

**THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

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	
	Astrid Harbord	(Appointed 18 October 2017)
	Jake Thomson	(Appointed 18 October 2017)
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 2018

The Trustees present their report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2018.

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.

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 2018

In August 2008, Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) upgraded Mkomazi Game Reserve (MGR) to national park status and took over its close administration and management from the Wildlife Department. Wildlife Preservation Trust Fund (WPTF), through which the Trust works in Tanzania, signed a second five year Memorandum of Understanding with the Trustees of TANAPA in October 2015. This MoU continued to be the partnership document securing the presence of the Field Director and 49 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 Trust's work with The Mkomazi Project and they, in turn, report to the Tanzanian Ministry of Justice and Constitutional and Legal Affairs, Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency.

Strategic plans were drawn up for the Trust's projects in the form of large wall posters, and a draft five year plan with more extensive background on the Trust's activities and priorities.

The Trust continues with its support for the **infrastructure development of MNP** 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 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 patrols with Trust personnel and TANAPA rangers; deployment of Trust plant & machinery to construct and maintain the major road networks as well as maintain firebreaks and airstrips; occasional deployment of Trust plant & machinery to de-silt and maintain some of the major water dams in the reserve; maintenance of the communication systems and more recently with the development of new water sources in MNP.

Visits were received from the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism; the Chairman and Board of Trustees of TANAPA; senior TANAPA directors and management on a regular basis. This included the Director General, the Director of Administration, the Rhino Coordinator, senior management and veterinary officers. Two veterinary officers from the Tanzanian Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) also visited to assist on veterinary post mortem. TANAPA worked closely with the Trust's Field Director on management issues, capacity building and advice on the construction of the TANAPA rhino sanctuary. TANAPA stated that the MRS was the standard by which other rhino sanctuaries in Tanzania will be developed, and this method (the first of its kind in Tanzania pioneered by the Trust) was now felt to be one of the best methods to secure and breed black rhino and to protect rhino calves from predation.

The Trust continues with its support for an environmental education programme. The Trust has linked up with two other foundations and has fully constructed and equipped a vocational training centre (VTC) which has the capacity to educate up to 350 youth, male and female, in Gonja to provide education and skills. TANAPA support these initiatives.

It was estimated that approximately 500 elephants migrated through to MNP from Tsavo West National Park in Kenya during the wet season. A TANAPA pilot flying on aerial survey in the Park noted that the wildlife numbers had increased considerably. The Field Director, the TANAPA Chief Park Warden and Park Warden have worked 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 in Mkomazi, guarded by TANAPA rangers. On advice from the Trust, one seasonal water pan has already been constructed and is now being visited by wildlife including small herds of elephants. Following the success of this water pan, the new joint project between the Trust and TANAPA has begun a new water source.

Tourism is slowly opening up under TANAPA, which will be bolstered in the future by their proposed rhino sanctuary and the increased water sources. The duty and responsibility of tourism lies with the TANAPA authorities and tourist operators. The single tourist camp in MNP has moved to a new highly attractive site. With the increase in elephant and other wildlife, it is hoped that tourist numbers will continue to increase. Another tourist operator is close to securing a site for a tented camp in the north of the park.

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

Mkomazi Rhino Sanctuary (MRS) is situated inside MNP and is 55 sq km enclosed within a 40km long perimeter fence. Mkomazi falls within the Tsavo ecosystem and has prime habitat for black rhino. In Tanzania, the black rhino population dropped from circa 10,000 in 1970 to 32 individuals in 1992. The Trust began a black rhino reintroduction and breeding program commenced in 1997; the population currently stands at 31 black rhino, 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 890 of these subspecies of black rhino (as at 31 December 2015, figures provided by the IUCN SSC African Rhino Specialist Group), of which approximately 150 are in Tanzania.

The Mkomazi population is the third-largest of Tanzania's rhino populations and is, therefore, an integral part of Tanzania's efforts to breed and recover numbers. With so few rhinos in the wild, each individual preserved has a valuable conservation impact. It has taken nearly 22 years of conservation effort to double overall black rhino numbers from the all-time low of around 2,400 in 1994 to 5,458, as at the end of 2015. A well-established sanctuary such as this is very important in securing the future of not just Tanzania's black rhino, but also for its contribution to the survival of the Eastern black rhino.

Over the reporting period, the MRS continued to operate and be managed at a highly professional level. To date, there have been no poaching attempts on Mkomazi's rhinos. 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; an upgrade of the entire peripheral 40km length fence-line and 11km of internal fencing is underway. Constructive dialogue continues with TANAPA about the future role of the MRS, whether that may be as a Key 2 population of 50+ animals, or as a source population to feed excess animals to other locations within Tanzania.

The TANAPA veterinary officer advised that, according to recent research on tissue samples gathered in the MRS over 20 years, the Mkomazi rhino population has 3 haplotypes which represents a broad genetic diversity for this subspecies (*Diceros bicornis michaeli*) and therefore the Mkomazi population is an important breeding population.

Security is a major priority and is constantly being upgraded. The 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; efficient communications; a tracker dog unit; a TANAPA ranger outpost close to the Kisima base camp; and the TANAPA intelligence network. The Trust agreed that three TANAPA rangers should form part of the rhino security team. A fence rebuild and upgrade is underway involving an energizer system upgrade, perimeter patrol software and wifi communication links and a 40km full fence renovation and reconstruction in correct configuration. This represents a substantial security upgrade and this fencing method is highly recommended to other projects who are building rhino sanctuaries. Aircraft patrols were undertaken sometimes up to three times daily in the MRS and MNP. The Trust has worked with engineers to pioneer, develop and install a new and unique sensory network system which triangulates the position of a wide range of small, solar powered sensors to support management and security.

The team have now designed and built small sturdy rhino horn transmitters which work on the triangulation system. They give a reading every few minutes, and once fully operational, are a huge and inexpensive benefit to the management of the Sanctuary and inexpensive. The Trusts are proud to have played a part in pioneering this system. The Trust continues to look into new technology that could give an alert of any illegal activity close to the Sanctuary and from which an appropriate response could be formed. The Trust's tracker dog unit are operated in a wider area and a TANAPA ranger was posted to the tracker dog unit on a full time basis. TANAPA have also adopted the use of tracker dogs as a security method to be used in other rhino conservation areas. The Trust has continued to put in an enormous effort to protect the dogs from biting tsetse flies, and the resulting *Trypanosomiasis*, although it is not possible to fully control tsetse. The TANAPA veterinary officer brought in a researcher from the Tanga Tsetse Research Laboratory to start a regular screening for *Trypanosomiasis*. The Trust's dog handlers also attended two training courses in Arusha.

A female rhino was fitted with a new horn transmitter and put with another bull for breeding purposes but she broke back through the internal fence that separated her from her original territory and went straight back from where she had come. Two rhino calves were born in the reporting period.

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

The TANAPA rhino sanctuary which is being constructed in the north of MNP will enable them to further their rhino conservation activities and also to raise tourist income from visits to this sanctuary. This will also ensure that the main Trust rhino sanctuary remains undisturbed as a secure breeding area. The Trust will consider whether to contribute one of two of its excess bulls to this new sanctuary, depending on security requirements and fencing standards being met. A national rhino management steering committee was formed to draft the National Rhino Management Plan 2018-2022 and the Trust's field director was invited to the workshop as a stakeholder.

The Trust continues to engage with TANAPA Park wardens, senior management, ecologists and veterinarians from their other national parks. MWEKA College for African Wildlife Management visit the project annually.

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** in June 2008. Three UK organisations and a US institution continue to provide funds and advice and to review and update the programme and educational materials. Over the reporting period, the Trust has brought in a further 750 people (650 school students, 50 teachers and 50 village leaders) for education on conservation, wildlife management, black rhino and African wild dog. Educational materials have been designed in the form of a colour educational activity book for all the participating students, signage, as well as data analysis. Hand-made rhino toys were given to each participating student. During the operating period, two members of Chester Zoo's Discovery and Learning department visited to review and update the programme. This included context review and graphic design for the student work book, rhino bunker interpretation and new interpretation resources and teacher guide and training development.

Dr Maggie Esson produced an M&E tool kit which is being used for BIAZA's (British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums) 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. Dr Esson has also shared her findings with Chester Zoo's education work at its orangutan project in Indonesia.

The overall Environmental Education Programme has been 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 MRS. To date, the Trust has brought in 8,744 students, teachers and community leaders to participate in this programme.

The Wild Dog Captive Breeding, Veterinary and Reintroduction programme continued. 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 packs in the breeding compounds and to follow the management protocols established over time. There are six breeding compounds at the base camp and one spare compound to develop a further breeding pack should this be necessary. Four litters of pups were born. The reintroduction compounds on the Tsavo/Mkomazi border were extended and refurbished. Two wild dog reintroductions took place in July and September 2018. One was a sibling pack of five dogs, the second was two generations of sibling packs amounting to fifteen dogs. TANAPA joined both of the reintroductions to undertake the veterinary work and for capacity building. The TANAPA veterinary officer fitted a GPS collar on one dog. And he also fitted the HF collar on another.

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

The veterinary programme was ongoing, following established protocols and this programme and research has brought new insights into vaccination policy for captive African 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, The Netherlands, 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 modified live attenuated vaccine for canine distemper.

Wild dog sightings continued to increase over the reporting 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 could have a chance of success. Locally, packs were seen in the Park and in the Rhino Sanctuary.

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.

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. 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)**, constructed and equipped with help from foundations that partnered with the Trust, was completed and opened in July 2015. Subjects being taught initially are welding/metal work, carpentry, masonry, electricity, car mechanics, agriculture and IT. This project is also undertaken in partnership with another Dutch foundation based in Arusha and the Roman Catholic Diocese of Same, along with the District Council and District Education authorities. The RC Diocese of Same 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. 112 students have now enrolled in the VTC. The main thrust now is to make the VTC self-sufficient with the income generated by the fees and the products and services the VTC will sell. Both the constructed teacher houses funded and constructed by the Trust are being used. The Principal of the VTC has secured a plot where he plans to grow food for the school to be more self-sustaining. Over the past year, there have also been donations towards the acquisition of the agricultural plot, purchase of bulk food and student bursaries from a major donor. Dormitories are now split between boys and girls but it is necessary to build more dormitories for the girls and make adjustments to the existing dormitories and systems. A site has been chosen to both construct and fence the proposed dormitory buildings. The school is now expanded to include a secondary school so that the students gain both a school certificate and a technical diploma.

Visitors included the Tanzanian trust Chairman and trustees; the UK trust Chairman; and a trustee from GAWPT Kenya. The Trust was honoured to receive a visit from the Royal Patron of Tusk Trust, HRH The Duke of Cambridge, along with the CEO and project manager of Tusk Trust and the conservation programme manager of The Royal Foundation.

Visits were received from the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Natural Resources, Professor Mkenda; the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of TANAPA, General G M Waitara (ret'd) and the Board of Trustees of TANAPA; The Regional Commissioner, Kilimanjaro Region, Hon. Anna Mgharire, and her team and the District Commissioner of Same, Rosemary Senyamle Sitaki and her team; the Director General of TANAPA, Allan Kijazi, and Director of Administration, Witness Shoo; Mkomazi National Park Chief Park Warden, Abel Mtui; TANAPA Rhino Coordinator, N N Mafuru; TANAPA veterinary officers Dr Emmanuel Macha and Dr Morris Kilewo; TAWIRI veterinary officers Dr Ernest Eblate and Dr Robert Fyumagwa; Mkomazi National Park Warden - Rhino, Emmanuel Sisya.

Visits were received from Dr Peter Morkel of the African Rhino Specialist Group; the board of directors and Ambassadors of the Suzuki Rhino Club; board trustees of Friends of Serengeti Switzerland; the rhino curator from the Rotterdam Zoo, the Netherlands; the director of the Cotswold Wildlife park and Gardens; two colleagues from the Department of Discovery and Learning, Chester Zoo, North of England Zoological Society; and project staff from the Frankfurt Zoological Society working in Serengeti National Park; and major supporters (individuals from the UK and US trusts). Visits were received from technicians for fencing, solar power, machinery and network sensor system.

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

The Trust's support for the ongoing rehabilitation of **Kora National Park, Kenya, (KNP)** in partnership with Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) continued.

Discussions between KWS and the Trust continued to be focused on the following issues:-

- a) The fencing of the eastern and western boundaries of the Park (a total of 135 kms) and the posting of a dedicated senior KWS warden.
- b) The setting up of a KWS Kora HQ to the east of the Park so that a permanent presence is established
- c) The preparation of a practical General Management Plan for cooperation with KWS (see below)
- d) Protection of the area and the riverine forest which is suffering from severe environmental damage and deforestation for the illegal creation of charcoal
- e) Endangered species programmes
- f) The encouragement of community conservation (acting alongside the Trust's support for Trusts for African Schools) is needed in the local communities.

Meetings on the Kora initiative were held with the Governor for Kitui County, H.E. Charity Ngilu and her Minister for Tourism and Steve Kameti of Trusts for African Schools; the Governor for Tana River County, H.E. Major Godhana, the Chairman of GAWPT UK and Steve Kameti; the Governor for North Eastern Province, H.E. Ali Korane and Steve Kameti.

Meetings were held with the Acting Director of Kenya Wildlife Services. Ongoing meetings were held with the proposed fence contractor. Meetings were held with trustees, including the former Vice President of Kenya, Hon. Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka, EGH. A memorandum of understanding between the Trust and the KWS is still under negotiation.

The Trust continues to undertake key consolidation talks to move forward with the rehabilitation of KNP. These include securing political goodwill and buy-in for the project, clearing the way for boundary fencing with the NEMA approval and developing the Framework Management Plan in conjunction with KWS. A visual five-year planning wall poster has been written, developed and printed by Dr Ian Games and the Trust. This planning poster has been presented to the new Directors of KWS, the Planning Unit of KWS as well as the County Governors. The EIA for the fence has been undertaken and this EIA has been accepted by KWS and as above mentioned, the NEMA approval has been given. Fencing quotations (divided into two phases) for a predator proof 10-strand electric fence for the eastern and western boundaries of KNP, have been drawn up.

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. The Trust deployed a small aircraft, a tractor and trailer and vehicles to a young assistant to help KWS in the field. Roads and tracks were constructed, aircraft patrols undertaken and the Trust worked with KWS on patrols.

Education initiatives continue together with Trusts for African Schools (TAS) that came in to provide valuable educational work in the surrounding communities and this community work has continued non-stop. This has also included the organisation of successful conservation days in local primary schools attended by the new County Governors and famine relief distribution to three extremely needy villages at the end of a long dry season. The water windmill pump in Asako village continued to function.

Kora remains a substantial challenge for the future, particularly in all areas of security. KWS and the Counties must come to the table to form a mutually contributing partnership. However, the Kora initiative is now gaining momentum.

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

Financial review

The trustees policy of maintaining sufficient reserves to ensure that 12/18 months of running costs are held at all times, has continued to work well. The impact of the appeal launched three years ago has, inevitably, declined as donor standing orders have matured but our core supporter base has remained steadfast in their loyalty both with individuals and charitable trusts.

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 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

Astrid Harbord

(Appointed 18 October 2017)

Jake Thomson

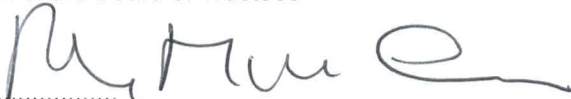
(Appointed 18 October 2017)

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

There have been two changes in the 12 months under review, with the appointment of two new trustees, Astrid Harbord and Jake Thomson. 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 year under review also saw the introduction of the General Data Protection Regulations commonly known as GDPR. These were viewed as the most critical piece of data privacy control to be introduced in 20 years. The main aim is to protect EU citizens from data breaches in today's frenetic collection of data. The trustees conferred with other registered charities and bodies with similar structures and complied with the regulations as appropriate.

On behalf of the Board of Trustees



Robert Marshall-Andrews QC (Chairman)

Trustee

Dated: June 17th 2019

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

I report to the Trustees on my examination of the financial statements of The George Adamson Wildlife Preservation Trust (the trust) for the year ended 30 September 2018.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As the Trustees of the trust you are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act).

I report in respect of my examination of the trust's financial statements carried out under section 145 of the 2011 Act. In carrying out my examination I have followed all the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act.

Independent examiner's statement

Since the trust's gross income exceeded £250,000 your examiner must be a member of a body listed in section 145 of the 2011 Act. I confirm that I am qualified to undertake the examination because I am a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, which is one of the listed bodies.

Your attention is drawn to the fact that the charity has prepared financial statements 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 financial statements 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.

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination giving me cause to believe that in any material respect:

- 1 accounting records were not kept in respect of the trust as required by section 130 of the 2011 Act; or
- 2 the financial statements do not accord with those records; or
- 3 the financial statements do not comply with the applicable requirements concerning the form and content of accounts set out in the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 other than any requirement that the accounts give a true and fair view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination.

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the financial statements 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: 24/06/19

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2018 £	Total 2017 £
<u>Income from:</u>					
Donations and legacies	3	205,026	173,550	378,576	355,166
Investments	4	404	-	404	145
Total income		205,430	173,550	378,980	355,311
<u>Expenditure on:</u>					
Raising funds	5	16,741	-	16,741	8,757
Charitable activities	6	91,609	153,380	244,989	232,128
Total resources expended		108,350	153,380	261,730	240,885
Net gains/(losses) on investments	10	726	-	726	-
Net movement in funds		97,806	20,170	117,976	114,426
Fund balances at 1 October 2017		234,162	62,536	296,698	182,272
Fund balances at 30 September 2018		331,968	82,706	414,674	296,698

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 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	11		150,726		-
Current assets					
Debtors	13	13,107		11,303	
Cash at bank and in hand		255,114		289,362	
		268,221		300,665	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(4,273)		(3,967)	
Net current assets			263,948		296,698
Total assets less current liabilities			414,674		296,698
Income funds					
Restricted funds	15		82,706		62,536
Unrestricted funds			331,968		234,162
			414,674		296,698

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on

June 17th 2019



Robert Marshall-Andrews QC (Chairman)
Trustee



Andrew Mortimer (Treasurer)
Trustee

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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 financial statements 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)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016). The trust is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The trust has taken advantage of the provisions in the SORP for charities applying FRS 102 Update Bulletin 1 not to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows.

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

The financial statements 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.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, 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 financial statements.

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 financial statements.

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 is recognised at the time of the donation.

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.

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are initially measured at transaction price excluding transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in fair value are recognised in net income/(expenditure) for the year. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs. 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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 GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

3 Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2018	Total 2017
	£	£	£	£
Donations and gifts	205,026	173,550	378,576	355,166
For the year ended 30 September 2017	<u>193,247</u>	<u>161,919</u>		<u>355,166</u>

4 Investments

	2018	2017
	£	£
Interest receivable	<u>404</u>	<u>145</u>

5 Raising funds

	2018	2017
	£	£
<u>Fundraising and publicity</u>		
Staging fundraising events	10,858	6,507
Other fundraising costs	5,883	2,250
Fundraising and publicity	<u>16,741</u>	<u>8,757</u>
	<u>16,741</u>	<u>8,757</u>

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

6 Charitable activities

	2018 £	2017 £
Equipment and supplies	12,215	8,415
Plane	5,657	5,037
Travel	5,368	7,474
Medical insurance	32,232	29,609
Camp costs	108,337	71,040
Keyman insurance	3,600	3,600
Communications	7,486	6,807
Kora costs	-	5,691
Rhino sanctuary costs	46,205	58,333
Vocation training centre	3,960	5,880
Other charitable expenditure	-	5,700
	<u>225,060</u>	<u>207,586</u>
Share of governance costs (see note 7)	19,929	24,542
	<u>244,989</u>	<u>232,128</u>
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	91,609	
Restricted funds	153,380	
	<u>244,989</u>	
For the year ended 30 September 2017		
Unrestricted funds		86,017
Restricted funds		146,111
		<u>232,128</u>

Governance costs includes payments to the independent examiner of £3,144 for his independent examination (2017- independent examination fees of £3,120) and £840 (2017- £822) for other services.

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

7 Support costs

	Support costs £	Governance costs £	2018 £	2017 £	Basis of allocation
Website costs	-	108	108	108	Governance
Administrator's fees	-	13,000	13,000	12,859	Governance
Office expenses	-	2,709	2,709	2,139	Governance
Accountancy and independent examination	-	4,134	4,134	3,924	Governance
Other costs	-	(22)	(22)	5,512	Governance
	-	19,929	19,929	24,542	
Analysed between					
Charitable activities	-	19,929	19,929	24,542	

Governance costs includes payments to the auditors of £3,144 (2017- £3,120) for independent examination fees.

8 Trustees

The administration of the charity is organised by Mortimer Associates, a business operated by Mr Andrew Mortimer, a Trustee. Fees paid during the year for the administration services amounted to £13,000 (2017- £12,859).

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 (2017- £nil).

9 Employees

There were no employees during the year.

10 Net gains/(losses) on investments

	2018 £	2017 £
Revaluation of investments	726	-

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

11 Fixed asset investments

	Other Investments £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2017	-
Additions	150,000
Valuation changes	726
	<hr/>
At 30 September 2018	150,726
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2018	150,726
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 30 September 2017	-
	<hr/> <hr/>

12 Financial instruments

	2018 £	2017 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Equity instruments measured at cost less impairment	150,726	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	4,273	3,967
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

13 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Prepayments and accrued income	13,107	11,303
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Accruals and deferred income	4,273	3,967
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

15 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 2017	Movement in funds		Balance at 30 September 2018
	£	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	£
TUSK Trust	-	92,411	(56,894)	35,517
The Rufford Foundation	-	10,000	(10,000)	-
Stichting Suzuki	-	4,406	(4,406)	-
Chester Zoo	-	22,700	(22,700)	-
George Adamson African Wildlife Preservation Trust	3,904	-	-	3,904
Save the Rhino	58,632	44,033	(59,380)	43,285
	<u>62,536</u>	<u>173,550</u>	<u>(153,380)</u>	<u>82,706</u>

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

TUSK Trust - To be used towards the wild dogs programme.

The Rufford Foundation - To be used for the rhino sanctuary fencing and maintenance.

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

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.

Save the Rhino - To be used towards the costs of the rhino sanctuary programme.

16 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total £
Fund balances at 30 September 2018 are represented by:			
Investments	150,726	-	150,726
Current assets/(liabilities)	181,242	82,706	263,948
	<u>331,968</u>	<u>82,706</u>	<u>414,674</u>

THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

17 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2018 £	2017 £
Aggregate compensation	13,000	12,859