

**THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	Robert Marshall-Andrews QC (Chairman) Andrew Mortimer (Treasurer) Paul Chauveau Brian Jackman Anthony Marrian Tim Peet John Rendall Alan Toulson Peter Wakeham
Charity number	279598
Principal address	16A Park View Road London N3 2JB
Independent examiner	Stuart Hay FCA FB Hay Associates Limited Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors The Old Church, 48 Verulam Road St Albans Hertfordshire AL3 4DH
Bankers	NatWest Bank PLC 183B Kings Road London SW3 5XJ

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

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THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

The Trustees present their report and accounts for the year ended 30 September 2016.

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

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 particularly 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."

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

The main activity of the Trust has been the continuation of the support for Mkomazi National Park (MNP) 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 administration and management of MNP. The 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. Another five year Memorandum of Understanding between the WPTF and TANAPA was signed in October 2015. This secured the presence of the Field Director and 45 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 for the infrastructure development of **Mkomazi National Park** 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 park coverage and, more recently, with the development of new water sources.

Visits from senior TANAPA management were received on a regular basis. This included the Director General, the Director of Administration, the Director of Projects and Development, the Director of Ecology, the Rhino Coordinator, senior wardens and veterinary officer. TANAPA asked for advice from the Trust's Field Director on management issues and also on capacity building in how to construct and manage rhino sanctuaries, which was readily agreed to by the Field Director and Operations Manager.

Visits were also received from the Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) Senior warden and Tsavo West National Park and a meeting took place at the Trust base camp between KWS, TANAPA senior staff and the Field Director to discuss areas of cooperation.

The Trust works alongside TANAPA on an outreach programme in the communities and the Trust continues with its support for an environmental education programme. Over the year, approximately 750 school students, 50 teachers and 80 village leaders took part in this programme. The Trust has linked up with another foundation to construct and equip a vocational training centre for up to 350 youth in Gonja - one of the local villages - to provide education and skills.

TANAPA plans are underway to build their own small rhino sanctuary in the park close to their HQ. It is understood that this will initially be stocked with two bull rhino from the Serengeti and possibly one bull and one cow from the Trust's Mkomazi Rhino Sanctuary. This will enable them to further their rhino conservation activities and also to raise tourist income from visits to this sanctuary.

It was estimated that approximately 250 elephant migrated through to Mkomazi National Park from Tsavo West National Park in Kenya during the wet season, compared with over 900 six years ago. The Field Director, the TANAPA Chief park Warden and Park Warden have agreed to work on a joint project to increase the water supply and water sources in Mkomazi to ensure that the elephant herds have a safe haven with plentiful water, guarded by TANAPA rangers. One water pan has already been constructed and is now being visited by wildlife including small herds of elephants. A site for a larger water pan was assessed by a team of surveyors brought in by TANAPA and a feasibility study was written up including a topographical survey and geotechnical investigation. The Trust will deploy plant machinery to the proposed site. Tourism is slowly opening up under TANAPA, which will be bolstered in the future by their proposed rhino sanctuary and the increased water sources in the park. A proposal for a small-tented camp in the north of the Park is pending awaiting investment. The duty and responsibility of tourism lies with the TANAPA authorities and the tourist operators.

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

Mkomazi Rhino Sanctuary (MRS) is situated inside MNP and is 55 sq km enclosed within a 40 km-long perimeter fence. Mkomazi falls within the Tsavo ecosystem and has prime habitat for black rhino. A black rhino reintroduction and breeding program commenced in 1997: the population currently stands at 28, just above the minimum number recommended by the IUCN African Rhino Specialist Group for a viable population. The subspecies (*Diceros bicornis michaeli*) found in the MRS 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. The Mkomazi population is the third-largest of Tanzania's three rhino populations and is, therefore, an integral part of Tanzania's efforts to breed and recover numbers.

Over the reporting period, MRS continued to operate and be managed at a highly professional level. To date, there have been no poaching attempts on Mkomazi's rhinos. 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 priority still remains to increase the number of rhino to at least 50, thereby ensuring a viable population whose offspring could be used to reinforce existing populations in northern Tanzania with sanctuary-based systems. This is being achieved through ongoing management of the current population and its habitat to maximise breeding and security; ongoing maintenance of the 40 km of peripheral fence-line and 11 km of internal fencing, including replacement of fence posts, extension of the sanctuary area and to increase the trans-frontier conservation of the species.

The two females (Grumeti and Zawadi) translocated from Port Lympne Wild Animal Park in the UK to Mkomazi Rhino Sanctuary in 2012 both gave birth to female calves.

A female rhino (Eliska) was translocated from the Dvur Kralove Zoo, Czech Republic to MRS in June 2016 sponsored by DHL. Dr Peter Morkel of the African Rhino Specialist Group undertook the translocation in conjunction with senior staff from the zoo. TANAPA formed a working committee to assist with this translocation. The Director General of TANAPA greeted the translocation team and the rhino at Kilimanjaro Airport and formed a convoy to escort her to MNP.

The rhino sanctuary has a number of layers of security in place. Aerial surveillance; security guards, the tracking team and fence maintenance team; the electrified and alarmed fence; the newly installed digital radio system; a tracker dog unit; a TANAPA ranger outpost close to the Kisima base camp; and the TANAPA intelligence network. As well as replacing the time-expired 10,000 fence-posts that form the peripheral fence-line of the Sanctuary, a new fencing configuration is in the process of being installed to further upgrade security. All the old fencing wire is being replaced. Not only is it tarnished after 20 years but it also has very many knots in it where it has been cut in the past when the fence maintenance team was replacing broken or disintegrating fence posts. Each security outpost now contains the energizers and alarms for the system, has a short tower built with a dish on, and this now sends signals back to the main sanctuary entrance gate screen monitor as well as the base camp. It shows if the sections of fence are on or off and gives control from the base camp to arm and disarm the various sections. Some of the old fence posts that have been taken out are being cut down to be used as "short" four foot posts in the new configuration. It's an effective use of recycled resources and a good use of old posts which will give another 10 years of life. This fencing method is highly recommended to other projects who are building rhino sanctuaries. Security is a major priority and is constantly being upgraded to meet the dramatic up-swing in rhino poaching. The Trust is working with engineers to develop a 3G tracking system for rhinos with much smaller kinetic chargers which will give the possibility of hourly positions on all the rhinos once the transmitters are installed. The digital radio system continues to provide a higher level of security against intelligence leaks and helps improve the management of the Sanctuary with enhanced communications and GPS tracking of personnel on daily duties. This increases the capacity of the staff and managers to react to any poaching threats or incidents. The tracker dog unit has bolstered security, although the loss of one dog to a snake bite (black mamba) and another dog to *Trypanosomiasis* (from the tsetse fly) was a big set-back. The Trust had put in an enormous effort to protect the dogs from tsetse flies, and both of the dogs had been taken to the vet for blood testing on the first sign of illness and then again a few days later and nothing had been found in the tests.

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

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 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 launched the **Environmental Education Programme (EEP)** in June 2008. Two UK organisations and a US institution continue to provide funds, educational materials and advice. Chester Zoo's education department has brought wide experience and advice to this programme. Over the past year, the Trust has brought in a further 826 people for education on conservation, wildlife management, black rhino and wild dog. Additional educational materials are being provided by Chester Zoo.

Dr Maggie Esson produced an M&E tool kit which is being used for BIAZA's (British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquaria) Education and Training. It has been formally adopted and has now been uploaded onto the BIAZA website. Dr Esson also ran a basic education evaluation course at the Latin American Zoo Educators' annual conference in late 2012, so the methodology is being rolled out to other zoos and field programmes. Dr Esson and Cathy Dean of Save the Rhino presented this programme at the International Zoo Educators conference held in 2012 (attended by 165 delegates from 42 countries) and also a paper was presented at the EAZA Conservation Forum, held in 2012.

The overall 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, including an increased emphasis on the security aspect of the Mkomazi Rhino Sanctuary. To date, the Trust has brought in close to 7,125 students, teachers and community leaders to participate in this programme.

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

The Trust continued to manage the breeding and reintroduction of these wild dogs and to follow the management protocols established over time. Two new breeding compounds were established as two alpha females in other compounds reached the end of their reproductive lives. The construction of a new breeding compound was undertaken. Discussions took place with a UK animal park on the possibility of taking a litter of wild dog pups from the UK to the Trust's breeding compounds in Mkomazi for reintroduction to the wild and for genetic diversity. Two wild dog reintroductions took place in the early part of 2016 and the middle of 2016. The TANAPA veterinary officer, Dr Emmanuel Macha, fitted a GPS collar on one dog. One other dog has been fitted with a VHF telemetry collar. The Trust does feel that the GPS collar is still too heavy (0.5kg) and are waiting for the newer models which are expected to weigh 250 - 300grms. The African Wildlife Trackers GPS collar gave six sightings per day. The dogs immediately split up into two groups shortly after release and both the VHF and GPS collars were tracked. The dogs came and went from the Maore water pan and one group was seen on an impala carcass shortly after release. The dogs then moved into Tsavo West National Park (TWNP). After three weeks, the signal from the GPS collar became static in TWNP. A message was sent to the Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) warden of TWNP and two patrols (one from KWS and one from TANAPA) were sent out to the site. Two dogs were found poisoned by illegal Somali stock herders in TWNP, which was a big set back. The Trust, TANAPA and KWS have been in communication on this incident. The other dogs seem to be doing well. A pack of 5 of these released wild dogs have come through the Trust base-camp on numerous occasions and are hunting successfully.

The Trust has been pleased to share experiences with colleagues at TAWIRI and TANAPA for the betterment of their wild dog project in the Serengeti National Park and is keen to help their efforts. Two veterinary officers, Dr Robert Fyumagwa and Dr Ernest Eblate, from TAWIRI visited the project to discuss their own wild dog projects and future plans.

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

The reintroduction of African wild dogs is a complex operation due to their unique and complicated social structure and their requirement for a larger home range within which they can roam. The programme can encounter problems 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.

The **Vocational Training Centre (VTC)** was opened in July 2015. This project is being done in partnership with another Dutch foundation based in Arusha, the Roman Catholic Diocese of Same, along with the District Council and the Member of Parliament for Same. The VTC is set up as a trust with board members from the local/district government, donors and the Diocese. The Diocese is responsible for the day to day management and administration of the VTC. The district government authorities ensure that the school works within the appropriate government regulations. The aim of the VTC is to provide skills and trades to the youth of the Gonja area to enable them to find employment and break the spiral of unemployment, poor health and stagnated development. 110 students have now enrolled. Equipment was donated from The Netherlands for the automotive and carpentry departments. The main aim now is to make the VTC self-sufficient with the income generated by the fees and the products and services the VTC will sell, although discussions are also taking place on the inclusion of a secondary school syllabus into the curriculum so the students gain both a school certificate and a technical diploma. Subjects being taught initially are welding/metal work, carpentry, masonry, electricity, car mechanics, agriculture, and IT. The Trust constructed two houses within fenced plots for teacher accommodation. The next stage will be fundraising for the construction of girls' dormitories.

Visitors included the trustees of Wildlife Preservation Trust Fund; the Director General of TANAPA; the Director of Development and Projects of TANAPA; the Director of Ecology of TANAPA; the Director of Administration of TANAPA; the Rhino Coordinator; TANAPA senior wardens and management; the TANAPA and TAWIRI Veterinary Officers; the TANAPA Mkomazi Chief Park Wardens, Donatus Mnyagatwa and latterly Marco Meoli and their staff; the Regional Commissioner for Kilimanjaro Region; the District commissioner for Same and the former MP for Same. A visit was received from the Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) Senior Warden of Tsavo West National Park. Visits were received from the trustees of the UK, USA and Kenyan trusts. Supporters visited from Suzuki Rhino Club; Tusk Trust; Chester Zoo; Friends of Serengeti Switzerland; David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust; the Climb for Conservation team; the DHL team from the UK who translocated the rhino from the Dvur Kralove Zoo, Czech Republic to Tanzania; the ex British Army (Veterinary Corps) trainer for the tracker dogs and their handlers; a US charitable foundation; private individuals who have donated to the Trust; a Kilimanjaro climb team who raised funds for Save the Rhino International for the Trust; veterinary doctors; other long standing supporters also visited. Visits were received from fencing technicians and solar power technicians.

Tony Fitzjohn was awarded the Hanno R Ellenborgers Citizenship Award by the Prague Society for International Cooperation for International Public Service and Understanding.

The Trust's support for the ongoing rehabilitation of **Kora National Park, Kenya, (KNP)** in partnership with Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) continued, although security in the area remains a concern. Meetings on the rehabilitation of KNP were held in Nairobi and Garissa. The Field Director met with the new Chairman of the Board of Trustees of KWS, Dr Richard Leakey, and the KWS Director of Wildlife, Kitili Mbathi. Discussions were focused on the following issues:-

- The fencing of the eastern and western boundaries of the Park (a total of 146 kms) which was encouraged by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of KWS. This will help towards restoring the ecosystem of Kora-Mwingi
- The posting of a dedicated senior KWS warden.
- A separate budget for KNP (rather than an integrated budget with Meru National Park)
- The setting up of a KWS Kora HQ to the east of the Park so that a permanent presence is established
- The preparation of a practical General Management Plan for in close cooperation with KWS (see below)
- Protection of the riverine forest which is suffering from environmental damage
- As part of a partnership between the Trust and KWS, engineering works are needed to continue maintaining the old road networks and water sources in the Park and to construct new road networks.
- As part of a partnership between the Trust and KWS, the encouragement of community conservation (acting alongside the Trust's support for Trusts for African Schools) is needed in the local communities.

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

The Field Director met with the trustees of the George Adamson Wildlife Preservation in Kenya, including the former Vice President of Kenya, Hon. Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka, to determine the next stage of the project. Other meetings were held with County Governors whose administrations cover the KNP area, the Garissa County Commissioner, two local MPs (for Tana River North and Mbalambala) and various local and county authorities.

George Adamson's camp (Kampi ya Simba) continued to be run on a maintenance only basis whilst the long term plans for Kora are being established. Work to date at the camp has included the rebuilding of the entire camp, installation of the electrical systems, solar power, water systems, replacement fencing and radio and satellite communication systems have been installed in the camp. Road networks in Kora were attended to by the Kenya Wildlife Services and the Trust. Fencing quotations, divided into two phases (Phase One: 90 kms. Phase Two: 56 kms) were drawn up for a predator proof 10-strand standard electric fence for the eastern and western boundaries of Kora National Park. The EIA for this fence has been undertaken and paid for by the Trust and this EIA has been accepted by KWS and the NEMA fees have been paid by the Trust and approval given.

The water windmill pump in Asako village continued to function. The installation of this pump was carried out by the Trust in conjunction with the Catholic Relief Services and Kijito Windmill Pumps. The Kijito pump donated by the Trust has now been connected by KWS. This pump is now producing copious amounts of sweet water for everyone in the village to use. The Trust worked in conjunction with Trusts for African Schools to continue assistance towards the primary schools in both Asako and Boka villages. As above mentioned, the Trust was asked by the KWS Director of Wildlife to help put together a general management plan for Kora and to liaise with Mr Ngene at KWS on the overall document. Contact was made with Dr Ian Games, an author of many general management plans (GMPs) for both the Kenya and Tanzanian wildlife authorities and an ex-game warden, who had previously written a five year management perspective for MGR.

A memorandum of understanding between the Trust and KWS is still under negotiation.

Achievements and performance

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 £35,000pa.

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.

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.

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.

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 GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

The Trustees who served during the year were:

Robert Marshall-Andrews QC (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.

It is with great regret that the trustees have to report the death, in June 2016, of Georgina Mortimer, our administrator for over 20 years. Her organisation of events, her contribution to newsletters, her admin skills and her ever cheerful disposition will all be sorely missed.

On behalf of the Board of Trustees



Robert Marshall-Andrews QC (Chairman)

Trustee

Dated: 2.6.2017

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

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 2016, which are set out on pages 9 to 19.

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 next statement.

Independent examiner's statement

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

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

In connection with my examination, no other matter except that referred to in the previous paragraph 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

FB Hay Associates Limited
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
The Old Church, 48 Verulam Road
St Albans
Hertfordshire
AL3 4DH

Dated: 29/06/17

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2016 £	Total 2015 £
Income from:					
Donations and legacies	3	154,186	154,701	308,887	384,939
Charitable activities	4	1,080	-	1,080	-
Investments	5	70	-	70	23
Total income		<u>155,336</u>	<u>154,701</u>	<u>310,037</u>	<u>384,962</u>
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds	6	<u>12,037</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,037</u>	<u>6,333</u>
Charitable activities	7	<u>188,837</u>	<u>148,984</u>	<u>337,821</u>	<u>276,319</u>
Total resources expended		<u>200,874</u>	<u>148,984</u>	<u>349,858</u>	<u>282,652</u>
Net (expenditure)/income for the year/ Net movement in funds		(45,538)	5,717	(39,821)	102,310
Fund balances at 1 October 2015		<u>181,082</u>	<u>41,011</u>	<u>222,093</u>	<u>119,783</u>
Fund balances at 30 September 2016		<u><u>135,544</u></u>	<u><u>46,728</u></u>	<u><u>182,272</u></u>	<u><u>222,093</u></u>

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

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

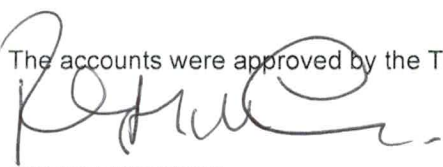
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	12	9,900		10,015	
Cash at bank and in hand		176,737		216,809	
		<u>186,637</u>		<u>226,824</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(4,365)		(4,731)	
Net current assets			<u>182,272</u>		<u>222,093</u>
Income funds					
Restricted funds	14	46,728		41,011	
Unrestricted funds		135,544		181,082	
		<u>182,272</u>		<u>222,093</u>	

The accounts were approved by the Trustees on

15/06/2017



Robert Marshall-Andrews QC (Chairman)
Trustee



Andrew Mortimer (Treasurer)
Trustee

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	17		(40,142)		95,312
Investing activities					
Interest received		70		23	
Net cash generated from investing activities			70		23
Net cash used in financing activities			-		-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents			(40,072)		95,335
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			216,809		121,474
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			<u>176,737</u>		<u>216,809</u>

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

The George Adamson Wildlife Preservation Trust is a charity registered in England and Wales which is governed by a trust deed dated 26 February 1980 as amended by schemes of 19 December 1988 and 21 September 1990.

1.1 Accounting convention

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the trust's [governing document], the Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)(effective 1 January 2015)". The trust is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

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

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

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

These accounts for the year ended 30 September 2016 are the first accounts of The George Adamson Wildlife Preservation Trust prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 October 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the accounts, the Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the trust 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 the accounts.

1.3 Charitable funds

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

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

Endowment funds are subject to specific conditions by donors that the capital must be maintained by the trust.

1.4 Incoming resources

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

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

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Legacies are recognised on receipt or otherwise if the trust has been notified of an impending distribution, the amount is known, and receipt is expected. If the amount is not known, the legacy is treated as a contingent asset.

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes.

1.5 Resources expended

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

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.7 Financial instruments

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

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

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

Basic financial assets

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

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

3 Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2016	Total 2015
	£	£	£	£
Donations and gifts	154,186	154,701	308,887	369,960
Other	-	-	-	14,979
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
For the year ended 30 September 2015	<u>225,502</u>	<u>159,437</u>		<u>384,939</u>

4 Charitable activities

	2016 £	2015 £
Other income	<u>1,080</u>	<u>-</u>

5 Investments

	2016 £	2015 £
Interest receivable	<u>70</u>	<u>23</u>

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

6 Raising funds

	2016	2015
	£	£
<u>Fundraising and publicity</u>		
Staging fundraising events	7,015	5,532
Advertising	3,831	-
Other fundraising costs	1,191	801
	<u>12,037</u>	<u>6,333</u>
	<u>12,037</u>	<u>6,333</u>
For the year ended 30 September 2015		
Fundraising and publicity		<u>6,333</u>

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

7 Charitable activities

	2016 £	2015 £
Equipment and supplies	56,549	7,572
Plane	6,471	5,029
Freight	57	250
Travel	11,298	13,556
Medical insurance	24,040	21,315
Documentary costs	14,994	7,621
Camp costs	47,141	39,352
Keyman insurance	3,600	3,600
Communications	10,914	4,771
Kora costs	-	2,589
Naivasha costs	-	6,000
Rhino sanctuary costs	125,550	115,063
Vocation training centre	19,584	31,282
	<u>320,198</u>	<u>258,000</u>
Share of governance costs (see note 8)	17,623	18,319
	<u>337,821</u>	<u>276,319</u>
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	188,837	
Restricted funds	148,984	
	<u>337,821</u>	
For the year ended 30 September 2015		
Unrestricted funds		82,811
Restricted funds		193,508
		<u>276,319</u>

Governance costs includes payments to the independent examiner of £3,000 for his independent examination (2015- independent examination fees of £3,000) and £660 (2015- £660) for other services.

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

8 Support costs

	Support costs	Governance costs	2016	2015	Basis of allocation
	£	£	£	£	
Website costs	-	108	108	108	Governance
Administrator's fees	-	13,145	13,145	13,395	Governance
Office expenses	-	547	547	2,403	Governance
Accountancy and independent examination	-	3,912	3,912	3,660	Governance
Other costs	-	(89)	(89)	(1,247)	Governance
	-	17,623	17,623	18,319	
Analysed between					
Charitable activities	-	17,623	17,623	18,319	

Governance costs includes payments to the auditors of £3,000 (2015- £3,000) for independent examination fees.

9 Trustees

The administration of the charity is organised by Mortimer Associates, formerly a partnership operated by Mr Andrew Mortimer, a Trustee, and his wife Georgina. Following the death of Mrs Georgina Mortimer in June 2016, Mortimer Associates has been operated solely by Mr Andrew Mortimer. Fees paid during the year for the administration services amounted to £13,145 (2015- £13,395).

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 (2015- £nil).

10 Employees

There were no employees during the year.

11 Financial instruments

	2016	2015
	£	£
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	4,365	4,731

12 Debtors

	2016	2015
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Prepayments and accrued income	9,900	10,015

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Accruals and deferred income	4,365	4,731

14 Restricted funds

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

	Balance at 1 October 2015 £	Movement in funds Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Balance at 30 September 2016 £
Stichting Suzuki	16,661	10,360	(19,584)	7,437
Dutch Rhino Foundation	3,100	110,888	(113,988)	-
Chester Zoo	21,250	20,000	(13,562)	27,688
George Adamson African Wildlife Preservation Trust	-	5,754	(1,850)	3,904
Zoo Dvur Kralove	-	7,699	-	7,699
	41,011	154,701	(148,984)	46,728

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

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

Stichting Suzuki - To be used towards the costs of a new vocational training centre in one of the local villages.

Chester Zoo - To be used towards the wild dogs programme.

George Adamson African Wildlife Preservation Trust - To be used towards the costs of the documentary

Zoo Dvur Kralove - To be used towards the costs of the rhino sanctuary programme

15 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total £
Fund balances at 30 September 2016 are represented by:			
Current assets/(liabilities)	135,544	46,728	182,272
	135,544	46,728	182,272

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

16 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2016 £	2015 £
Aggregate compensation	13,145	13,395

17 Cash generated from operations

	2016 £	2015 £
(Deficit)/surplus for the year	(39,821)	102,310
Adjustments for:		
Investment income recognised in statement of financial activities	(70)	(23)
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	115	(1,457)
(Decrease) in creditors	(366)	(5,518)
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	(40,142)	95,312