

Charity Registration No. 1118804

Company Registration No. 06138125 (England and Wales)

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS

(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS

(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

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Charity number 1118804

Company number 06138125

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SAVE THE ELEPHANTS

(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

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SAVE THE ELEPHANTS (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The trustees present their report together with the audited consolidated financial statements of the charity and its subsidiary for the year ended 31st December 2018.

The board of trustees are satisfied with the performance of the charity during the year and the position at 31st December 2018 and consider that the charity is in strong position to continue its activities during the coming year, and that the charity's assets are adequate to fulfill its obligations.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006 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 reference and administrative information set out previously forms part of this report.

A Review of Charitable Activities Undertaken by the Charity for the year 2018

ABOUT SAVE THE ELEPHANTS

Founded by zoologist Iain Douglas-Hamilton 25 years ago, Save the Elephants (STE), conducts pioneering research into the ecology and behaviour of elephants, providing hard data on the challenges affecting the future of wild elephants and suggesting solutions for a harmonious future between elephants and humans.

At STE's research station in Samburu National Reserve in Northern Kenya, a team of researchers studies wild elephants on a daily basis. Over 900 identified elephants have been recorded using the reserves along the Ewaso Ny'iro river over the last two decades, and our intimate knowledge of their family structures and history has opened a rare window onto the world of elephants. At a second research station in the Sagalla community in Tsavo, southeastern Kenya, our Human-Elephant Coexistence team is investigating solutions to the long-term challenges that elephants face.

STE works with world-leading partners to develop new technology to track and analyse elephant movements. The resulting systems are helping scientists and protected area managers across the continent to protect elephants and plan for their future. Incorporating elephant needs into infrastructure development planning to maintain protected areas and ecosystem connectivity are critical concerns in an increasingly populated and developed Africa. We pursue evidence-based conservation with grass-roots community engagement, and build broad collaborations to secure a future for the elephants in Kenya, and to create tools and techniques that can be applied elsewhere on the continent.

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To support the alliance of organisations that are engaged in the fight to end the poaching, the trafficking and demand for ivory, Save the Elephants and the Wildlife Conservation Network (WCN) co-founded the Elephant Crisis Fund (ECF). By the end of 2018 the ECF had supported 73 organisations to conduct over 230 projects in 35 countries. ECF funds are administered by WCN but STE covers the administrative costs of project management and strategic planning in order to ensure that 100% of funds donated to ECF reach projects in the field.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Mission:

To secure a future for elephants and sustain the beauty and ecological integrity of the places they live, to promote man's delight in their intelligence and the diversity of their world, and to develop a tolerant relationship between the two species.

Activities:

Save the Elephants (STE) works across four core areas: Research, Protection, Human-Elephant Conflict and Awareness. We continue to deepen scientific knowledge of elephant behaviour, with particular focus on impacts of poaching and their adaptations to it. China reversed her pro trade policy and banned all ivory commerce within her borders, removing the world's largest market for ivory. China's support for elephants continues to build and it is possibly the most important single factor that has changed in favour of elephant survival.

In Kenya and Uganda recent counts point to elephant populations recovering. Prosecutions of high-level traffickers in Tanzania suggest new political will to end the problem.

The elephants' rangeland is contracting and fragmenting as Africa becomes more populated and developed. But we have increased our understanding of elephants and found new ways of conserving habitat and allowing humans and elephants to live in harmony.

In setting our objectives and planning our activities the Trustees have given regard to the general guidance issued by the Charities Commission on public benefit.

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1. Our Impact Over 25 Years

For the past 25 years, we've kept an eye on elephants - using science and research to monitor their behaviour and movements and working with local partners and communities to protect their future.

Highlights of 25 Years at the forefront of elephant conservation and research:

- Created world-leading elephant tracking technology used in 12 countries, collecting 13 million+ data points.
- 4,000 number of children engaged in STE's educational activities in Northern Kenya.
- 39% to an encouraging 61%. In 2016, we helped transform students' positive attitude towards elephants in Northern Kenya.
- More than 170 students awarded elephant scholarships
- 18 schools supported in Northern Kenya
- 400 wild elephants currently tracked across Africa with our partners.
- A quarter of a million miles distance STE has flown for conservation in a light aircraft, being more than 10 times around Earth!
- 13 in Africa and 4 in Asia – the number of countries with beehive fence projects
- 82% effectiveness of beehive fences at keeping elephants away from crops
- More than 4,000 elephant deterrent beehives adopted worldwide
- More than 900 number of wild elephants investigated over 20 years in Northern Kenya, providing insight into elephant behaviour and society.
- More than 160 published peer-reviewed scientific publications in high impact journals deepening the world's understanding of elephants and their future on the planet
- 5 years since STE co-founded the Elephant Crisis Fund (ECF) with US\$18million deployed so far for the best projects to stop the poaching, trafficking and demand for ivory. To date the ECF's coalition has fuelled:
 - 73+ organisations
 - 230+ projects across
 - 35 countries
- 1.5 billion social media accounts reached in partnership with the campaign #knotonmyplanet
- More than 8,500 donations made towards our mission in 2018
- An estimated 7,347 elephants in Northern Kenya, recovered to where numbers were before poaching hit the area ten years ago.
- Launched the first community-led corridors project to define and protect major livestock and wildlife migratory routes in Northern Kenya.
- Helped lift the lid on illegal ivory markets around the world through frontline research in China, Hong Kong, Vietnam, Laos & Myanmar.

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- 5 senior staff from STE on the African Elephant Specialist Group – the world's leading authority on elephants.
- Helped to secure Northern Kenya's first dedicated Kenya Wildlife Service vet with two local conservation partners.
- 3 new Masters qualifications and 2 PhDs in 2018 alone, helping deepen local and global capacity in Elephant Research at our camps in Samburu and Tsavo.
- 52 number of calves born last year to the families studied by STE.
- 60+ staff working to secure a future for elephants.

2. Status of Africa's Elephants

Beacons of hope amid a shifting storm for elephants

Monitoring the status of Africa's elephants, contributing to the African Elephant Specialist Group and collaborating with CITES' Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) programme are core priorities for Save the Elephants. The data is important for making decisions on where support is needed and how best to provide it. The leading metric of poaching intensity, the Proportion of Illegally Killed Elephants (PIKE), declined through 2017 (the latest year for which full numbers are available). Crucial challenges remain, and through our Elephant Crisis Fund we are helping a continental network of partners to address them.

Forest elephants remain under heavy pressure from poachers, with dense forests making law enforcement tough even where the will and capacity exists. Gabon, the main stronghold for the continent's remaining forest elephants, has strong commitment from the government but data from border seizures still show alarming quantities of ivory coming from the area. In Nouabale-Ndoki, in the Republic of Congo, our partners - the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) - are trying to leverage new technology to give them the edge they need to get the upper hand.

In Chinko, a large area in civil-war ravaged Central African Republic, a remnant population of perhaps 50 elephants has new hope thanks to an inspiring project by African Parks. Under their management in nearby Garamba, one of Africa's oldest national parks, poaching fell from 100 elephants in 2016 to 50 in 2017 and about 3 in 2018.

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A forest elephant in Odzala National Park, Congo where the ECF has funded various projects.
©Scott Ramsay

In East Africa, Kenya and Uganda are success stories, with a reasonable level of law enforcement and elephant populations that are stable or increasing. Northern Mozambique's iconic Niassa National Park lost 70% of its elephants between 2004 and 2016. In 2018, high-level political intervention gave Niassa a welcome reprieve, and WCS report that there have been no recorded elephant losses to poaching since May 2018.

New challenges have begun to emerge in southern Africa. The KAZA elephant population is Africa's largest, numbering perhaps 200,000 individuals that live between Namibia, Zimbabwe, Angola and Botswana. Survey data has showed mortality in Botswana's population increasing over the last few years, news of which hit the headlines in 2018. The new Botswana government is seeking to resume ivory trading and is seeking to change the CITES ruling to this effect. This threatens to reverse the world's movement towards outlawing all ivory trade both domestic and international of recent years.

3. The Battle to End Wildlife Crime

Helping tackle illegal ivory markets

When the Chinese Government banned the sale of ivory at the end of 2017, it was a significant step but unfortunately not the end of the demand nor the illegal killing of elephants for ivory. The illegal ivory trade is like a hydra, with new heads of the beast springing up on China's border, particularly in Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam. Much of the border region, including the Golden Triangle, can be lawless and porous, and it is easy for smugglers to move ivory through this area.

Commercial traffickers move large consignments in trucks while small-scale dealers carry smaller loads in their luggage and individuals buy single ivory items on impulse or as a pre-planned component of their tour. Machines now carve crude trinkets such as beads and bracelets, replacing the hand-carvers and their more elaborate pieces.

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Our long-term associates, Lucy Vigne and the late Esmond Bradley Martin, carried out investigations on behalf of the Elephant Crisis Fund into ivory sales in these south-east Asian countries and brought the increase in the ivory trade to public notice. We have since made several new grants to address this emerging problem.



Despite China closing its domestic ivory market, the demand for ivory still remains.
©Kristian Schmidt

Our partners working to tackle the illegal ivory trade have had to develop new approaches. Unlike in Africa, law enforcement agencies are not used to working with NGOs, or to taking wildlife crime seriously. Often there is no agency tasked with dealing with wildlife crime and if there is one, it may not have the authority or capacity to carry out serious investigations, arrests and prosecutions. Our partners have to identify the best government allies, work with them to develop capacity, help them to build relationships with other countries on the trafficking routes and provide resources to allow them to carry out operations.

The increasing ivory markets in South-East Asia have created new challenges for the coalition we support who are fighting against the ivory trade, but with innovation, enterprise and collaboration we believe that success is possible. Our plans for 2019 include focusing on the following areas: helping the Chinese government to close loopholes in its domestic ivory ban, pursuing ivory trafficking investigations from Africa to Asia, extending the use of financial investigations to address wildlife crime and conducting more frequent ivory market monitoring in Asia.

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Carved ivory and raw tusks on display in Yangon and Mandalay.
©Lucy Vigne

4. New Wildlife Vet for Northern Kenya

Dr. Njoroge and team hit the ground running



Northern Kenya's first dedicated wildlife vet, Dr. Michael Njoroge (front) with his team in Samburu National Reserve
©Jane Wynyard

The first Kenya Wildlife Service vet to be based in Samburu, Dr Michael Njoroge, is now firmly established.

Since arriving in September 2018, Dr Njoroge and his team have hit the ground running, collaring lions, treating sick and injured elephants, Grevy's zebra, giraffe and numerous other wildlife species. Save the Elephants partnered with Ewaso Lions and Grevy's Zebra Trust and found support from a generous group of supporters, which allowed us to enter an agreement

with the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) to assign a vet to our area.

Dr Njoroge, who comes from Nyeri County, has a bachelor of Veterinary Medicine from the University of Nairobi and long experience treating wildlife. Prior to arriving in Northern Kenya, he was Chief Veterinarian of the Kenya Police Dog Unit and Anti-Stock Theft Unit before joining KWS as Field Veterinary Officer. From 2014, Dr Njoroge started and led the Amboseli Mobile Veterinary Unit for KWS.

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5. Tracking Magado to Meru

Trapped behind a fence, Magado and her herd struggled to reach safety

For the past two years we have been tracking a young elephant called Magado as part of a project to understand elephant movements and how to preserve connectivity in the face of future infrastructure development and landscape change.

We suspect all the elder females in Magado's herd were killed by ivory poachers. Since we began tracking Magado she has given us a stark illustration of how young elephants struggle when robbed of mature leadership as well as valuable data on how elephants adapt to new pathways.

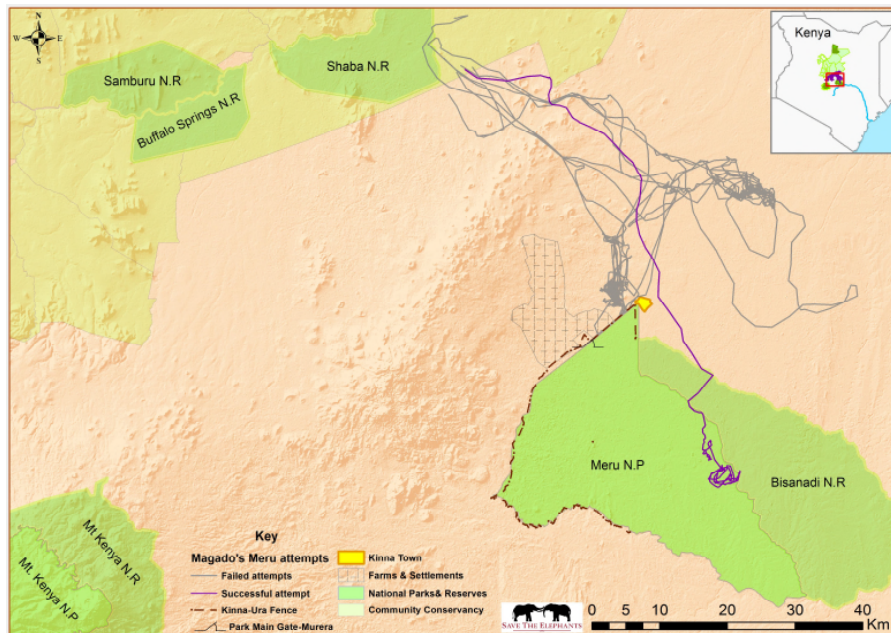
For the first two years, Magado and her family would leave their habitual range in Shaba, Northern Kenya to travel towards Meru National Park, some 71 miles to the southeast across an open and dangerous landscape. Each time they neared the park, however, they came up against a fence that had been erected to separate farmland from the park. Other herds with more experienced matriarchs - such as Timurid from the Empires family - seemed to find their way around the fence with no problem, but Magado's family would search up and down the fence line for days before returning to Shaba, defeated.

The fence was installed to protect farmers from elephants within the park, but in Magado's case it was trapping elephants in farmland. A clear pathway existed, but she couldn't find it. Finally in March 2019, two years after her first-recorded attempt, Magado and the herd eventually found their way into the park.

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Linking Kenya's wildlife conservation areas with corridors is an important new focus for the country. STE is contributing expertise to the government's Wildlife Corridors & Dispersal Areas working group that has been charged with formalising this network and protecting it. In many cases, corridors may end up being narrow connections that will need to be learnt by the elephants. Magado is helping us to learn how this process works, and how we might make it simpler.



Map showing Magado's repeated attempts to access Meru National Park over the past two years followed by her successful mission in March 2019.

6. Challenges for orphans

Research highlights how orphaned elephants try to rebuild their lives

During the past seven years, we have been studying the social ramifications of poaching, focusing primarily on how orphaned elephants rebuild their lives after their families have been disrupted.

Detailed study of the elephants in Samburu has helped us to understand how this traumatic event impacts orphans, as well as highlighting their resilience and their ability to rebuild their social lives even after the loss of their closest companions.

Orphaned elephants tend to step into their mother's social position, which leaves the population's social network largely intact even when a large proportion of adults have been removed. The orphans rebuild their social network by strengthening ties with their mother's companions or, more specifically, their age mates.

But even if 'adopted', life remains tough for orphans. After losing their mothers they can remain socially marginalised for years. They interact less with adults, and when interactions happen they

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are less friendly, and more aggressive. Given how important it is for elephants to learn from their elders, these are serious impacts.

Other orphans take another path, with the oldest surviving daughter taking over the role of family matriarch. They work to maintain tight family associations and support for her younger siblings but struggle without the experience of a mature matriarch. To compensate, they often join up with families led by other young females, traveling together for long periods.

Tracking data comparing the space used by orphans to their mothers has demonstrated orphaned female elephants greatly expanded their range, going to areas we had never recorded their mothers to go. Instead of sticking to the paths and areas they know, these females appear willing to explore far and wide.

Outstanding papers on Samburu's orphaned elephants have been published in peer-reviewed journals by researchers Shifra Goldenberg and George Wittemyer.



Orphans like Soutine, pictured here with her calf, have been observed socializing with different family groups in Samburu.
©Jane Wynyard

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7. Elephant Mothers

The local women on patrol to save elephants

Meet Mpayon (right), the group leader of the Mama Tembos. Since her community-led appointment in 2017, Mpayon has become a fierce advocate for wild elephants, sharing her new-found knowledge with the rest of her village.

Traditionally, Samburu and Turkana women spend their lives taking care of children, herding livestock and making beaded jewellery. These days money is also needed and for Mpayon, a Samburu, life has been particularly tough. Her husband was killed in 2017, leaving her to raise three children alone.

Now, she and eight other Mama Tembos have jobs patrolling wildlife and livestock corridors in the Samburu-Laikipia ecosystem. Their mission, supported by Save the Elephants, is to record animal movements and give early warnings of attempts to create settlements along pathways used by elephants and other wildlife in the region.

The Mamas have rapidly gained the respect of their respective communities and local government. With increased profile thanks to exposure in both global and Kenyan media, they have become ambassadors for ecosystem connectivity as well as information nodes, helping collect and disperse local wildlife-related news.



Mpayon (top) and the community-led Mama Tembos are patrolling livestock and wildlife corridors in Northern Kenya.
©Jane Wynyard

Says Mpayon: *"We feel like educators and are proud to show our people how to behave around elephants. We used to be scared of elephants but now we are so grateful. We have so much energy to do this work."*

With the Mama Tembos (named after the Mama Simbas of our partner, Ewaso Lions) now firmly established in Samburu, the next step is to inspire other communities to protect their own wildlife

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and livestock corridors. We are working with local communities, conservation partners, county and national governments to help ensure that Kenya's ecosystems remain connected in the face of rapidly expanding infrastructure.

It's early days and there is a lot of work to do. However, with the combination of bottom-up community processes and top-down government support we see a future where elephants walk freely with the assistance - and blessing - of locals like Mpayon.

Our work with the Mama Tembos is part of our commitment to the Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT) and its efforts to integrate communities into conservation.

8. A Year of sweet success

Crop-raiding down and honey galore thanks to our Elephants and Bees Project



Lucy King (third from left) and the Elephants and Bees mobile unit after a successful beehive fence operation in Kajire.
©Naiya Raja

2018 was a year when our Elephants and Bees (E&B) Project took to the road, and honey badgers were put in their place.



The E&B team monitoring elephants in Tsavo.
©Naiya Raja

The E&B team launched its first mobile unit to reach more remote farms tackling crop-raiding elephants. Now with a vehicle, salaries, beehives, beekeeper starter packs, tents, tools, radios and medical supplies, the team is able to visit these new high-conflict sites. Alongside providing training and assistance building beehive fences, the team also donated beekeeper kits to help farmers maintain their hives and harvest honey.

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With more than 14,000 free roaming elephants living in the Tsavo Conservation Area, life for communities located next to the park can be difficult. Beehive fences give them an opportunity to keep hungry elephants out of their crops while creating a small income from the sale of honey.



(clockwise from top left) Elephant scholar, Margaret Kaiza, the E&B Mobile Unit team with beehive fences built with Lewa Conservancy in Ngare Ddare Forest, women of Mlambeni Basket Weavers Mwakoma and delicious organic elephant-friendly honey.
©Naiya Raja

Honey badgers raiding the hives have been a long-running problem, but this year we finally found a solution thanks to local beehive fence farmer, Nzumu. The E&B Project secured support to build 200 special 'Nzumu' cage deterrents after an initial trial on eight hives repelled all honey badger attacks over a six-month period.

Sagalla local, Margaret Kaiza, won a precious STE scholarship after ranking highly at her school in the national exams. We had previously supported Margaret's school with a library, renovated staff room and kitchen, rainwater harvesting, and improved permaculture garden.

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We now have 400 beehive fences in the Sagalla area protecting 30 farms that are on the front line of human elephant conflict, and 30 local women are now engaged in our basket-weaving workshops, which provides an additional income during the dry season. Meanwhile our beehive fence idea and know how has spread beyond Kenya into 17 countries and 56 sites around the world.

9. Winning Young Hearts and Minds

How STEs education programme is helping dreams come true

Meet elephant scholar, Saidimu Lesalunga from Oldonyiro in Northern Kenya, who was last year ranked among the top 100 students in Kenya, beating more than 660,000 other students across the country.



Saidimu Lesalunga in Samburu National Reserve.
©Jane Wynyard

Born and bred in Oldonyiro, home to an important elephant movement corridor linking Samburu and Laikipia, Saidimu joined the Save the Elephants/Elephant Watch Safaris Scholarship Programme four years ago. He first came to our attention after excelling in his high school-entrance examinations. His family could not afford to pay his fees to go to high school so the Elephant Scholarship Programme stepped in. Saidimu was then able to attend Maranda High School - one of the top high schools in Kenya.

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Saidimu now has his sights set on becoming a surgeon - a career he hopes will provide him with an opportunity to give back to the community. Says Saidimu – “My dream is to give back to the community that I grew up in and other communities further afield in Northern Kenya by becoming a doctor.”

Saidimu now joins the ranks of the many STE/EWC Scholarship students that have excelled. Since 2001 over 173 beneficiaries have had their lives transformed by donors who donated scholarship funds to help children living in the elephants' range. The alumni are now becoming leaders in their communities. Each is an ambassador for conservation while also increasing local capacity in a wide range of sectors such as health, education, wildlife, tourism, and business, among others.



(clockwise from top to left) STE's education team with Saidimu Lesalunga, a conservation lesson taking place in Northern Kenya, Lorubae Primary School students in Samburu, students of Chumviere Primary School.
©Becky Walter

The Scholarship Programme is one of many outreach activities run by the Save the Elephants' education team in Northern Kenya. The team also teaches classes designed to increase students'

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knowledge of elephants, organise field trips for students to see elephants first-hand, purchase educational equipment such as desks, meals for boarding students, equip dormitories, construct latrines and provide electricity for schools. Last year, the team distributed more than a thousand drought-resistant seedlings to provide future shade from trees.

10. News

Paul Allen (1953-2018)

The late Paul Allen was an inventive genius and a towering figure in the conservation world. Paul was always seeking ways to alter the fortunes of elephants by channeling resources and expertise into collecting vitally needed data on the status of elephant population, through anti-trafficking projects, and by producing moving films on the wild world. Thanks to his interest and energy, our home-grown elephant tracking system informed the development of EarthRanger, which now helps defend protected areas across Africa. His multiple acts of generosity towards endangered species and the environment will live on indefinitely. Elephants have lost a great friend.



Congratulations Ben Okita



In November our Head of Monitoring, Dr Ben Okita-Ouma, was nominated as co-chair of the African Elephant Specialist Group (AfESG), alongside Professor Rob Slotow. The group was co-founded by Iain Douglas-Hamilton and Harvey Croze in 1975 to give continental elephant estimates and provide technical expertise and workable solutions around the conservation and management of these large mammals. Both Dr Okita and Professor Slotow have a wealth of

expertise in elephant conservation and we look forward to working with them as we forge new solutions together for elephants in Africa.

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Jake Wall joins MEP

In 2018, Dr Jake Wall migrated from Save the Elephants to the Mara Elephant Project (MEP), joining them as Director of Research and Conservation. STE helped to found MEP in 2011, seeing the importance of an innovative and effective ally to grapple with the pressing issues of elephant survival and coexistence with man. Dr Wall had been with STE since 2003 and developed our first tracking software. This later led to EarthRanger - a cutting-edge system to assist with the management of protected



areas developed by Vulcan in partnership with STE. We look forward to continuing to work with Jake and MEP in developing elephant tracking systems and in securing a future for elephants.

IWT Conference

Save the Elephants and the Elephant Crisis Fund were at the Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) conference in London in October. Protecting wildlife requires a global coalition of support and we were delighted when four presidents spoke in favour of the Elephant Protection Initiative as one voice. Since then, Botswana has made a disappointing u-turn on the policy it promoted by seeking to resume ivory trading.

A True Survivor

After being shot at least five times and losing two daughters during the poaching crisis of 2008 - 2013, Monsoon, one of the oldest elephants in Kenya's Samburu National Reserve and the resilient matriarch of the Storms 2 herd, delighted us by giving birth again for the first time in nine years. Monsoon (estimated to be in her mid 50s) has one surviving daughter, Hurricane, who was born in 2004, and a son - born in 2009. The birth of her latest son in September last year, suggests she has finally - and against the odds - recovered her health and strength, and points to the resilience of elephants.

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Monsoon feeding her new son in Samburu National Reserve

PhD for Festus Ihwagi

In September one of our senior researchers, Festus Wanderi Ihwagi, was awarded a degree of doctor by the University of Twente in Netherlands after successfully defending his dissertation titled 'Living in a Risky Landscape: Elephant Movement in Response to Poaching'. Kenyan-born Dr Ihwagi spent four and a half years studying at the university and is renowned for his work. His last paper on the night/day movement ratio of elephants received scientific acclaim and worldwide publicity.



STE Senior Researcher Festus Wanderi Ihwagi receiving his degree of doctor by the University of Twente in Netherlands.
© Van Slooten Rodger

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11. 2018 Scientific Publications & Other Articles

Cook, R.M., Parrinia, F., King, L.E., Witkowskia, E.T.F., Henley, M.D. 2017. **African Honeybees as a Mitigation Method for Elephant Impact on Trees.** Elsevier. **Biological Conservation.** Volume 217, January 2018, Pages 329-336.

Bastille-Rousseau, G., Douglas-Hamilton, I., Blake, S., Northrup, J., Wittemyer, G.. (2018) **Applying network theory to animal movements to identify properties of landscape space use.** Ecol Appl. 2018 Apr;28(3):854-864. doi:10.1002/eap.1697

Bastille-Rousseau, G., Wall, J., Douglas-Hamilton, I., Wittemyer, G.. (2018) **Optimizing the positioning of wildlife crossing structures using GPS telemetry.** J Appl Ecol. 2018;55:2055-2063. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2664.13117> First published: 06 February 2018

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**SAVE THE ELEPHANTS
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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SAVE THE ELEPHANTS (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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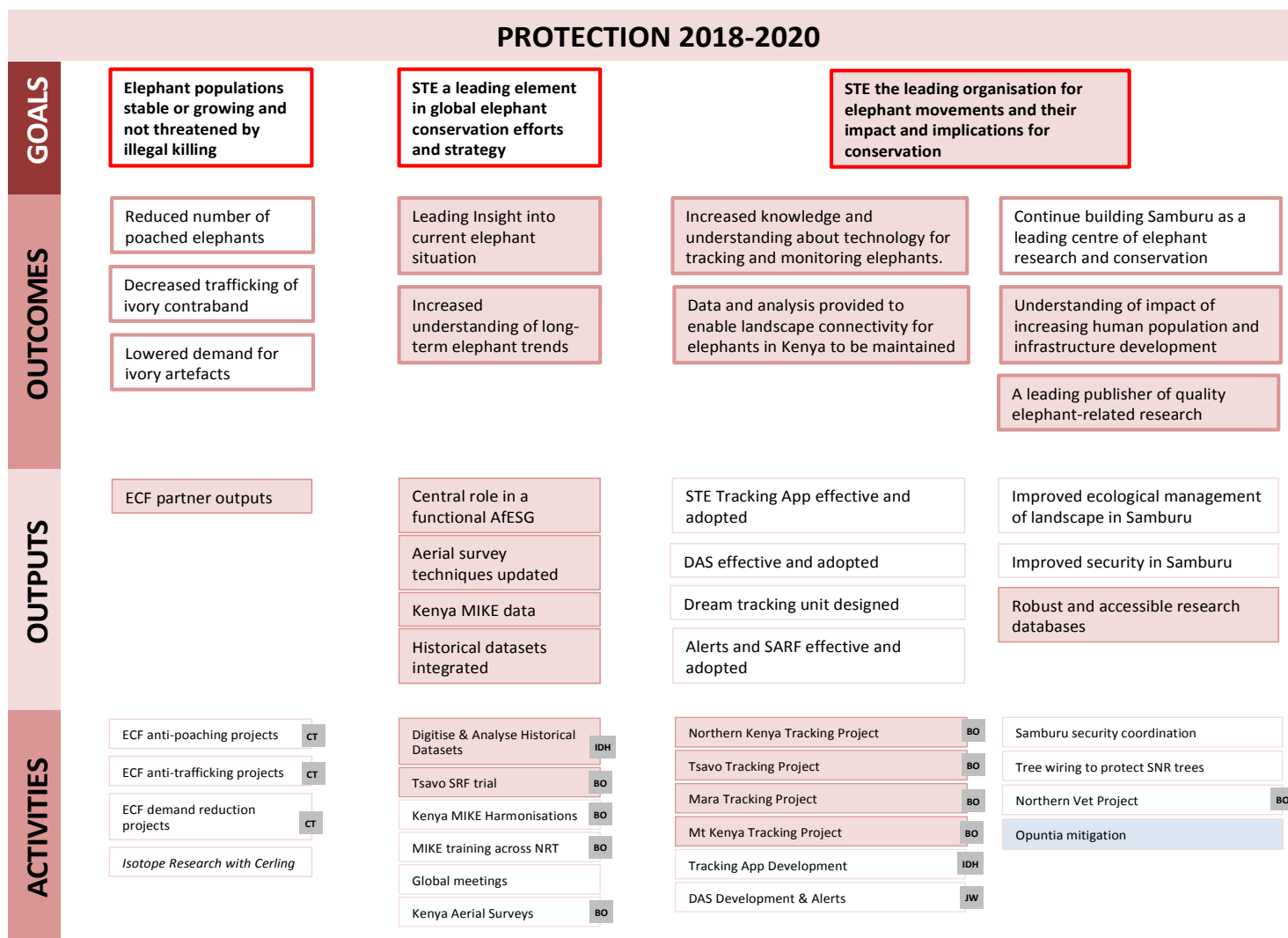
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12. Strategy

STE's strategic approach for its conservation programmes is outlined in the pages that follow, broken down into Protection, Human-Elephant Co-existence, Awareness, and Communication. Research goals, outcomes, outputs and activities are considered fundamental to each of these programmes, and are highlighted in shaded boxes. Cross-hatching denotes a goal, outcome, output or activity that had not yet begun as of January 2018.

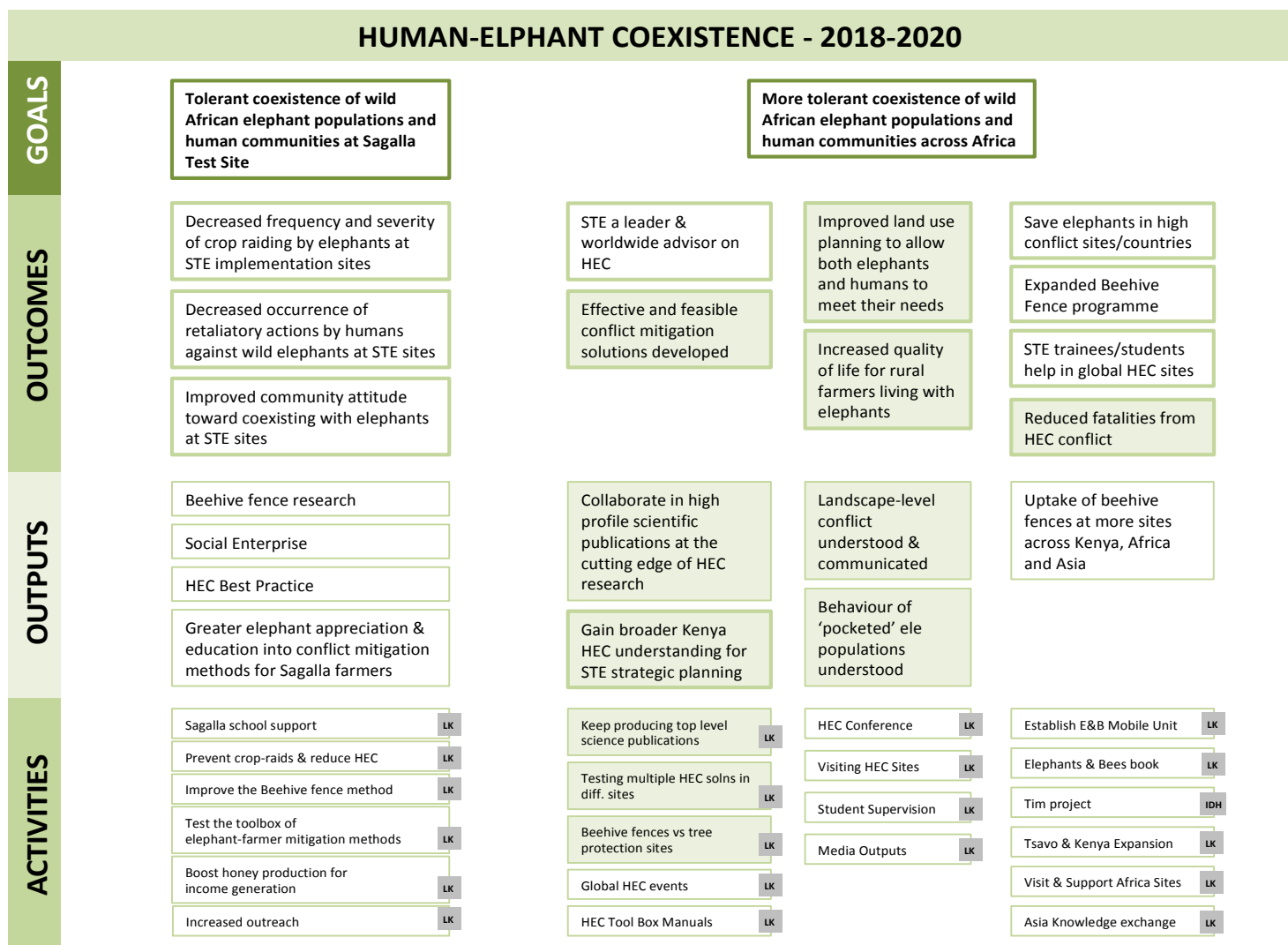
SAVE THE ELEPHANTS (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018



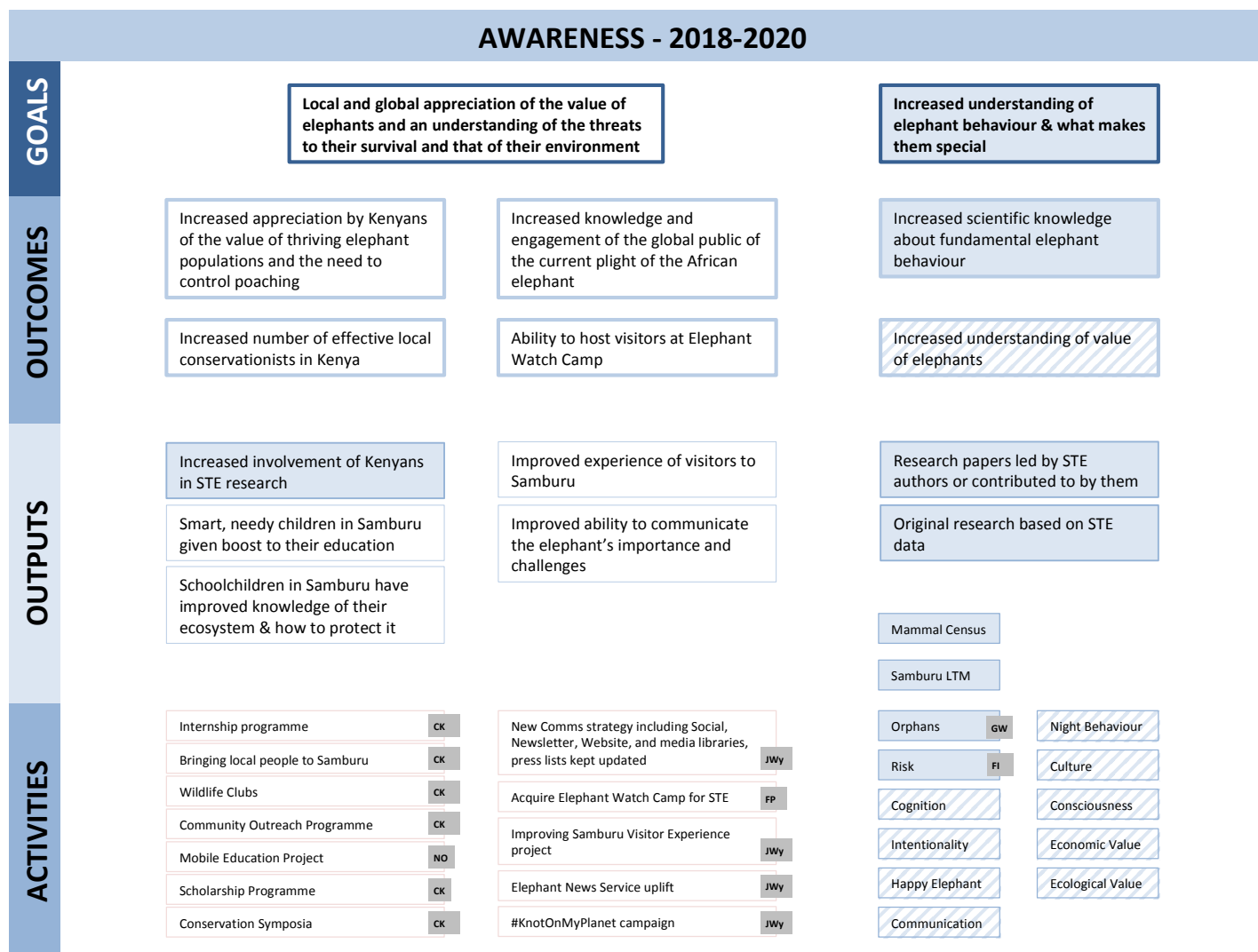
SAVE THE ELEPHANTS
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TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018



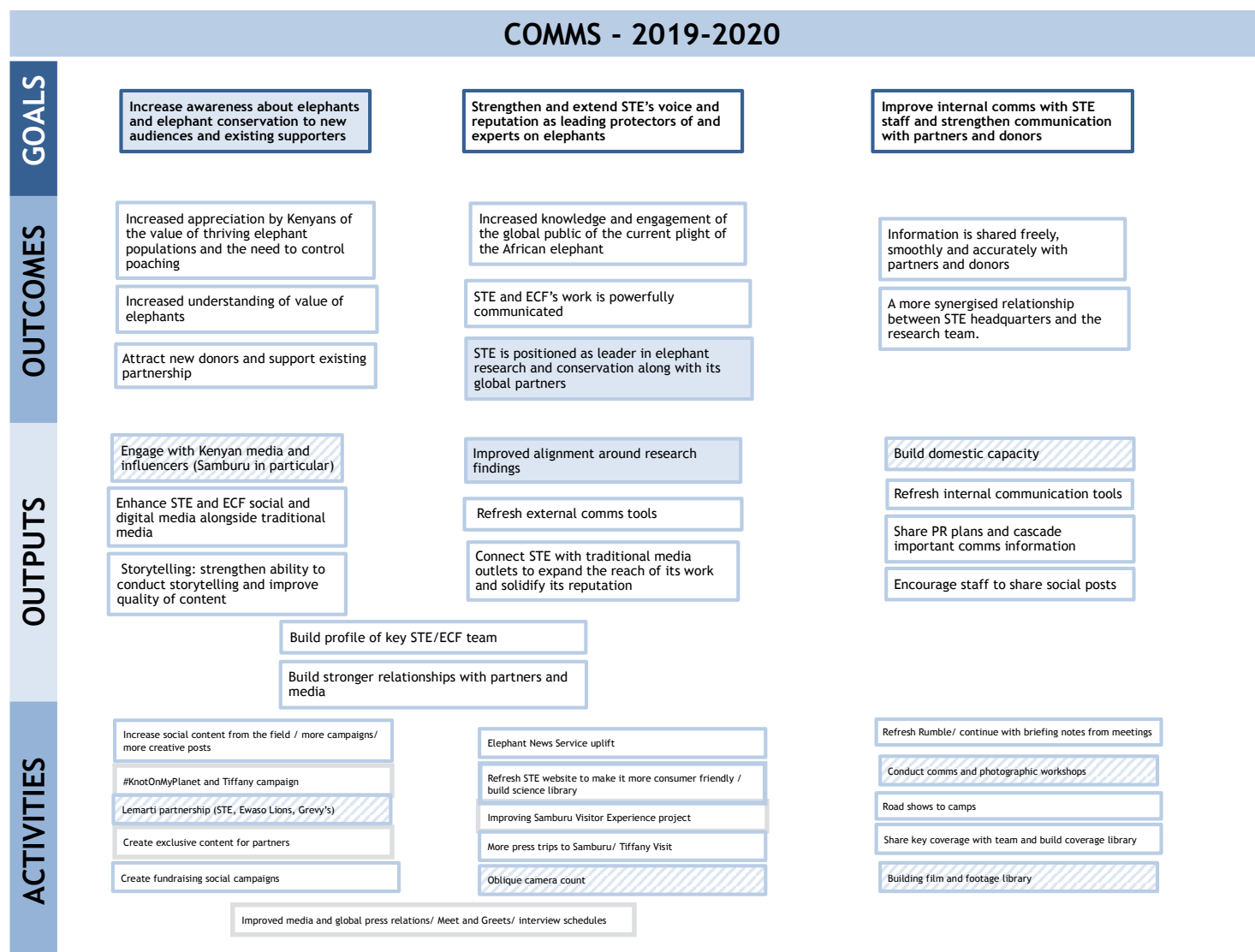
SAVE THE ELEPHANTS (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018



SAVE THE ELEPHANTS (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018



SAVE THE ELEPHANTS

(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

13. Risk Management

Risks Identified by STE include the following:

- Inherent Uncertainty around income coming from private philanthropy
- Political risk as an NGO based in Kenya
- Human-related security risks for staff in field stations and in anti-trafficking field
- Wildlife risks for staff in field stations
- Risks from frequent low-altitude operation in single-engine aircraft
- Flood risk for Samburu field station
- Fire risk for HQ and field stations
- STE – Kenya exemption certificate
- Loss of Key Staff
- Theft or Destruction of data

The Charity's Trustees and Executives monitor the above risks on an going basis, and the board is confident that the necessary steps are being taken to prevent them and mitigate their impacts should they occur.

Financial Performance

The Trustees are pleased to report that in 2018 STE total income was £1,895,822. A further £1.04m (\$1.39m) was donated through the Wildlife Conservation Network at the close of the year but was not transferred to STE until early 2019 and is therefore not reflected in these 2018 accounts. £2,581,978 (136%) was spent on projects and £318,110 (17%) on fundraising and core administration.

As stated in the introduction to this report, the trustees consider the financial performance by the charity during the year have been satisfactory. The Statement of Financial Activities shows net expenditure for the year of a revenue nature of £1,004,266 (2017: net income of £1,103,440).

Reserves Policy

As a precautionary measure against unforeseen circumstances affecting the charity's ability to raise funds, the trustees have placed a target that STE should maintain a capital reserve fund to cover the operating costs of the charity for a period of 6 months, estimated to require £2,029,278 on the basis of 2019's budget. At the year-end the actual level of working capital and free reserves (excluding restricted and designated funds) stood at £1,039,400. Further fundraising efforts is therefore required to ensure that there are funds available to cover the working capital reserve fund requirement.

Remuneration Policy

The board of trustees determines the chief executive's salary and reviews this each year, using comparable organisations as a benchmark and in line with the principles set for the organisation's pay policy. The board also approves annual recommendations made by the chief executive on any changes to staff salaries, following our annual pay review process. Remuneration across the organisation is designed to attract and retain the talented and motivated people we need to deliver our mission while ensuring efficiency for our supporters. We seek to link pay to performance, recognising high performance through additional salary progression.

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Structure, Governance and Management

Nature of the governing documents and constitution of the charity

The company was established under a Memorandum of Association, which established the objects and powers of the charitable company and is governed by its Articles of Association. In the event of the company being wound up members are required to contribute an amount not exceeding £1. Anyone over the age of 18 can become a member of the company.

The Trustees, who are also the directors for the purpose of company law, and who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:

Prof F Vollrath (Chair)

Mr P Henderson

Mr A Carey

Mrs M McCay

Mr M Geldard

The methods adopted for the requirement and appointment of new trustees

There is no formal policy for the requirement of additional trustees but the current trustees review matters on a regular basis and as the need arises to recruit additional trustees with suitable background and experience.

The organizational structure of the charity and how decisions are made

The Trustees administer the charity. The board meets at least twice a year to manage the affairs of the organization. A Chief Executive is appointed by the trustees to manage the day-to-day operations of the charity and to facilitate operations; the Chief Executive has delegated authority, within the terms of that delegation approved by the trustees, for operational matters.

Share Capital

The company is limited by guarantee and therefore has no share capital.

Subsidiary Undertaking

Save The Elephants Company Limited, a non-profit making company registered and based in Kenya, is funded by the charity. The shares of the company are held in trust on behalf of Save the Elephants by its members.

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

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

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

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

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

The Board of Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with SORP FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard. The Board of Trustees are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities. The Board of Trustees has no beneficial interest in the charitable company. Trustees are also responsible for the contents of the trustees' report, and the responsibility of the auditor in relation to the trustees' report is limited to examining the report and ensure that, on the face of the report, there are no inconsistencies with the figures disclosed in the financial statements.

The Board of Trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website.

Statements as to disclose to auditors

So far as the trustees are aware, there is no relevant information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the charitable company's auditor are unaware, and each trustee has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a trustee in order to make them aware of any audit information and to established that the charitable company's auditors are aware of that information.

**SAVE THE ELEPHANTS
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Independent Auditor

The auditors, Gerald Edelman, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board of Trustees on 27 September 2019 and signed on their behalf by:



.....
Prof. F. Vollrath (Chair)

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS

(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SAVE THE ELEPHANTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Save the Elephants (the 'charity') and its subsidiary (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the consolidated statement of financial activities, the consolidated and charity balance sheets, the consolidated statement of cash flows and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group and the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the charity's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS

(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF SAVE THE ELEPHANTS

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Trustees' Report, which includes the directors' report prepared for the purposes of company law, for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report included within the Trustees' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Trustees

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

**SAVE THE ELEPHANTS
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE MEMBERS OF SAVE THE ELEPHANTS**

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



**Stephen Coleman ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Gerald Edelman**

27 September 2019

**Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor**

73 Cornhill
London
EC3V 3QQ

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

| | Notes | Unrestricted funds £ | Restricted funds £ | Total 2018 £ | Total 2017 £ |
|---|-------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <u>Income from:</u> | | | | | |
| Donations and legacies | 4 | 817,742 | 1,078,080 | 1,895,822 | 3,384,331 |
| Investments | 5 | - | - | - | 122 |
| Total income | | 817,742 | 1,078,080 | 1,895,822 | 3,384,453 |
| <u>Expenditure on:</u> | | | | | |
| Raising funds | 6 | 145,865 | - | 145,865 | 51,838 |
| Charitable activities | 7 | 1,904,152 | 850,071 | 2,754,223 | 2,229,175 |
| Total expenditure | | 2,050,017 | 850,071 | 2,900,088 | 2,281,013 |
| Net (expenditure)/ income before transfers | | (1,232,275) | 228,009 | (1,004,266) | 1,103,440 |
| Gross transfers between funds | 22 | 164,928 | (164,928) | - | - |
| Net (expenditure)/income for the year | | (1,067,347) | 63,081 | (1,004,266) | 1,103,440 |
| <u>Other recognised gains and losses</u> | | | | | |
| Other gains or losses | 12 | 76,898 | 40,201 | 117,099 | (162,995) |
| Net movement in funds | | (990,449) | 103,282 | (887,167) | 940,445 |
| Fund balances at 1 January 2018 | | 2,029,849 | 434,218 | 2,464,067 | 1,523,622 |
| Fund balances at 31 December 2018 | | 1,039,400 | 537,500 | 1,576,900 | 2,464,067 |

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

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

The consolidated statement of financial activities also complies with the requirements for an income and expenditure account under the Companies Act 2006.

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
CONSOLIDATED AND CHARITY BALANCE SHEETS
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

| | Notes | Group 2018 £ | Group 2017 £ | Charity 2018 £ | Charity 2017 £ |
|---|-------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Intangible assets | 13 | 1,078 | - | - | - |
| Tangible assets | 14 | 438,637 | 306,383 | - | - |
| Investments | 15 | - | - | 139 | 139 |
| | | <u>439,715</u> | <u>306,383</u> | <u>139</u> | <u>139</u> |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Debtors | 19 | 41,163 | 33,250 | - | - |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 1,348,289 | 2,274,765 | 1,280,280 | 2,266,754 |
| | | <u>1,389,452</u> | <u>2,308,015</u> | <u>1,280,280</u> | <u>2,266,754</u> |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 20 | (252,267) | (150,331) | (119,722) | (101,580) |
| Net current assets | | <u>1,137,185</u> | <u>2,157,684</u> | <u>1,160,558</u> | <u>2,165,174</u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | <u>1,576,900</u> | <u>2,464,067</u> | <u>1,160,697</u> | <u>2,165,313</u> |
| Income funds | | | | | |
| Restricted funds | 22 | 537,500 | 434,218 | 537,500 | 434,218 |
| Unrestricted funds | | 1,039,400 | 2,029,849 | 623,197 | 1,731,095 |
| | | <u>1,576,900</u> | <u>2,464,067</u> | <u>1,160,697</u> | <u>2,165,313</u> |

The Trustees have prepared group accounts in accordance with section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 and section 138 of the Charities Act 2011. These accounts are prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act relating to small companies and constitute the annual accounts required by the Companies Act 2006 and are for circulation to members of the company.

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees and authorised for issue on 27 September 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

Prof F Vollrath (Chair)
Trustee

Company Registration No. 06138125

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

| | Notes | 2018 £ | £ | 2017 £ | £ |
|---|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Cash flows from operating activities | | | | | |
| Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations | 26 | | (686,237) | | 1,046,565 |
| Investing activities | | | | | |
| Purchase of intangible assets | | (1,348) | | - | |
| Purchase of tangible fixed assets | | (230,309) | | (156,883) | |
| Interest received | | - | | 122 | |
| Net cash used in investing activities | | | (231,657) | | (156,761) |
| Net cash used in financing activities | | | - | | - |
| Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents | | | (917,894) | | 889,804 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | | | 2,266,183 | | 1,376,379 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of year | | | 1,348,289 | | 2,266,183 |
| Relating to: | | | | | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | | 1,348,289 | | 2,274,765 |
| Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year | | | - | | (8,582) |

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

Save the Elephants is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 73 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3QQ.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the charity's governing document, the Companies Act 2006 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 charity is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £. The functional currency of the charity is US Dollar and its subsidiary is Kenyan Shillings.

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

Legacies are recognised on receipt or otherwise if the charity 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.

Grants are recognised when the charity is entitled to receipt.

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Resources expended

Liabilities are recognised as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to the expenditure. All expenditure is accounted for on an accrual basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all the costs related to the category.

Cost of raising funds relate to those specific costs incurred in organising and staging fundraising events and seeking voluntary contributions together with attributable support costs.

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

Support costs include central functions and have been allocated to activity cost categories on a basis consistent with the use of resources, for example, allocating property costs by floor areas, or per capita, staff costs by the time spent and other costs by their usage as well as governance costs.

Governance costs comprise those costs associated with meeting the constitutional and strategic requirements of the charity and the audit fees and costs linked to strategic management of the charity.

1.6 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

| | |
|----------|-------------------|
| Software | 20% straight line |
|----------|-------------------|

1.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Leasehold improvements | |
| Fixtures and fittings | 12.5% reducing balance |
| Computers | 30% reducing balance |
| Aircraft and motor vehicles | 25% reducing balance |

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in net income/(expenditure) for the year.

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the charity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

1.9 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.

1.10 Financial instruments

The charity 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 charity's balance sheet when the charity 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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through income and expenditure, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected.

If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in net income/(expenditure) for the year.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in net income/(expenditure) for the year.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the charity transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 charity's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.11 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged as an expense on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in net income/(expenditure for the period).

1.15 Basis of consolidation

The financial statements consolidate the results of the charity and its wholly owned subsidiary Save the Elephants Company Limited on a line-by-line basis. The subsidiary has the same accounting reference date. No separate company Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA) has been prepared for the Charity as permitted by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006.

1.16 Taxation

As a registered charity the charity is exempt from taxation on its activities which fall within the scope of part 10 ITA 2007 and section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992.

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the charity'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 Charity SOFA Summary

The consolidated statement of financial activities includes the results of the charity's wholly owned subsidiary.

The summary financial performance of the charity alone is:

| | Total 2018 £ | Total 2017 £ |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total income for the year | 1,895,822 | 3,384,331 |
| Net (expenditure)/income for the year | (1,086,101) | 1,038,991 |
| Other gains and losses | 81,485 | (156,694) |
| Net movement in funds | (1,004,616) | 882,297 |

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4 Donations and legacies

| | Unrestricted funds 2018 £ | Restricted funds 2018 £ | Total 2018 £ | Total 2017 £ |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Donations and gifts | 810,981 | 1,069,148 | 1,880,129 | 3,270,275 |
| Grants | - | 8,932 | 8,932 | 114,056 |
| Donated goods and services | 6,761 | - | 6,761 | - |
| | <u>817,742</u> | <u>1,078,080</u> | <u>1,895,822</u> | <u>3,384,331</u> |
| For the year ended 31 December 2017 | <u>2,980,358</u> | <u>403,973</u> | | <u>3,384,331</u> |
| Donations and gifts | | | | |
| Northern (Samburu) Vet Project | - | 192,470 | 192,470 | - |
| Margaret McCarthy | - | - | - | 3,494 |
| Northern Tracking Project | - | 214,358 | 214,358 | - |
| Reteti Orphan Elephant Project | - | 37,215 | 37,215 | - |
| Scholarship fund | - | 202,275 | 202,275 | 73,838 |
| Singer Rankin | - | 74,430 | 74,430 | 77,646 |
| Flying Elephant | - | - | - | 18,101 |
| Elephant & Bees Project | - | 187,175 | 187,175 | 116,838 |
| Unrestricted funds | 786,372 | - | 786,372 | 2,980,358 |
| Other | 24,609 | 161,225 | 185,834 | - |
| | <u>810,981</u> | <u>1,069,148</u> | <u>1,880,129</u> | <u>3,270,275</u> |
| Grants receivable for core activities | | | | |
| Barret Foundation | - | 8,932 | 8,932 | 15,529 |
| Capricorn Foundation | - | - | - | 6,522 |
| The Nature Conservancy | - | - | - | 50,207 |
| WCS | - | - | - | 41,798 |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>8,932</u> | <u>8,932</u> | <u>114,056</u> |

5 Investments

| | Unrestricted funds 2018 £ | Total 2017 £ |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Interest receivable | - | 122 |

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

6 Raising funds

| | Unrestricted funds 2018 £ | Total 2017 £ |
|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| <u>Fundraising and publicity</u> | | |
| Other fundraising costs | 86,768 | 51,838 |
| Staff costs | 59,097 | - |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Fundraising and publicity | 145,865 | 51,838 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | <u>145,865</u> | <u>51,838</u> |

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

7 Charitable activities

| | Human elephant co-existence programme | Elephant protection programme | Research programme | Elephant tracking programme | Awareness programme | Education | Management and administration costs | Total 2018 | Total 2017 |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Staff costs | 38,935 | 145,185 | 218,331 | 152,945 | 111,924 | 39,861 | 94,668 | 801,849 | 671,983 |
| Depreciation and impairment | 6,137 | 24,549 | 30,686 | 24,549 | 24,549 | - | 12,275 | 122,745 | 96,809 |
| Cost of charitable activities | 192,849 | 419,991 | 446,455 | 285,036 | 330,030 | 89,966 | - | 1,764,327 | 1,343,874 |
| | 237,921 | 589,725 | 695,472 | 462,530 | 466,503 | 129,827 | 106,943 | 2,688,921 | 2,112,666 |
| Support costs (see note 8) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 29,193 | 29,193 | 99,326 |
| Governance costs (see note 8) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36,109 | 36,109 | 17,183 |
| | 237,921 | 589,725 | 695,472 | 462,530 | 466,503 | 129,827 | 172,245 | 2,754,223 | 2,229,175 |
| Analysis by fund | | | | | | | | | |
| Unrestricted funds | 237,921 | 201,689 | 694,933 | 121,494 | 466,503 | 9,367 | 172,245 | 1,904,152 | |
| Restricted funds | - | 388,036 | 539 | 341,036 | - | 120,460 | - | 850,071 | |
| | 237,921 | 589,725 | 695,472 | 462,530 | 466,503 | 129,827 | 172,245 | 2,754,223 | |
| For the year ended 31 December 2017 | | | | | | | | | |
| Unrestricted funds | 195,711 | 500,437 | 375,659 | 337,310 | 127,585 | 65,592 | 323,371 | 1,925,665 | |
| Restricted funds | - | 23,833 | - | 141,139 | 82,621 | 55,917 | - | 303,510 | |
| | 195,711 | 524,270 | 375,659 | 478,449 | 210,206 | 121,509 | 323,371 | 2,229,175 | |

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

8 Support costs

| | Support costs | Governance costs | 2018 | 2017 |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| General administration | 8,005 | - | 8,005 | 62,557 |
| Bank charges | 7,356 | - | 7,356 | 6,478 |
| Legal and professional fees | 13,832 | - | 13,832 | 30,291 |
| Audit fees | - | 9,660 | 9,660 | 17,183 |
| Governance costs | - | 26,449 | 26,449 | - |
| | <u>29,193</u> | <u>36,109</u> | <u>65,302</u> | <u>116,509</u> |
| Analysed between | | | | |
| Charitable activities | <u>29,193</u> | <u>36,109</u> | <u>65,302</u> | <u>116,509</u> |

9 Net movement in funds

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Net movement in funds is stated after charging/(crediting) | | |
| Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements | 9,660 | 17,183 |
| Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets | 123,015 | 96,809 |
| Amortisation of intangible assets | 270 | - |
| | <u>132,945</u> | <u>114,002</u> |

10 Trustees

None of the Trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the charity during the year.

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

11 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

| | Group 2018 Number | Group 2017 Number | Charity 2018 Number | Charity 2017 Number |
|-------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Kenya | 48 | 43 | - | - |
| UK | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| | <u>50</u> | <u>43</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>-</u> |

Employment costs

| | 2018 £ | 2017 £ | 2018 £ | 2017 £ |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Gross wages and salaries (see note 7) | 860,771 | 671,983 | 122,885 | - |
| Other pension costs | 175 | - | 175 | - |
| | <u>860,946</u> | <u>671,983</u> | <u>123,060</u> | <u>-</u> |

The number of employees whose annual remuneration was £60,000 or more were:

| | Group 2018 Number | Group 2017 Number | Charity 2018 Number | Charity 2017 Number |
|-----------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Employees | 4 | 3 | 1 | - |

12 Other gains or losses

| | Group 2018 £ | Group 2017 £ | Charity 2018 £ | Charity 2017 £ |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Foreign exchange (gains)/losses | (117,099) | 162,995 | (81,485) | - |
| | <u>(117,099)</u> | <u>162,995</u> | <u>(81,485)</u> | <u>-</u> |

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

13 Intangible fixed assets

| | Software £ |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Cost | |
| At 1 January 2018 | - |
| Additions - separately acquired | 1,348 |
| | <hr/> |
| At 31 December 2018 | 1,348 |
| | <hr/> |
| Amortisation and impairment | |
| At 1 January 2018 | - |
| Amortisation charged for the year | 270 |
| | <hr/> |
| At 31 December 2018 | 270 |
| | <hr/> |
| Carrying amount | |
| At 31 December 2018 | 1,078 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> |
| At 31 December 2017 | - |
| | <hr/> <hr/> |

14 Tangible fixed assets
Group

| | Leasehold improvements £ | Fixtures and fittings £ | Computers £ | Aircraft and motor vehicles £ | Total £ |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Cost | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2018 | - | 74,972 | 59,012 | 593,734 | 727,718 |
| Additions | 759 | 33,853 | 9,089 | 186,608 | 230,309 |
| Exchange adjustments | - | 6,107 | 4,807 | 48,366 | 59,280 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| At 31 December 2018 | 759 | 114,932 | 72,908 | 828,708 | 1,017,307 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Depreciation and impairment | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2018 | - | 36,342 | 37,612 | 347,381 | 421,335 |
| Depreciation charged in the year | - | 9,454 | 7,933 | 105,628 | 123,015 |
| Exchange adjustments | - | 2,960 | 3,063 | 28,297 | 34,320 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| At 31 December 2018 | - | 48,756 | 48,608 | 481,306 | 578,670 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Carrying amount | | | | | |
| At 31 December 2018 | 759 | 66,176 | 24,300 | 347,402 | 438,637 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> |
| At 31 December 2017 | - | 38,630 | 21,400 | 246,353 | 306,383 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> |

The charity had no tangible fixed assets at 31 December 2018 or 31 December 2017.

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

15 Fixed asset investments
Company

Other investments
£

Cost or valuation

At 1 January 2018 & 31 December 2018

139

Carrying amount

At 31 December 2018

139

At 31 December 2017

139

| | | Group 2018 | Group 2017 | Company 2018 | Company 2017 |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Other investments comprise: | | | | | |
| Investments in subsidiaries | 16 | - | - | 139 | 139 |

16 Subsidiaries

Details of the charity's subsidiaries at 31 December 2018 are as follows:

| Name of undertaking | Registered office | Nature of business | Class of shares held | % Held | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | | | Direct | Indirect |
| Save the Elephants Company Limited | Kenya | Furtherance of charitable objects of Parent Charity | Ordinary | 100% | |

The issued share capital of the above wholly owned subsidiary, a non -profit making company registered and operated in Kenya, is held in trust by its members on behalf of Save the Elephants.

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

17 Subsidiary company activities

The summarised financial information of the subsidiary undertaking of the Charity is provided below:

| | 2018 £ | 2017 £ |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total income | 1,350,486 | 1,200,334 |
| Total expenditure | (1,333,092) | (1,196,926) |
| Retained profit for the year | 17,394 | 3,408 |
| Assets | 512,580 | 347,643 |
| Liabilities | (110,111) | (40,169) |
| Net assets | 402,469 | 307,474 |

| | Group 2018 £ | Group 2017 £ | Charity 2018 £ | Charity 2017 £ |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 18 Financial instruments | | | | |
| Debt instruments measured at amortised cost | 41,163 | 33,250 | - | - |
| Carrying amount of financial liabilities | | | | |
| Measured at amortised cost | 252,267 | 150,331 | 119,722 | 101,580 |

19 Debtors

| | Group 2018 £ | Group 2017 £ | Charity 2018 £ | Charity 2017 £ |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Other debtors | 41,163 | 33,250 | - | - |

20 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | Group 2018 £ | Group 2017 £ | Charity 2018 £ | Charity 2017 £ |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Bank overdrafts | - | 8,582 | - | - |
| Trade creditors | 160,423 | 57,721 | 44,994 | 33,330 |
| Other creditors | 82,523 | 13,912 | 67,478 | - |
| Accruals and deferred income | 9,321 | 70,116 | 7,250 | 68,250 |
| | 252,267 | 150,331 | 119,722 | 101,580 |

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

21 Loans and overdrafts

| | Group 2018 £ | Group 2017 £ | Charity 2018 £ | Charity 2017 £ |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bank overdrafts | - | 8,582 | - | - |
| | ===== | ===== | ===== | ===== |
| Payable within one year | - | 8,582 | - | - |
| | ===== | ===== | ===== | ===== |

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

22 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 January 2018 | Incoming resources | Movement in funds Resources expended | Transfers | Exchange gains and losses | Balance at 31 December 2018 |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Africom Foundation | | | | | | |
| - Anti Poaching project | 5,017 | - | (1,058) | - | 1,020 | 4,979 |
| Barret Foundation - MIKE Project (1) | 10,611 | 8,932 | (20,083) | 4,811 | 556 | 4,827 |
| CBOT (2) | 1,291 | - | - | - | 260 | 1,551 |
| Northern Tracking Project | - | 214,358 | (178,681) | (35,677) | - | - |
| Northern (Samburu) Vet Project (3) | - | 192,470 | (133,153) | - | 3,412 | 62,729 |
| George (2) | 1,450 | - | (179) | - | 282 | 1,553 |
| Krupp Family Foundation (2) | 5,435 | - | (360) | - | 1,071 | 6,146 |
| Elephant & Bees project (4) | 80,737 | 187,175 | (94,378) | (29,772) | 4,732 | 148,494 |
| Patricia Price (5) | 14,926 | - | (14,886) | - | (40) | - |
| Scholarship Fund (5) | 119,665 | 202,275 | (120,460) | 92 | 20,547 | 222,119 |
| Singer Rankin (6) | 101,603 | 74,430 | (70,487) | (42,425) | 4,738 | 67,859 |
| Reteti Orphan Elephant Project | - | 37,215 | (21,808) | - | 886 | 16,293 |
| Flying Elephant (7) | 51,685 | - | - | (56,102) | 4,417 | - |
| WCS (6) | 41,798 | - | (40,066) | - | (1,732) | - |
| Other projects | - | 161,225 | (154,472) | (5,855) | 52 | 950 |
| | <u>434,218</u> | <u>1,078,080</u> | <u>(850,071)</u> | <u>(164,928)</u> | <u>40,201</u> | <u>537,500</u> |

Restricted funds above have been received to fund the following projects:

1. Protection
2. Research
3. Northern Vet Project
4. Human Elephant Coexistence
5. Education
6. Elephant tracking
7. New aeroplane - This aeroplane has now been acquired and included in fixed assets.

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

22 Restricted funds

(Continued)

Transfers from the restricted fund - Funds received to fund the acquisition of capital assets are transferred to the unrestricted funds when the asset is acquired and included in fixed assets.

Transfers to the restricted fund - Funds are transferred into the restricted fund from unrestricted fund to meet excess expenditure on earmarked funds.

23 Analysis of net assets between funds

| | Unrestricted funds 2018 £ | Restricted funds 2018 £ | Total 2018 £ | Total 2017 £ |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Fund balances at 31 December 2018 are represented by: | | | | |
| Intangible fixed assets | 1,078 | - | 1,078 | - |
| Tangible assets | 438,637 | - | 438,637 | 306,383 |
| Current assets/(liabilities) | 599,685 | 537,500 | 1,137,185 | 2,157,684 |
| | <u>1,039,400</u> | <u>537,500</u> | <u>1,576,900</u> | <u>2,464,067</u> |

24 Share Capital

The charity is incorporated under the Companies Act and is limited by guarantee, each member having undertaken to contribute such amount not exceeding one pound as may be required in the event of the company being wound up whilst he or she is still a member or within one year thereafter.

25 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

| | 2018 £ | 2017 £ |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Aggregate compensation | <u>381,316</u> | <u>350,761</u> |

SAVE THE ELEPHANTS
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

| 26 Cash generated from operations | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| (Deficit)/surplus for the year | (1,004,266) | 1,103,440 |
| Adjustments for: | | |
| Investment income recognised in statement of financial activities | - | (122) |
| Foreign exchange differences | 92,139 | (167,843) |
| Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets | 123,285 | 96,809 |
| Movements in working capital: | | |
| Increase in debtors | (7,913) | (26,214) |
| Increase in creditors | 110,518 | 40,495 |
| Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations | (686,237) | 1,046,565 |
