works alongside TANAPA on an outreach programme for construction of classrooms, an environmental education programme, improvement of rural water sources and, more recently, a new project to construct and run a vocational training centre for young people in one of the local villages.

TANAPA have now started a project to build their own small rhino sanctuary in the park close to their HQ. It is understood that this wll initially be stocked with two bull rhino from the Serengeti National Park. This will enable them to raise tourist income from visits to this sanctuary and will also ensure that the main sanctuary remains undisturbed as a secure breeding area.

A GMP for Mkomazi was produced two years ago by TANAPA to which the Trust contributed. Photographic tourist camps have been zoned, still awaiting application from tourist companies to build camps. Tourism will slowly open up under TANAPA, bolstered in the future by their proposed rhino sanctuary. This will help the park become self-sustaining in the long-term. The duty and responsibility of tourism is with the TANAPA authorities and the tourist operators.

The Mkomazi Rhino Sanctuary continued to operate and be managed at a highly professional level. The rhino population currently stands at nineteen, almost the minimum number (20) recommended by the IUCN African Rhino Specialist Group for a viable population. To date, there have been no poaching attempts on Mkomazi's rhinos, though the park has experienced poaching and snaring of other species. There are known gangs of elephant poachers operating in the area and there are reports from Kenya of poaching gangs moving away from Tsavo National Park towards Mkomazi. The subspecies found in the Mkomazi sanctuary has been classified by the IUCN as Critically Endangered, meaning they "face an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild". In total there are 799 (as at 31 December 2012, figures provided by the IUCN SSC African Rhino Specialist Group), of which 631 are in Kenya, 100 in Tanzania and 68 are out-of-range in South Africa. With 19 animals, the Mkomazi population is the third-largest of Tanzania's six rhino populations and is, therefore, an integral part of Tanzania's efforts to breed and recover numbers.

The priority still remains to increase the number of rhino to at least 25 animals, thereby ensuring a viable population whose offspring could be used to reinforce existing populations in Tanzania and Kenya. This is

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

being achieved through ongoing management of the current population and its habitat to maximise breeding and security; ongoing maintenance of the 40 kms of peripheral fence-line and 11 kms of internal fencing, including replacement of fence-posts; pursuance of negotiations for translocation of new animals from other successful sanctuaries/wildlife parks to diversify the gene pool and increase the trans-frontier conservation of the species as in the recent translocation from Dvur Kralove Zoo in the Czech Republic and Port Lympne Wild Animal Park in the UK. The rhinos translocated to Mkomazi from Port Lympne in June 2012 have settled and adapted.

The Trust continues the task of replacing the 10,000 fence-posts that form the peripheral fence-line of the Sanctuary. The existing posts have come to the end of their 12-15 year life-span. The Trust continued to upgrade the water systems in the Sanctuary for the breeding population. Security is a major priority and concern. To address this issue, funds were raised to continue upgrading the security through the purchase and construction of further outposts and the installation of a digital radio system. Other measures are also being investigated, such as the fitting of GPS foot collars with live-feed via satellite.

The Trust's rhino trackers were summoned on one occasion to the Serengeti National Park to work with Dr Peter Morkel on tracking, darting, ear notching and implanting telemetry devices in the Serengeti's resident rhino population. Once again, Dr Morkel advised TANAPA he would only undertake this procedure if he had the Trust's rhino trackers.

The Mkomazi rhino population is recorded in the International Black Rhino Stud Book (coordinated at Tierpark Berlin Zoo, Germany) and the European Black Rhino Stud Book (coordinated at Chester Zoo, UK).

The Trust continued to work closely with TANAPA on capacity building. The Trust continues to engage with TANAPA field wardens, veterinarians and ecologists from their other national parks. MWEKA College for African Wildlife Management sent in two groups of students to learn about operational systems. These students are the wildlife wardens and officers of the future in Tanzania.

The Trust launched the Environmental Education programme in June 2008. Three UK organisations and a US institution continue to provide funds, educational materials and advice. The manager of Education Programmes at Chester Zoo, Dr Maggie Esson, has brought wide experience and advice to this programme. Over the past year the Trust has brought in a further eight hundred and seventy people for education on conservation, wildlife management, black rhino and wild dog. Reviews of the programme took place in 2012 and 2013 and were written up in papers. Existing structures and methods did not need to be changed. Additional educational materials and lesson plans were provided in the form of educational activity books for all the students.

The overall Environmental Education Programme is developed for the benefit of the local communities, especially local pupils (aged approximately 15 years old). It is intended to raise awareness amongst school children and community groups for wildlife conservation; encourage active involvement through environmental education initiatives, significantly black rhino conservation; increase the number of Tanzanian children that will experience wildlife in a safe environment; disseminate comprehensive educational materials which will help enhance the national curriculum on environmental issues; develop an audio visual programme and participatory learning tools; and change local communities' attitudes towards wildlife and habitat conservation. To date, the Trust has brought in over 4,500 students, teachers and community leaders to participate in this programme.

The objectives of the programme are to use children as message multipliers in order to reach a wide audience in the communities living around the park boundaries; to convey overt and subliminal messages about the security measures in Mkomazi; and to emphasise the benefits that local communities get from TANAPA and the Mkomazi rhino populations.

The Wild Dog Captive Breeding, Veterinary and Reintroduction programme continued. Veterinary work included construction and development of packs, zoo-technique, and preventative medicine.

An endangered species programme is only successful if there is continuity over many years and the Trust continued to manage the breeding and release of these wild dogs and to follow the management protocols established over time. Wild dog sightings increased over the period in the Tsavo/Mkomazi ecosystem. This ecosystem is one of the largest protected wildlife areas in Africa and one of the few areas where the wild dog

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

could have a chance of success. The Trust received reports that a pack of at least 20 wild dogs had been seen in Tsavo West National Park in Kenya, one of which was wearing a collar. As the Trust are the only ones collaring in this region and the colour of the collar was distinctive, it is assumed this is a pack of wild dogs reintroduced from the Mkomazi breeding compounds that have either bred up or have joined another wild pack to form a large hunting group. Throughout 2013 the Trust received reports of wild dog sightings in the park. The Vice President emeritus of Frankfurt Zoological Society, the Director emeritus of Frankfurt Zoo, the Senior Curator of Leipzig Zoo and the Director of Cologne Zoo visited and saw a pack of 14 wild dogs close to the Trust base-camp.

The veterinary programme was ongoing, following established protocols and this programme and research has brought new insights into vaccination policy for captive wild dogs. When the Trust started the programme, it was said that rabies vaccination did not work in the species. Thanks to research by Erasmus University Rotterdam, it is now known that the African wild dog has to be vaccinated three times to achieve immunity. The Trust has also had "success" with a newly used modified live attenuated vaccine for canine distemper (Purevax - Merial) and this is now available on a regular basis.

The Trust is now working with TANAPA and TAWIRI on the possibility of wild dogs from Mkomazi forming part of their project to reintroduce wild dogs to the Serengeti National Park. Extensive discussions have taken place with Dr Emmanuel Masenga and Dr Robert Fyumagwa of TAWIRI on operational procedure for this programme. The Trust has been pleased to share experiences with colleagues at TAWIRI and TANAPA for the betterment of their project and are keen to help their efforts and their project through the translocation of the Mkomazi wild dogs to the Serengeti.

The reintroduction of African wild dogs is a complex operation due to their unique and complicated social structure and their requirement for a large home range within which they can roam nomadically. The programme can encounter problems and sometimes failure, as long-term experience in free-ranging wild dog reintroduction is very limited. However, given the time and experience of the Trust's field-work with these animals, it is confident that the methods are leading to long-term success. No real success can ever be determined in programmes like this unless they are continuous and take place over a very long period of time. To re-establish a species in the wild takes time, perseverance and continuity.

The Outreach Programme continued to support the construction of two science laboratories at Gonja Secondary School and two classrooms at Ndungu Secondary School. Work is nearing completion.

A dedicated supporter commissioned a feasibility study for the Vocational Training Centre (VTC) project, which found that the local community of Gonja is faced by an acute shortage of education and skill taining. There are few secondary schools in the area and their quality is often low. Many of the young people never proceed to secondary level, as the education system in Tanzania requires them to pass an exam after completing primary school. If they do not pass it, they cannot progress. There is no VTC in the vicinity, leaving high school graduates and those who only completed primary school education, without any possibility for learning practical job skills. The majority of primary and secondary school graduates succumb to unemployment as they lack the skills required in the job market or to start their own business, The high level of unemployment particularly among youth in Gonja is considered an alarming challenge. Joblessness and lack of perspective leads to drug abuse, early pregnancies and marriages, and poor health outcomes. Agriculture is the primary source of income in Gonja. However, the rapid increase in population translates to land pressure and diminishing possibilities for youths to earn sufficient income from farming. Hence, there is a great need for alternative income generating activities, as well as for improving agricultural productivity.

The goal of the project is to build and run a fully sponsored private VTC for boys (initially) with 100 boarders and 200 day school boys. A stepwise strategy is necessary as boys and girls require separated boarding facilities and demand different courses. By focusing first on boys, it will help to get the school running, and will then expand to include girls' courses and boarding facilities. The school will be a trust with board members from the local/district government, donors and the Roman Catholic Diocese of Same. The Roman Catholic Diocese of Same will be responsible for the day to day management and administration of the VTC. The district government authorities will ensure that the school works within the appropriate government regulations. the subjects to be taught initially are welding/metal work, carpentry, masonry, electricity, car repairs and mechanics, farming and agriculture, and computer lessons.

Visitors included the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (Mrs Tarishi); the

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

Chairman and trustee of GAWPT Kenya (Palle Rune and Peter Silvester); a trustee of the Tanzanian Trust (Charles Dobie); Trustees of Chester Zoo; Trustees of Tusk Trust; the Suzuki Rhino Club board members and ambassadors; members of the TANAPA management; the TANAPA ecologists; the TANAPA and TAWIRI Veterinary Officers; the TANAPA Mkomazi Chief Park Warden, Donatus Mnyagatwa and his management staff; the District Commissioner and various individual supporters of the Trusts.

A newsletter was distributed to over 1,200 people and reports sent to the supporters and grant-giving institutions.

The Trust's support for the ongoing rehabilitation of Kora National Park, in partnership with Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) continued, although security in the area has become an increasing concern. Commitment to the general management of the area by the wildlife authority HQ in Nairobi also raised a concern, despite excellent relationships with the wardens in the field and assistant directors in the HQ.

Work continued on the rebuilding and further construction of George Adamson's camp. Work to date has included electrical systems, solar power, water systems, replacement fencing and radio and satellite communication systems have been installed in the camp.

Road networks in Kora are being attended to by the Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) and the Trust. The Trust committed plant & machinery and fuel to this undertaking. The GPS'd map of the park prepared by the Trust has been used by KWS as the base-line data necessary for planning for the future. The Piper Colt aircraft that was purchased by the Trust continued to be used for regular patrols as well as for assistance to KWS patrols in the field.

The lion rehabilitation programme suffered a setback with the death of the male lion that was being raised by the Trust, to a large pack of hyenas. He was attacked in April and died of his injuries, despite the efforts of his minder and a vet from Meru National Park. The appearance of such a large rampant pack which had gathered around an elephant carcass less than 2 kms from the base camp could not have been foreseen.

The Trust committed to funding an Independent Consultant to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Kora Fence and this process has already started. The future of Kora depends on the western and eastern boundaries being fenced.

The water windmill pump in Asako village continued to pump fresh, clean water. This work was carried out in conjunction with the Catholic Relief Services and Kijito Windmill Pumps. The Trust worked in conjunction with Trusts for African Schools to continue assistance towards the primary schools in both Asako and Boka villages. The Field Director made many trips over the period to meet the Chief of Boka village and the community elders and leaders in Asako village.

The Trust and KWS are still in the process of finalising the Memorandum of Understanding which sets out objectives and areas of co-operation on the redevelopment of Kora National Park, including infrastructure development, endangered species programmes, a community outreach programme, an educational programme and a possible field study centre. The Director of KWS and the Assistant Director both committed to ensuring this was signed in the near future.

Financial review

Last year's report noted the potential impact of the economic conditions on a major European donor. The reality of that impact was reflected in a drop of some £23,000 in the year in income received from them and this has continued into the current year. Other areas of income also suffered by £25,000. As the accounts indicate, the shortfall was covered by reserves. The effect of this situation meant that the Trust has had to reduce its commitment to the project by some £35,000 per annum.

The trustees continue to work closely with the Field Director on the financial management of the project. Whilst trustees are pleased to continue support for the excellent work being done by the project, they continue to be constrained by the shortfall in income. Since the year end, a decision has been taken to launch an emergency appeal, the first in 25 years, and it is also looking at other sources of income.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

The policy of the trustees to attempt to retain reserves equivalent to between 6 and 12 months expenditure has clearly been undermined by the situation but it is hoped that this can be progressively restored in the coming year.

The project itself is an unqualified success and has income streams beyond the UK to enable it to remain sustainable for the foreseeable future.

On behalf of the Board of Trustees

Robert Marshall-Andrews (Chairman)

Trustee

Dated: 6 June 2014

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

I report on the accounts of the trust for the year ended 30 September 2013, which are set out on pages 8 to 16.

Respective responsibilities of Trustees and examiner

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

It is my responsibility to:

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

Basis of independent examiner's report

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

Independent examiner's statement

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

- (a) which gives me reasonable cause to believe that in any material respect the requirements:
 - (i) to keep accounting records in accordance with section 130 of the 2011 Act; and
 - (ii) to prepare accounts which accord with the accounting records and comply with the accounting requirements of the 2011 Act;

have not been met; or

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

Stuart Hay FCA

Freeman Baker Associates
Accountants and Registered Auditors
The Old Church, 48 Verulam Road
St Albans
Hertfordshire
AL3 4DH

Dated: 6 June 2014

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

		Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2013	Total 2012
	Notes	£	£	£ 2013	£
Incoming resources from generated funds					
Donations and legacies Activities for generating funds	2	69,089	231,112 -	300,201 -	320,850 721
Investment income	3	11		11	18
Total incoming resources		69,100	231,112	300,212	321,589
Resources expended	4				
Costs of generating funds Costs of generating donations and legacies Fundraising trading: costs of goods sold		10,354	- -	10,354	9,870
		10,354	-	10,354	9,867
Net incoming resources available		58,746	231,112	289,858	311,722
Charitable activities					
Direct Contributions	5	62,862	201,527	264,389	331,735
Governance costs	6	13,636		13,636	20,918
Total resources expended		86,852	201,527	288,379	362,520
Net (expenditure)/income for the year/ Net movement in funds		(17,752)	29,585	11,833	(40,931)
Fund balances at 1 October 2012		57,653	21,995	79,648	120,578
Fund balances at 30 September 2013		39,901	51,580	91,481	79,647

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

		201		201	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	9	7,444		10,904	
Cash at bank and in hand		87,832		71,529	
		95,276		82,433	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(3,795)		(2,786)	
Total assets less current liabilities			91,481		79,647
Income funds					
Restricted funds	11		51,580		21,995
Unrestricted funds			39,901		57,652
			91,481		79,647

The accounts were approved by the Trustees on 6 June 2014

Robert Marshall-Andrews (Chairman) Trustee

Andrew Mortimer (Treasurer) Trustee

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

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

1.2 Incoming resources

Donations, legacies and other forms of voluntary income are recognised as incoming resources when receivable, except insofar as they are incapable of financial measurement.

1.3 Resources expended

Liabilites are recognised when an invoice is received. Failing that a liability is recognised when the amount is paid out.

1.4 Foreign currency translation

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are included in net outgoing resources.

1.5 Accumulated funds

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

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

2	Donations and legacies				
		Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds	Total 2013 £	Total 2012 £
	Donations and gifts	69,089	231,112	300,201	320,850
	Donations and gifts Unrestricted funds:				
	Donations			43,062	45,236
	Donations - Gift Aid			14,338	13,708
	Tax reclaimed			6,554	4,204
	Dotty Rhino			-	145
	Fundraising events			5,135	5,750
				69,089	69,043
	Restricted funds:				
	Tusk			-	25,000
	The Rufford Foundation			9,640	10,000
	Chester Zoo			3,000	-
	Dutch Rhino Foundation re Rhino			132,182	148,598
	Dutch Rhino re Wild Dogs			38,141	44,579
	Tusk Trust re Plane			19,375	22,581
	Baby Elephant Dr A F Probst			25,000	1,049
	Israel Family Foundation			3,774	_
	ioraer ranny roundation				
				231,112	251,807 ———
3	Investment income				
				2013 £	2012 £
	Interest receivable			11	18

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

4	Total resources expended		
	·	2013 £	2012 £
	Costs of generating funds		
	Costs of generating donations and legacies Fundraising trading: costs of goods sold	10,354	9,870 (3)
	Total	10,354	9,867
	Charitable activities		
	Direct Contributions		
	Activities undertaken directly	264,389	331,735
	Governance costs	13,636	20,918
		288,379	362,520

Governance costs includes payments to the independent examiner of £2,880 for his independent examination (2012: independent examination fees of £1,680) and £nil (2012: £nil) for other services.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

5	Activities undertaken directly		
	·	2013	2012
		£	£
	Other costs relating to direct contributions comprise:		
	<u>Unrestricted funds</u>		
	Equipment and supplies	2,565	410
	Plane	4,143	7,050
	Freight	736	-
	Travel	3,030	8,747
	Medical insurance	20,931	15,982
	Fuel	3,375	3,544
	Camp costs	10,990	23,009
	Keyman insurance	3,477	3,477
	Communications	7,584	6,984
	Kenya costs	-	3,600
	IT costs	-	108
	Baby Elephant	631	_
	Naivasha Costs	5,400	_
	Restricted funds		
	Outreach costs	-	4,359
	Plane maintenance	22,375	3,135
	Plane	, -	22,581
	Camp costs	9,640	211,570
	Wild Dogs running costs	, -	16,529
	Baby Elephant	399	650
	Kora costs	2,961	_
	Rhino Sanctuary Costs	166,152	_
		264,389 ———	331,735
6	Governance costs	2242	2040
		2013 £	2012 £
	Other governance costs comprise:	L	£
	Website costs Website costs	295	104
	Administrator's fees	9,375	13,500
	Office expenses	647	1,355
	Accountancy	800	800
	Independent examination	2,880	1,680
	Other costs	(361)	3,479
		13,636	20,918

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

7 Trustees

The administrator of the charity is married to one of the Trustees. The administrator received fees during the year of £9,375 (2012: £13,500). None of the other Trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration during the year, nor were any of them reimbursed with travelling expenses (2012: £nil).

8 Employees

There were no employees during the year.

9	Debtors	2013 £	2012 £
	Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income	- 7,444	83 10,821
		7,444	10,904
10	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2013	2012
		£	£
	Accruals	3,795	2,786

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

11 Restricted funds

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

		Movement	in funds	
	Balance at 1 October 2012	Incoming resources	Resources E expended	Salance at 30 September 2013
	£	£	£	£
Tusk Trust re plane	-	19,375	(19,375)	-
The Rufford Foundation	-	9,640	(9,640)	-
Baby Elephant	399	-	(399)	-
Chester Zoo	-	3,000	(3,000)	-
Dutch Rhino Foundation re Rhino	16,197	132,182	(129,054)	19,325
Dutch Rhino Foundation re Wild Dogs	5,399	38,141	(37,098)	6,442
Dr A F Probst	-	25,000	-	25,000
Israel Family Foundation	-	3,774	(2,961)	813
	21,995	231,112	(201,527)	51,580 ————

The purpose and restriction of each restricted fund is as follows:

Tusk Trust re plane

To be used for the purchase of an aircraft.

The Rufford Foundation

To be used for the rhino sanctuary fencing and maintenance.

Baby Elephant

To be used for the baby elephant only.

Chester Zoo

To be used for plane maintenance.

Dutch Rhino Foundation

To be used within the rhino and wild dogs programme and all costs associated with them.

Dr A F Probst

To be used towards the costs of security outposts and water systems.

Israel Family Foundation

To be used towards the costs associated with Kora.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

12	Analysis of net assets between funds			
		Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total
		£	£	£
	Fund balances at 30 September 2013 are represented by:			
	Current assets	43,696	51,580	95,276
	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(3,795)		(3,795)
		39,901	51,580	91,481