



**Environmental Investigation
Agency UK**

Annual Report and Accounts 2019



CONTENTS

Welcome	3
About us	4
2020-22 objectives	6
Key highlights	8
2019 achievements and performance	
Climate	12
Forests	14
Ocean	16
Wildlife	18
Fundraising	22
Thank you	25

Trustees' report

Structure, governance and management	26
Financial review	26
Statement of responsibilities	29

Auditor's report

Independent auditor's report	30
Statement of financial activities	33
Balance sheet	34
Notes to financial statements	36

On 26 February 2019, EIA UK became a registered incorporated charity. As at the date of signing, all Directors listed below are now Trustees and have been referred to as such in this Report and in the financial statements. Further details can be found on page 29.

TRUSTEES

Malcolm Gaskin
(Appointed 25 August 2011.
Resigned 25 August 2020)
Jennifer Lonsdale
(Appointed 25 August 2011)
Allan Thornton
(Appointed 25 August 2011)
John Stephenson
(Appointed 24 September 2020)
Ian Grattidge
(Appointed 9 June 2014)
James Arrandale
(Appointed 7 May 2019)
Jenine Langrish
(Appointed 7 May 2019)
Kit Stoner
(Appointed 7 May 2019)

BANKERS

The Cooperative Bank
Olympic House
6 Olympic Court
Montford Street
Salford M5 2QP

Barclays Bank
193 Camden High Street
London NW1 7PJ

AUDITORS

Moore Kingston Smith
Devonshire House
60 Goswell Road
London EC1M 7AD

REGISTERED OFFICE

Environmental Investigation
Agency UK
62-63 Upper Street, Islington
London N1 0NY UK

REGISTERED NUMBER

UK Charity Number: 1182208
Company Number: 07752350
Registered in England and Wales

Welcome



As I write this introduction to EIA's Annual Report for 2019, the world is in the midst of the coronavirus pandemic and, with little or nothing currently 'normal', it's unclear yet how our work may ultimately be affected.

But looking back at the past year, I'm delighted to share a few of the many impacts our work has made, from the outcomes of targeted investigations to successful advocacy and government engagement.

From the extradition of the final member of the Shuidong trio from Nigeria – the culmination of years of work by EIA and, subsequently, China Customs to disrupt not one but two criminal networks – to the seizure of 384 containers of stolen timber and the conviction and sentencing of several company directors, EIA has had yet another busy and productive year.

We also celebrated 35 years of fighting environmental crime and abuse, demonstrating that we are in it for the long haul. Key to the way we work is our tenacity and enduring campaigning efforts; achieving success and the resulting impacts can take many years, as demonstrated by some of our key wins in 2019, which represent only a fraction of our work.

Of course, none of this vital work would have been accomplished without the commitment of EIA's amazing team and the loyalty of our donors and supporters. Our sincere thanks to you all.

Mary Rice
Executive Director



The Trustees are pleased to present the EIA UK 2019 Annual Report.

It has been a year of change as we transitioned from being a not-for-profit company to a registered charity following a review of the structure of EIA in the UK and regulatory changes. Three Trustees of EIA Trust joined the EIA UK Board and its assets were transferred by deed to EIA UK before the Trust was wound up.

It was exciting to celebrate EIA's 35 anniversary with the three founders, Dave Currey, Jennifer Lonsdale and Allan Thornton, staff, volunteers, supporters and some former staff members. EIA's impact and success is a collective result of our courageous undercover investigators and remarkable campaigners, support staff and volunteers. Our partners and collaborators ensure greater impact of our work and achievement of our common goals.

EIA is also dependent on our supporters, donors and grant-makers. Every single donation of any size is greatly appreciated and helps us achieve our ambitious goals.

Without more than three decades of EIA's determined and tireless work, the world would be in a poorer state. Looking back, we are reminded of the remarkable impact this small, hard-working organisation has on protecting the wildlife, the habitats and the climate for generations to come.

Ian Grattidge
Chair of the Trustees

About us

We investigate and campaign against environmental crime and abuse.

Our undercover investigations expose transnational wildlife crime, with a focus on elephants, pangolins and tigers, and forest crimes such as illegal logging and deforestation for cash crops like palm oil. We work to safeguard global marine ecosystems by addressing the threats posed by plastic pollution, bycatch and commercial exploitation of whales, dolphins and porpoises. Finally, we reduce the impact of climate change by campaigning to eliminate powerful refrigerant greenhouse gases, exposing related illicit trade and improving energy efficiency in the cooling sector.

Vision, mission and values

What we believe (vision)

A future where humanity respects, protects and celebrates the natural world for the benefit of all.

What we want (mission)

EIA's mission is to protect the natural world by:

- exposing environmental destruction and loss of biodiversity through uncompromising and innovative investigations
- using this evidence and research to uncover environmental crimes and abuses and those responsible
- campaigning for protection of the environment through better enforcement of environmental law, progressive policy-making and changes in consumer behaviour
- developing effective partnerships and sharing skills and expertise

Who we are (values)

Professionalism: we are honest, authoritative and transparent, striving to achieve the best outcome for the benefit of all. We will continually seek to improve, giving value for money in everything we do.

Enthusiasm and innovation: we are passionate about our vision, looking for ground-breaking solutions, being adaptable and creative. Our activities are informed by independence, clarity of thought and direction to achieve our goals.

Courage and determination: we don't underestimate the difficulties involved; we may take risks but they are managed, intelligent risks. We may be a small group but we are tenacious and will not give up because a situation is difficult

Inclusive and supportive: we know if we achieve success then it is with the support and help of many people. We therefore celebrate and embrace the differences and potential of everyone. We seek to share our knowledge and skills and make them easily accessible and relevant.

Objectives and public benefit

The objectives of our company, as set out in the objects contained in the company's Memorandum and Articles of Association are:

The conservation, protection and restoration of the natural environment, ecosystems and wildlife and plant life of the world; to advance the education of the public in environmental matters, the preservation and conservation of the natural environment and the causes and effects of environmental degradation; and to further such other exclusively charitable purposes according to the law of England and Wales as the Trustees in their absolute discretion from time to time determine.

The objects are fulfilled by effective delivery of EIA UK's robust campaigns and public outreach.

Although EIA UK was not a registered charity until 26th February 2019, its work has always benefited the public because it provides governments, regulatory bodies and enforcement authorities with reliable, substantive authoritative and well researched information on practices which are or are likely to be harmful to the natural environment. EIA UK provides intelligence as to the necessary means to prevent or reduce harm to the environment and to the people and creatures which rely on it.

2020-22 objectives

Climate

- 1 The Montreal Protocol is strengthened through increased political investment and improved internal procedures and processes in order to maximise the climate impact of its decisions.
- 2 The European F-Gas Regulation is strengthened to deliver more ambitious emissions reductions through improved implementation, enforcement and new legislative measures
- 3 Global industry and businesses take action to transition to a sustainable cooling sector
- 4 EIA's response to the climate emergency is widened through action on other potent greenhouse gases and cross-campaign coordination.

Forests

- 1 Voluntary Partnership Agreements under the EU's Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade action plan lead to reductions in illegal logging and illicit timber trade in the target countries of Indonesia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam.
- 2 Improved implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), in particular regarding Dalbergia (rosewood), in producer and consumer countries in Asia, curbing consumption in China and Vietnam.
- 3 Effective implementation of the EU Timber Regulation and the US Lacey Act increases supply of legal timber to EU and the US markets.
- 4 Findings from the illicit timber and wildlife trade nexus in Africa and to South-East Asian markets contribute to clearer understanding of smuggling methods, the corruption involved and consumers.
- 5 Reforming Indonesia's palm oil regulations leads to a reduction in forest loss and a strengthening of forest governance.
- 6 Implementation of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil's standard is improved and conveyed to policy-makers.
- 7 Information from EIA and its partner assists in supporting policies which close the EU market to unsustainable commodities, including palm oil, as part of the EU Action Plan on Deforestation.

Ocean

- 1 An international commitment to establishing a global framework convention to address marine plastic pollution
- 2 A reduction in plastics entering the oceans through implementing and strengthening European laws on plastic consumption and waste
- 3 Significant reduction in the UK's plastic footprint through adoption of legislative and corporate targets and strategies focused on prevention, reduction and reusable alternatives.
- 4 Broader lifecycle harms of plastic production and consumption are exposed, communicated and challenged
- 5 A reduction in commercial whale hunting through a strengthened conservation mandate and governance within the International Whaling Commission and actions to reduce the market for cetacean products in Japan
- 6 The impact of fishing gear on the world's most vulnerable marine species and ecosystems is exposed and addressed through targeted research and advocacy

Wildlife

- 1 Criminal justice bodies and financial institutions have the information and legal basis to disrupt criminal networks trafficking tiger and other big cats in China, India, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand and Vietnam.
- 2 Governments of the five tiger 'farming' countries are pressured to revise legislation, policy and practice to phase out tiger farming and end trade in captive-bred tiger parts.
- 3 The Chinese State Council acts to end the domestic trade in rhino and big cat parts and derivatives, including from captive-bred specimens
- 4 To secure an appropriate multi-sectoral response by the end of 2022 to disrupt targeted criminal networks involved in ivory and other related wildlife trafficking.
- 5 By end of 2022, international and national institutional frameworks will have been strengthened to significantly reduce domestic and international legal and illegal ivory trade and other wildlife products.
- 6 By end of 2022, we will have a much clearer understanding of the scale and impact of emerging trade trends such as the expansion of the traditional Chinese medicine sector across Africa, increasing trade in elephant skins and increase in ivory processing in Africa.
- 7 Information from EIA investigations informs the adoption, implementation and enforcement of international and domestic laws prohibiting a legal trade in pangolins.
- 8 Law enforcement agencies operating in pangolin trafficking source, transit and destination countries adopt a proactive approach to the dismantling of pangolin trafficking networks

Key highlights

2019 was another busy year as we investigated and campaigned against environmental crime and abuse. Key highlights included:

CLIMATE

CFC-11 emissions are decreasing in response to China's crackdown on illegal production and use, following EIA's investigation and exposé and our advocacy at the Montreal Protocol to strengthen enforcement efforts.

EIA produced the first ever comprehensive report on illegal HFC trade in Europe, based on trade data and market surveys, leading to increased awareness and enhanced enforcement efforts.

FORESTS

Findings by EIA are made public and used to inform authorities in Myanmar and China of the smuggling of high value timber. Documentation and monitoring of the illicit border trade results in enforcement and seizures in Yunnan province, China, disrupting the trade and dismantling a major criminal syndicate operating across China and Myanmar

EIA informs all EU member states of findings from civil society independent monitoring within Myanmar to alert the authorities and suppliers of Myanmar teak to employ robust due diligence – 15 substantiated concerns in six countries were submitted and at least seven cases proceeded to enforcement action. Upon request, EIA has further contributed to two further investigations, in the Netherlands and Italy, the latter leading to a seizure of timber and court proceedings.



Key highlights (cont'd)



OCEAN

Our advocacy has advanced major initiatives on plastics reduction, including a Basel Convention amendment related to the trade in plastic waste, the EU's ambitious European legislation on single-use plastics and fishing gear as well as commitments from UK supermarkets to accelerate progress in ditching single-use plastic packaging.

Our investigations and advocacy on the illegal totoaba trade provided intelligence to China's enforcement agencies, leading to a major crackdown on totoaba smuggling and supported NGO efforts at the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) leading to Decision requesting "immediate and effective" action from Mexico to address illegal fishing

WILDLIFE

Critical information on tiger and other illegal wildlife trade between China, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam was shared with law enforcement to support targeted action to disrupt criminal networks.

In January 2019, China Customs Anti-Smuggling Bureau extradited the last of the trio of major ivory traffickers exposed by EIA in The Shuidong Connection report and in October EIA was invited to a conference hosted by China Customs to receive an update.

We have made inroads into better understanding the operations of organised wildlife crime networks involved in large-scale smuggling of ivory and pangolin scales from West and Central Africa. For example, at a major CITES conference in August 2019, we mounted pressure on Vietnam to address its role in wildlife trafficking and successfully defeated efforts to lift the existing international ban on ivory trade.

Advanced our collaboration with a civil society organisation in East Africa to build long-term pro-active law enforcement responses to pangolin trafficking. A key focus has been on campaigning for government commitment to conduct parallel financial investigations into pangolin trafficking cases.



Climate

Our Climate work seeks to avert climate catastrophe by enforcing and strengthening regional and international agreements which tackle climate super-pollutants, including ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and supporting corporate and policy measures to ensure the transition to a sustainable cooling sector. Some 2019 highlights include:

HFCs are powerful greenhouse gases commonly used in air-conditioning and refrigeration systems. Introduced as replacements for ozone-depleting substances, their use and emissions have skyrocketed. In response, the European Union put in place legislation to gradually reduce the production and use of HFCs, beginning in 2015. However, as the supply of HFCs on European markets dropped, prices sky-rocketed and unscrupulous traders soon realised there was money to be made by selling illicit HFCs. Vast profits combined with low penalties have driven illegal HFC trade to a significant level, with some industry sources estimating almost a third of HFCs on European markets are illegal

In April 2019, EIA published the first major report into illegal HFC trade, *Doors Wide Open: Europe's flourishing illegal trade in HFCs*. The report included a comprehensive analysis of trade data, comparing customs data with reported data to demonstrate the significant discrepancies indicating the scale and location of illegal HFC imports. We also conducted a survey of industry stakeholders and EU member states to better understand the situation on the ground and the action being taken to enforce the F-Gas Regulation.

The report revealed significant failings in the current monitoring and reporting system, alongside a lack of enforcement, particularly with respect to the application of penalties to deter criminals. *Doors Wide Open* was well received by HFC producers, the refrigeration and air-conditioning industry and many European governments

and was hailed by a key industry body as a 'gold standard' report.

We used the report to raise awareness of the issue and promote solutions at multiple events and bilateral meetings, including the Eastern European and Central Asia UN Ozone Network and Customs Meeting in Ukraine and the Atmo Europe conference in Poland. We are already seeing the impact of this work. Awareness of HFC climate crime among customs is at an all-time high and HFC seizures in the second half of 2019 increased tenfold compared to the same period in 2018. However, the cracks we identified in the way HFC trade is regulated remain and, despite a record amount of seizures, very few perpetrators are receiving significant penalties.

While strengthening legislation to address HFCs is critical, EIA also works on the demand side of the equation, supporting the market adoption of climate-friendly refrigerants such as hydrocarbons and carbon dioxide. The use of flammable refrigerants such as propane has been overly restricted to date, due to outdated safety standards which minimise the charge size allowed in cooling equipment. In May, major progress was achieved with the adoption of a new safety standard for commercial refrigeration which will allow an increased hydrocarbon charge, from 150g to 500g.

During the lead up to the vote, EIA and its partners advocated the standard's approval, engaging with national standards committees and supportive industry stakeholders. As a result of intense lobbying

from fluorochemical companies intent on blocking market access for hydrocarbon refrigerants, the standard was initially rejected by a margin of a single vote. However, in a dramatic turn of events, an analysis of the vote results revealed that one country had submitted an invalid vote. EIA was able to bring this to the attention of the international standards body and, as a result, the vote was overturned and the new standard approved. This opens up a significant part of the global commercial refrigeration sector to climate-friendly refrigerants.

We also worked with the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) to accelerate the adoption of climate-friendly refrigeration in the world's leading supermarkets. This included coordinating a statement from the CGF supporting energy-efficient HFC cooling in the run-up to the UN Climate Summit in September and a CGF podcast by EIA Executive Director Mary Rice in which she highlighted the ways natural refrigerants can help business leaders tackle the climate crisis.

In November, we relaunched our Cool Technologies sustainable cooling website, a searchable database for information about climate-friendly cooling.

At the international level, we have continued to work with the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to address the illegal production and use of CFC-11. EIA's investigations and advocacy have led to a significant nationwide crackdown in China and atmospheric data indicates a reduction in CFC-11 emissions as a result.

The CFC scandal provides a strong rationale for a comprehensive evaluation of the Protocol's monitoring, reporting, verification, compliance and enforcement mechanisms to ensure it is fit for purpose, in particular so that it is ready to meet the significant challenge of the global HFC phase-down. During 2019, EIA engaged with key Parties to advocate such an evaluation. Some progress was made at the 31st Meeting of the Parties and we will continue to prioritise this in 2020.

Looking ahead

In 2020, we will continue to strengthen global measures to address HFCs and ODS, promote a sustainable cooling sector and develop new campaigns focused on other potent greenhouse gases, including methane and sulfur hexafluoride (SF6), including:

- campaigning for the adoption by the Montreal Protocol of a comprehensive evaluation of its institutions and processes to ensure the successful implementation of ODS and HFC reductions;
- field investigations into the HFC illegal trade in Europe and advocacy to strengthen the EU F-Gas Regulation, including new bans on SF6;
- advocacy to promote the uptake of climate-friendly cooling equipment, including adoption of a revised safety standard for air-conditioning and heat pump equipment;
- launch of a new campaign to address methane emissions from petrochemical and other activities;
- cross-campaign work to promote EIA's climate work and contribute to a successful 26th Conference of Parties (CoP26) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in Glasgow, once it is rescheduled.



Forests



Our Forests work aims to reduce global deforestation by advocating improved governance and trade laws, revealing the negative impacts of cash crops such as palm oil and exposing key criminal players in the transnational illegal timber trade. Some 2019 highlights include:

Our protection of forests and the people who rely on them has never been as important as it is today.

Throughout 2019, we continued our work on the ground in South-East Asia, used EU legislation that we were central to being put in place and worked within the processes already in place. These procedures allow for formal concerns to be addressed in various countries.

Working with civil society in countries where logging and threats exist, we are able to understand the context and impacts our work has far away from our desks in London.

Vietnam

EIA has been documenting and exposing the illicit timber trade into Vietnam for well over a decade.

Engaging through the Vietnam-EU Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA), we have been consistent in providing evidence-based information which has forced the Vietnamese Government to acknowledge it has a problem and come to the table to consult on solutions within a multi-stakeholder arena.

Our priority is to ensure that Vietnam has a due diligence regulation, together with a law prohibiting illegally sourced timber from entering its market. Vietnam relies heavily on imports and in so doing drives logging in forest countries where there is poor forest governance.

In 2019, EIA worked on a proposed Vietnamese Timber Legality Assurance System (VNTLAS); we provided a review of existing national timber legislation, as well as flagging potential issues within the envisaged VNTLAS to the relevant Government bodies during a public consultation period organised through the VPA process. We also provided briefings to various EU institutions, including the EU Committee on International Trade (INTA), and to the Vice-President of the European Parliament.

Myanmar

A dramatic reduction was seen in the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) and actual harvesting from the Forest Department (the AAC was reduced from 48,897 teak trees and 817,343 other hardwoods in the financial year 2015-16 to 19,210 and 592,330 respectively in financial year 2019-20).

Following the publication of our report State of Corruption in July 2019, a major enforcement operation took place along the China-Myanmar border; our confidential briefings and alerts shared key information with Chinese authorities in both Beijing and Yunnan Province outlining the key players, syndicates and smuggling methods as well as where the smuggled logs were being stockpiled in China. Some 100,000 m3 of teak and rosewood from Myanmar was seized, warrants were issued for individuals within the Dazu network and the criminal syndicate working from China was dismantled.

By end of 2019, independent monitors reported that there were no logs or sawn timber being smuggled across the the Myanmar-China border in any large quantities, as exposed by EIA since 2012.

In February 2019, an EIA report was cited in the German Parliament in the questioning of the Government's procurement of timber for refurbishment of naval ship the Gorch Fock.

In March 2019, substantiated concerns were filed against a German company involving Myanmar teak. The year also saw a notable downturn in the import of Myanmar teak to Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany.

In December 2019, an enforcement operation by the Netherlands police, including the assistance of Czech authorities, due to the attempts to circumvent of EU Timber Regulation resulted in seizures of timber and arrests.

China, Myanmar and EU enforcement

The land border between China and Myanmar was a major area for the illegal timber trade, with criminal syndicates controlling the trade and high-level official complicity.

EIA exposed the trade and the syndicate involved, facilitating stronger enforcement against the trade in Europe and, in 2019, the Chinese Government conducted a major enforcement action to crackdown on this illicit market. We have worked hard to ensure that the current common position within the EU stays – that Myanmar teak cannot be placed on the market in compliance with our laws. As a result, this has changed the nature of trade into the EU. In countries where there has been strong enforcement, including Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands, trade has decreased to zero. However, seeking new ways in, trade has increased in Croatia, Greece and Italy.

In February 2019, our State of Corruption report showed how the trade had increased again, becoming more secretive and trafficking different species of timber, with a much greater focus on

teak. The report displayed the routes used for the trade in timber through Myanmar to the Chinese border and the trade's relationship to conflict zones. It was also able to provide an update on the BDYA criminal syndicate, showing it had been heavily involved in shifting smuggling routes in order to avoid enforcement and that the composition of the syndicate had changed. State of Corruption further showed the connection between the illegal trade over the border and international export markets, including the trade in teak to Europe and the US, with specific companies named by Chinese traders as receiving timber sourced via the land border.

In July 2019, Chinese media reported a massive enforcement operation in Ruili, a town on the Myanmar/China border, in which more than 1,000 soldiers were dispatched to seize more than 100,000 tonnes of timber. Also in July, the Ruili Public Security Bureau issued an arrest notice for the members of the BDYA syndicate, asking anyone with information about it to come forward. This reflected an enforcement action against specific individuals indicating that our work identifying the syndicate helped to inform the authorities in taking action and encouraged them to do so.

Monitoring conducted in the second half of 2019 showed a significant increase in arrests and stopping of trucks at the border, with the outcome of preventing timber smuggled into China and causing problems for people in the illicit timber trade, suggesting that the action in China was having impacts on the ground in Myanmar as well.

Looking ahead

Our key goal in 2020 is to continue to protect forests and the people who rely on them.

Our partnerships, research and findings are as important now as ever. As forests continue to be threatened by conversion to plantations for commodities, we recognise that through mandatory laws focused on ensuring due diligence and a change in the way we consume, we must also take into account the impact these will have on forest-risk countries.

Our work will continue to address both ends of the problem. In 2020 we will work to ensure the EU deforestation action plan delivers and is implementable as we continue to document and expose forest crime.

Ocean

Our Ocean work aims to improve the status of marine wildlife and ecosystems by reducing threats posed by marine plastic pollution, bycatch and commercial exploitation of whales, dolphins and porpoises. Some 2019 highlights include:

Marine Plastic Pollution

EIA continues the struggle against marine plastic pollution and 2019 was another banner year with significant progress in the UK, the EU and internationally.

In November, we published *Checking Out on Plastics II*, a second report into the plastic footprint of the UK's leading supermarkets, produced jointly with Greenpeace.

This campaign has been incredibly effective, securing commitments and tangible action from retailers that will lead to a significant reduction in plastic packaging. The second survey held companies to account on previous pledges, with widespread media pick-up increasing public pressure on them to make further progress. The launch of the report resulted in 10 TV appearances, more than 30 radio interviews and nearly 150 articles across 20 countries.

We've also been building the case and advocating strong legislative measures in the UK to reduce plastic pollution. We coordinated and led NGO efforts on key plastic-related policy areas, including Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for packaging, standards for bioplastics and the landmark Environment Bill – a major piece of primary legislation which will inform the policy landscape following Brexit.

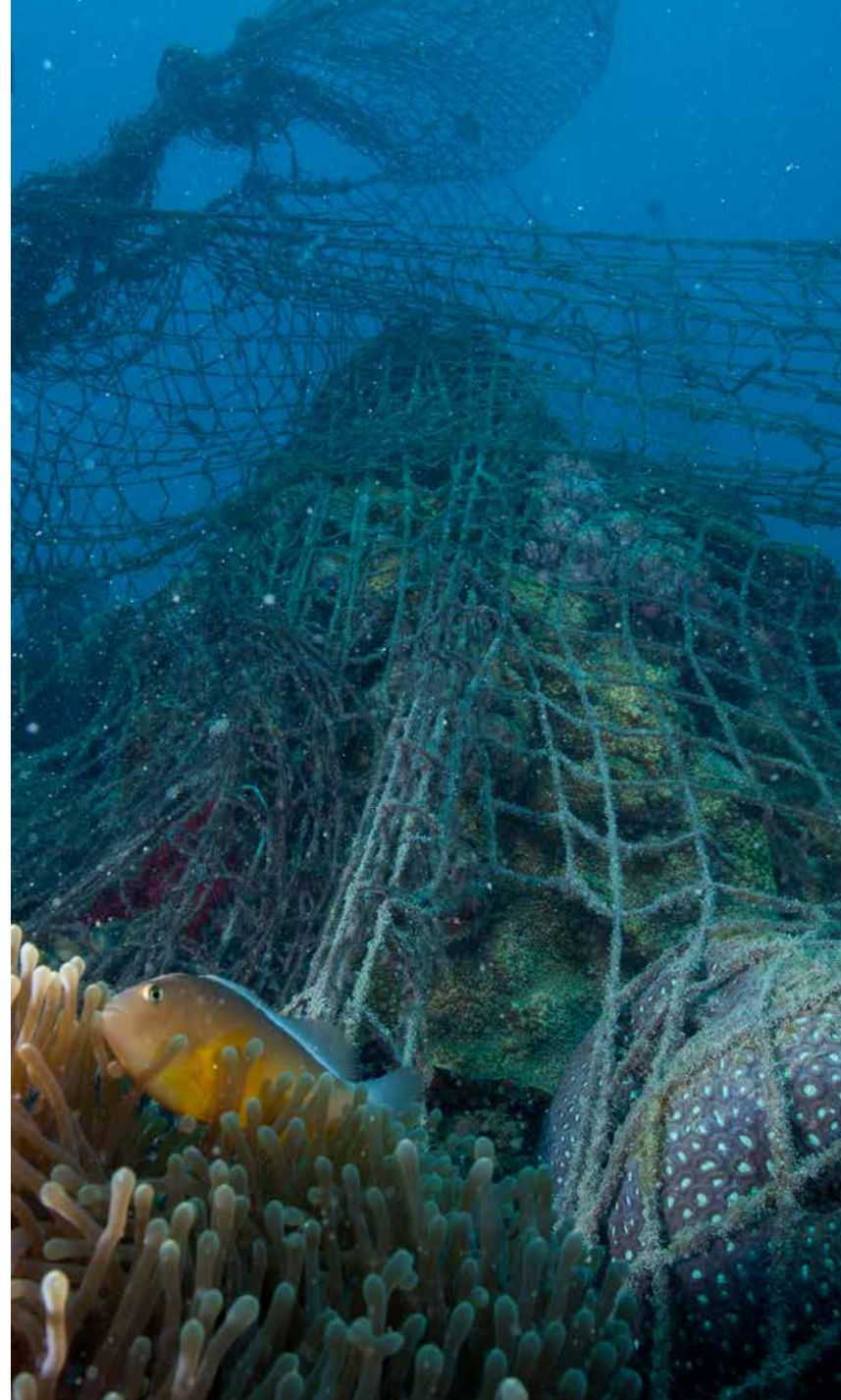
We have also leveraged our relationship with supermarkets to encourage them to engage with policymakers on ambitious reform, persuading Asda and Tesco to respond to the bioplastics

consultation to outline their concerns and encouraging companies to engage with the Government in support of binding targets on single-use packaging and reuse.

We also continued our advocacy in Europe, working with NGO allies in the Rethink Plastic Alliance. As part of the European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy, the European Union formally adopted two flagship pieces of legislation in early 2019 in which EIA was heavily involved. The Single-Use Plastics Directive targets the most problematic plastic products found in the environment for dramatic reductions or bans. The Port Reception Facilities Directive aims to reduce marine plastic pollution from ports, ships and fishing vessels.

Taken together, the legislation addresses both land- and sea-based sources of marine plastic pollution in Europe and is the gold standard for global action. But legislation is only as strong as its implementation and, in tandem with our NGO partners in Brussels, EIA continues to engage policymakers and industry during the implementation phase. We also worked to address several other sources of plastic pollution, including leading a coalition to reduce losses into the environment of plastic pellets, the raw materials used to manufacture products, which are found on beaches throughout Europe.

At the international level, EIA continues to promote global governance on plastic pollution, focusing on the main pillars of the emerging global framework. In



this space, our work to secure the adoption of amendments to the Basel Convention in May was the clear highlight in 2019. The hard-fought amendments will dramatically influence international plastic waste trade by increasing transparency and unlocking investments in waste management in countries around the world.

At the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) in March, we successfully promoted a resolution on plastics and served as an expert on its Ad Hoc Open-Ended Expert Group on Marine Litter and Microplastics in November, where we continued the push for a new global agreement on plastics.

At the International Maritime Organisation (IMO), we have been campaigning to implement the Action Plan to Address Marine Plastic Litter from Ships in March, raising awareness and advocating enhanced existing regulations and new measures.

Cetaceans

On 30 June 2019, Japan formally left the International Whaling Commission (IWC), the body responsible for the management and conservation of whales.

On 1 July, the country resumed commercial whale hunting, with five vessels taking part in the new operation. EIA was on the ground in Kushiro City port to witness the first pirate whaling since before the 1986 global ban on commercial whaling. We documented three whales being landed, including the first minke whale of the new hunt. We also followed a truck carrying a minke whale to the processing plant and obtained film and photos of the butchering process. These shocking images were shared with the media and NGOs in order to raise awareness of the hunt and push for government action to put pressure on Japan.

EIA also gathered information on the sale of whale and dolphin products by Yahoo! Japan and worked with a coalition of NGOs to call on the company to stop the sale of these

products. To date, Yahoo! Japan has refused to stop the sales, unlike Amazon Japan, Google and Rakuten which had previously responded positively to EIA's campaign.

In August 2019, we published a report summarising our investigations into the illegal totoaba fish trade which is threatening the vaquita porpoise with imminent extinction.

The report highlighted Mexico's continued failure to crack down on the criminal networks perpetuating the trade in totoaba maw, the dried swim bladder. The report informed discussions at the 18th Conference of the Parties to CITES at which EIA and its NGO partners successfully called for a new CITES Decision requesting "immediate and effective" action from Mexico to address illegal fishing.

Looking ahead

Looking ahead, 2020 will be another busy year, with a growing portfolio of work on marine plastic pollution and the 68th biennial meeting of the International Whaling Commission. Our activities will include:

- continued advocacy at UNEA, IMO and the Basel Convention to advance a global framework to address marine plastic pollution;
- working with Greenpeace on the third of our surveys into the plastic footprint of UK supermarkets;
- production of a report on the global trade in plastic waste;
- advocacy at European level to accelerate and strengthen action on plastics, including new legislation to reduce pre-production plastic pellet loss and a ban on plastic waste exports;
- attendance at IWC68 to advocate measures to strengthen the conservation mandate and governance of the IWC, including a new programme of work to address the impact of plastic pollution on cetaceans.

Wildlife



Our Wildlife work aims to reduce wildlife crime around the world, with a specific focus on elephants, pangolins and tigers. Some 2019 highlights include:

Tigers

In partnership with Education for Nature Vietnam and Wildlife Friends Foundation Thailand, we documented more than 75 facilities with captive tigers at risk from entering illegal trade in Laos, Thailand and Vietnam.

Together we mapped five criminal networks and documented over 240 people or companies of interest engaged in tiger and other illegal wildlife trade between South-East Asia and China. Our combined investigations and research exposed huge flaws in legislation and enforcement that are enabling trade in live and dead tiger cubs and tiger parts and products across the region.

At the 71st Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Standing Committee in Geneva, EIA rallied like-minded NGOs to call for trade suspensions on Laos for continuing to allow criminal enterprises to run tiger farms under the guise of “tourist attractions”, with evidence of ongoing illegal trade in dead

tiger cubs, even while a tiger farm audit was being conducted by authorities. The EU shared these concerns and Laos was given a final chance to demonstrate it is taking action.

At the CITES CoP18 meeting, EIA and partners ran a side-event highlighting how tiger farming and trade had not reduced pressure on wild tigers. Working with governments and NGOs, we ensured that CITES missions to tiger farming countries will proceed following delays since CITES CoP17 in 2016.

Our work to expose the scale of the leopard trade, the impact of legal domestic markets and the lack of enforcement cooperation from China with source and transit countries to even do something so simple as share images of seized tiger skins for stripe pattern analysis and to facilitate enforcement are also reflected in the CITES CoP calls for action.

Elephants

Nigeria has become the largest export point for illicit ivory and pangolins leaving Africa, with shipments primarily heading to Vietnam and possibly transiting in Malaysia.

EIA continues to document and share intelligence on the role of organised criminal networks (often led by Vietnamese or Chinese groups) responsible for the large-scale trafficking of ivory from Africa to Asian markets, with a particular focus on networks operating in West and Central Africa, home to the rapidly declining African forest elephants.

Strategic advocacy by EIA significantly contributed to decision-making by world governments at international meetings. In advance of these, EIA publications included a definitive report summarising the state of Vietnam’s illegal wildlife trade and a visually compelling leaflet on the threat posed by poaching and illegal trade to elephants in Southern Africa.

We are pleased to report that a number of our recommendations were adopted by CITES CoP18, where proposals to reopen international ivory trade were overwhelmingly defeated. A new CITES Decision directed Parties to show progress in

ensuring their domestic legal ivory markets do not contribute to poaching or illegal trade. EIA advocacy resulted in the adoption of an important recommendation requiring countries of concern to meaningfully demonstrate progress made in tackling elephant poaching and ivory trafficking against specific indicators.

Our advocacy also resulted in CITES Parties raising concerns about the role of Vietnam in illegal wildlife trade, pressuring the country to strengthen its response to wildlife trafficking and retaining the option of using trade suspensions against it for lack of progress.

Dedicated campaigning by EIA played a major role in the closure of the UK domestic ivory market when the UK Ivory Act was adopted in December 2018. EIA continues to lead an alliance of NGOs in defending the Act in an ongoing legal appeal launched by a group of antique traders.

We continue to play a critical role in providing technical support and building capacity to tackle wildlife trafficking, such as providing technical support to the private banking sector to better understand the financial flows associated with wildlife trafficking.



Pangolins

The trafficking of pangolins is a global wildlife conservation crisis and we are campaigning to end it through engagement with governments and the private sector.

Our records show 2019 was a record year for pangolin scale seizures globally, with at least 20 shipments weighing over 500kg seized; the total weight of these was a massive 105,000 tonnes. Many shipments originated in African countries and were seized in South-East Asia en route to China. EIA initiated research and field investigations to document the criminal networks involved and the intelligence generated has been shared with international law enforcement agencies to disrupt pangolin trafficking activity.

We have also worked to enhance our relationship with a civil society organisation in Uganda, Natural Resource Conservation Network (NRCN). Uganda is a wildlife crime hub and significant quantities of pangolin scales have been illegally exported to Asia from there. In partnership with NRCN, we have worked to promote awareness of pangolin protection laws and strengthen pangolin trafficking investigations and prosecutions.

In the year, NRCN worked with Ugandan authorities on the arrest of 60 pangolin traffickers, of which 25 were convicted. To ensure pangolin traffickers are brought to justice for money laundering crimes, we have worked with NRCN to build Government awareness and capacity for the use of financial investigations.

Looking ahead

In what is being called "Super Biodiversity Year", we will continue to highlight the impact of wildlife trade on key species such as elephants, pangolins, tigers and other Asian big cats, particularly in the aftermath of the coronavirus pandemic which demonstrates the horrifying global consequences of the trade in wildlife.

We will shine the spotlight on countries such as Nigeria and Vietnam which continue to fuel large-scale ivory trafficking. Working with key actors around the world, we will share information and intelligence to facilitate the disruption of the organised criminal networks driving the decline of elephants in the wild and will continue to monitor and increase awareness as appropriate in relation to emerging trends.

Continue work towards the closure of legal markets for ivory and other wildlife products, including advocating implementation of the UK Ivory Act.

Highlight key concerns associated with the Rufiji Hydropower project in Tanzania which is expected to have a devastating impact on the Selous Game Reserve.

Investigate and document information on tiger trade and tiger farms between China, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam and to inform official law enforcement operations.

Campaign for changes in policy and legislation to bring about an end to tiger farming and facilitate demand reduction.

Campaign to ensure China takes action to eliminate consumer demand for the use of pangolin scales in traditional Chinese medicine, including closure of its legal domestic market.

Support our Pangolin Project partner to secure prosecutions and the successful use of financial investigations for pangolin trafficking.

Continue to investigate, document and disseminate information on the organised crime groups involved in the trafficking of pangolins between Africa and Asia.

Fundraising

Raising funds

The majority of EIA UK income is restricted to programme funding and while we have had increasing success in securing large institutional grants in recent years, this funding model does not allow for full cost recovery. The last ten years' growth of our four programmes of work, which in itself is a positive thing, has also increased the need for additional funding to build the capacity of our intelligence unit and for core costs.

Given the nature of EIA's work, campaigners, crime analysts and investigators' salary costs represent the bulk of charitable expenditure and in turn, as in any organisation, this needs to be supported by HR, IT, Finance and office costs. Therefore, raising unrestricted funds is crucial to supplementing project funding, increasing our impact globally and investing in the development of EIA UK. For this reason, we are extremely grateful for the continued support in 2019 of a small group of just under 1800 individual monthly regular donors, many of whom have supported EIA since the early 1990s. Their loyal support helps us plan ahead with more confidence.

On 26 February 2019, EIA UK became a UK registered charity number 1182208. As a result, in June 2019 EIA Trust and EIA UK supporters were informed of the new EIA UK charity status and from July 2019 all fundraising activities were solely conducted by EIA UK. The records of funders and supporters who have been donating to EIA UK or EIA Trust continued to be held in the same place and managed by the same Fundraising team. The assets of EIA Trust were subsequently transferred by deed to the registered charity EIA UK and the EIA Trust was wound up in 2019.

During the transition period in 2019, EIA Trust proactively raised funds from a range of sources including trusts and foundations, individual supporters who responded to appeals throughout the year, those who leave EIA a gift in their Will and those who fundraise through sponsored activities and community events.

Institutional fundraising:

Grants from trusts and foundations provided a significant percentage of income for EIA UK and EIA Trust. We are extremely grateful to all of our funders and thank them for their long-standing support and generosity in support of the Wildlife (Tiger, Pangolin and Elephant campaigns), Ocean, Climate and Forests programmes of work.

Income from major institutional funders, including the UK Department for International Development (Forest), the UK Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund (Tiger, Pangolin and Anti-money laundering campaigns), the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Forest), BAND (Elephant), the Elephant Crisis Fund, National Geographic (Pangolins), the Friedman French Foundation (Pangolin) and the Children's Investment Fund Foundation (Climate), remained stable in 2019. In addition, large additional grants were received during the period from the Swedish Lottery and the John Ellerman Foundation.

Grants received by the EIA Trust in 2019 from the following funders were included in the transfer of assets to EIA UK: the Adessium Foundation, Oak Foundation, the Rufford Foundation, the David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation, the Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust, the Japan Animal Welfare Society UK, ClimateWorks Foundation.

The sector remains highly competitive and the current economic context challenging. We will continue to seek opportunities to develop new key relationships to lay the groundwork for support in the next and future years, diversify our support and continue growing our income, including from small grant giving trusts.

Individual giving:

Throughout 2018, our main objective was to consolidate and stabilize unrestricted income, focusing on areas of greatest return by systematically increasing the return on investment in each income stream and reviewing the structure of the fundraising team. Our fundraising policies and the nature of our interactions with our supporters were also adjusted to meet the requirements of the General Data Protection Regulation which came into effect in May 2018.

2019 was another busy year for the Fundraising team. A huge amount of our fundraising capacity was invested in implementing the transition from the EIA Trust to the new EIA UK charity, a process which came to a close in November 2019. This process was taking place in addition to delivering our regular fundraising appeals programme. The ThankQ supporter database (funded as part of a previous grant from the Adessium Foundation) continued to play a crucial part in EIA's income growth strategy and in September 2019 we upgraded our fundraising database to ThankQ v10, now cloud hosted for increased digital security.

Following the success of our first open evening held at our office in June 2018, we organised a similar event in November 2019 to coincide with the celebration of EIA UK's 35th anniversary. We also joined the Remember a Charity Week campaign to inspire members of the public to remember EIA in their Will.

Looking ahead

In light of the global health and economic crisis, we urgently need to boost our reach to keep building the case for decisive outcomes at major meetings and to put this in the context of avoiding future zoonotic virus outbreaks. More than ever we need to continue building the capacity of our programme. To overcome the impact of the coronavirus crisis on our core funding, our priorities for the years to come are focusing on the stewardship of our existing funders and individual supporters and, with support from our digital agencies and communications team, reach out to new audiences.

In 2020 we aim to increase our online presence, enhance our Search Engine Optimization (SEO) ranking and maximise the use of our Google ads grants for fundraising purposes. Several new webpages are being created based on pro-bono advice from a web agency.

We will continue capitalising on our social media following, increase the use of 'text to donate' messages and invest in Facebook advertising to promote legacy giving and to launch our new direct debit donor acquisition campaign.

We will focus on securing as many new gift aid declarations as possible from EIA UK supporters to maximise the impact of our new charitable status.

While large multi-year grants are essential to ensuring that our vital work with local communities affected by wildlife crime and environmental abuse can continue, diversifying and increasing our unrestricted income is vital to develop the organisation and increase our global impact.

In 2020, we are therefore seeking support to increase our digital fundraising capacity, testing innovative ways to reach new audiences and supporters, not just in the UK but globally. We are also seeking to establish new partnerships with grant-making trusts and philanthropists who are willing to provide funding for the development of core elements of our work.

Our Fundraising Practice

Our Fundraising practices are in line with guidance from the Charity Commission.

• **Effective planning:** Income and expenditure forecasts are produced quarterly, based on the outcome of fundraising initiatives and applications being submitted. As part of the quarterly planning process we also monitor the return on investment of each unrestricted income stream and make necessary adjustments as required. Approaching deadlines for reports due and calls for proposals are shared with budget holders on a monthly basis, along with future income projections and assumptions on application success.

• **Supervision of fundraisers:** In March 2020, our fundraising policies were reviewed and approved by our Board of Trustees. Our policies include references to the necessity to be mindful of supporters who may be vulnerable or in vulnerable circumstances. In-house fundraisers receive appropriate monthly supervision. In July 2019 we worked with a professional fundraising organisation to conduct our telephone direct debit upgrade and gift aid campaigns. The callers received a training by EIA. The fundraising team had access to calls recordings throughout the campaign to monitor the quality of the interactions with our supporters on a regular basis.

• **Protecting the assets and reputation of the organisation:** Monthly reconciliation processes are in place between Sage and our ThankQ fundraising database. Our ethical private funding and gift acceptance policy includes guidance on anti-money laundering regulations introduced by the Board of Trustees' and guidance from the Charity Commission *Know Your Donor*.

• **Full compliance with fundraising laws:** Our privacy policy is available online. We are registered with the Fundraising Regulator and fundraisers are made aware of the Fundraising Regulator Code of Fundraising practice.

• **Following recognised standards and being open and accountable:** Complaints are reported to the Trustees and no formal complaints were received from supporters in 2019. Our fundraising complaint policy is available online. We ensure that the right policies are in place and understood internally. EIA UK is in compliance with the standards in the Code of Fundraising Practice. Our Year in Review publication and our Annual Report and Accounts ensure our aims and achievements are clearly communicated to funders and to supporters.



Thank you

Institutional donors

- Adessium Foundation
 - Anthony Rae Foundation
 - BAND Foundation
 - Benindi Fund
 - Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF)
 - ClimateWorks Foundation
 - David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation
 - EJF Philanthropies
 - The Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust
 - John Ellerman Foundation
 - The Japan Animal Welfare Society UK
 - Marisla Foundation
 - National Geographic Society
 - Neotas
 - Network for Social Change
 - Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)
 - Oak Foundation
 - Plastic Solutions Fund
 - Save Wild Tigers
 - Swedish Postcode Foundation
 - The Rufford Foundation
 - The Elephant Crisis Fund, an initiative launched by Save the Elephants and the Wildlife Conservation Network, in partnership with the Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation
 - Funding Received from UK Aid through the Department for International Development (DFID)
 - Funded by the UK Government through the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund
 - The Waterloo Foundation
- And thank you to everyone who has supported our work, including Jamie at Emmerson Press, web agencies Impression and HappyPorch, Angela Hayes, Partner at law firm TLT LLP and the professional photographers who give us pro bono access to their portfolio, we hugely appreciate it.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Structure, governance and management

The Environmental Investigation Agency UK is a registered company limited by guarantee, number 07752350 incorporated on 25th August 2011. It was registered as a charity on 26th February 2019: charity number 1182208.

The company was established under a memorandum and articles of association which established the objects and powers of the company and is governed under its articles of association. The Articles were revised in 2018.

Although the company was not a UK-registered charity until February 2019, its accounts and the Trustees Report for the full year have been produced under the provisions of FRS 102, the Charity SORP. This has been done to comply with best practice.

The Trustees who served during the year and up to the date of the report are listed on page 2.

The Trustees have no beneficial interest in the company. However one Trustee is also an employee of EIA UK as approved by the Charity Commission. The Trustees have the power to appoint or to co-opt new members to the Board, with appointments ratified according to the company's memorandum and articles of association. New trustees are recruited by advertising widely and through a competitive recruitment process. The induction process for new trustees includes provision of key information about the company, its operations and the Trustees' responsibilities.

The objects and purposes are described elsewhere in this report. To achieve our charitable purposes, the Trustees take into account the Charity Commission public benefit guidance when making any decision relevant to it. The Trustees meet to set strategic direction for the company, to review and agree the campaign and organisational plans drawn up by the Executive Team and to actively manage the key risks faced. The Finance Committee meets ten times a year to review financial performance, audit and risk management. The Trustees' Governance Sub-Committee's work is focused on review of governance and policies to ensure the charity is compliant and robust.

To set remuneration of key staff, comparisons are made with remuneration of staff with similar roles in other charities of similar size.

Financial review

EIA consisted of two sister organisations from which it operated in the first half of the year, before transitioning to a single entity. EIA UK, a not-for-profit company carrying out the operations of EIA in the UK obtained charitable status in February 2019.

EIA Trust, a fundraising charity supporting the charitable activities of EIA UK ceased operating during the year after it was determined by the Board of Directors of EIA UK and the Board of Trustees of EIA Trust, that the charitable objects of the two entities were best achieved by operating through a single charitable organisation, EIA UK. Therefore, on 30 June 2019, the assets and liabilities of EIA Trust were transferred by deed to EIA UK.

Operating as a single charity has resulted in many advantages, including enabling EIA UK to claim Gift Aid, and has simplified the reporting processes.

Results for the year

Total income received by the Charity in 2019 amounted to £3,720,273 compared to £3,393,463 in 2018. Income received during the year includes the net assets of £125,519 transferred to EIA UK.

Soon after EIA UK was granted charitable status by the Charity Commission, all institutional funders and individual donors were advised of the imminent structural change. Grants normally destined for EIA Trust were rerouted to EIA UK. Therefore, the total of grants receivable from EIA Trust during the year is much lower at £253,955 compared to £1,170,428 received in the previous year.

Total grant income is 5 percent less than in 2018 accounting for reduced instalments as large grants were in their final cycle or ending during the year. This is offset against the receipt of new funding. For example, new funding was secured for the Ocean Campaign from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, John Ellerman Foundation, and the Oak Foundation. New funding was obtained from the Swedish Postcode Lottery and the Children's Investment Fund Foundation for the Climate Campaign. A full list of the funding and amounts granted is shown in Note 2(vi) in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Restricted grant income continues to be the main source of income for the Charity, accounting for 84 percent of total income in 2019.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Donations from the individual supporters of EIA Trust were redirected to EIA UK after the effective date of the deed of transfer of 30 June 2019. This resulted in significantly higher income from donations and legacies compared to the previous year. Legacies were typically received by the Trust prior to the transition to a single entity. Gift aid income increased as a result of EIA UK gaining charitable status.

The fundraising section above provides more details on the income raised during the year, as well as future fundraising initiatives.

Total resources expended during the year amounted to £3,058,188, 7 percent less than the previous year. Expenditure on charitable activities was significantly less in 2019. Although more project staff were recruited during the year and spending on other direct costs was similar to that in 2018, the grants payable to the Charity's implementing partners were considerably lower. This was mainly due to a change in funding partnerships and the suspension of activities in Burma, where one of our partners is based.

Additionally, there was a substantial reduction in the support and governance costs related to charitable activities. These costs were much higher in 2018 as a result of various one-off costs in relation to the organisational restructure, staff training on the use of new software Office 365 and training on the then new General Data Protection Regulation, and agency costs for the hire of finance staff. Furthermore, in 2018 a fire incident and a cyber-attack resulted in increased costs including emergency data recovery and server repair, as well as taking preventative action for the future.

Although total expenditure during the year is less than that in 2018, the cost of raising funds is 22 percent higher than the previous year. Fundraising costs normally charged to EIA Trust were redirected to EIA UK in preparation for the winding up of the Trust. It is noted that the income derived from this expenditure was also rerouted to EIA UK.

Total income during the year exceeded total resources expended, resulting in a surplus of £662,085. Total funds as at 31 December 2019 amounted to £1,342,038.

Gifts in Kind

Donations and Legacies received during the period includes Gifts in Kind to the value of £86,221. This comprises of free Google Adverts to the value of £83,721 and pro bono legal advice to the value of £2,500.

Value of Volunteers

EIA greatly appreciates the volunteers who contribute significantly to the work and success of the organisation. During the period, at least 15 people volunteered their time to support the work of EIA UK. It is inherently difficult to measure and value the true value associated with this support and as such a monetary value for volunteer time has not been included in these financial statements.

Details of Reserves

As at 31 December 2019, total reserves held by the Charity amounted to £1,342,038. This consisted of unrestricted reserves in the sum of £215,033 of which the free reserves amounted to £175,140 and restricted reserves of £1,127,005.

The objective of the unrestricted free reserve is to maintain sufficient unrestricted general funds to meet all of EIA UK's existing liabilities in the event of an unforeseen and/or catastrophic development within the organisation. Consequently, the reserves policy focuses on the need to maintain free reserves in unrestricted funds at a level that equates to between three to six months of unrestricted operational expenditure. At present this is between £175,000 and £350,000. The Trustees consider that at these levels EIA UK would retain sufficient funds to enable responding to changes in operations and to adequately cover the financial impact of any adverse development within EIA UK.

The unrestricted free reserves reported at 31 December 2019 are an increase on recent years and at the bottom of the free reserves range indicated in the Board's policy. Work is being undertaken to steadily increase the free reserves over the next three years to ensure it is at least within the middle of the agreed target range.

Going concern

The transition to operate as a single charitable entity has increased financial stability such as by increasing Gift Aid and reducing operational costs.

Covid-19 has caused concern for all organisations including future funding. EIA is less dependent on funding from special events and merchandise sales as some charities are. Budget holders maintain a dialogue with funders regarding changes to activities caused by Covid-19. Generally, funders have been supportive of constructive plans for refocusing work as necessary.

The Trustees and the Senior Management Team follow Government Covid-19 advice with respect to managing the business. In March 2020, a business continuity plan was put in place to

enable EIA to continue in operation. All staff were instructed to work from home and the office closed. No travel or field work is permitted. Meetings, research and investigations are undertaken online. Equipment was provided to staff as required and regular communications are provided to support staff and boost morale. At the time of signing the Financial Statements, the office has re-opened but is limited to a maximum of seven people at a time. Permission must be sought to work from the office.

EIA UK continues to fulfil its aims and objectives despite the impact of Covid-19 changing its working practice. Regular assessment and monitoring of income and expenditure shows that the company has the ability to continue as a going concern. In the unlikely event that COVID-19 was to impact the income of the Charity, the Trustees would scale down operations to ensure it could meet its financial commitments and continue to operate as a going concern.

The Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources and certainty of future income to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they have adopted the going-concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Risks
The Trustees regularly review the risks facing the organisation. A wide ranging Risk Register has been established and its review is a standing item of the meetings of the Senior Management Team, the Finance Committee and the Trustees to ensure appropriate control systems are in place. It is updated as required. Where appropriate, systems or procedures have been established to mitigate the risks the company faces.

During 2019 the Trustees continued to review the current governance framework and in particular the challenges of complying with the new regulations on data processing (GDPR), revised Charity Commission Guidance on grant giving by charities to non-charities and the requirements of the new Fundraising Regulator. Operating as a single entity charity has helped to ensure required compliance.

The EIA UK Trustees established a Governance Sub-Committee to review the governance of the organisation and make recommendations to the Board of Trustees where change is deemed to be necessary. Its Terms of Reference included review of EIA UK’s key governance policies to ensure they are fit for purpose. This reduces risk to the organisation.

Those considered to be top risks are listed below:

Risk	Action taken
Inadequate income, free reserves, financial controls, and compliance with complex regulatory requirements inhibit funding of EIA's work, furtherance of its objects, and can cause reputational damage	Strategies and accompanying budgets reviewed and approved by the Trustees each year and include three-year projections. Fundraising Team ensures raising required income is realistic and required reporting on progress is undertaken. Spending commitments not made unless sufficient funds are available.Strategy to build free reserves in place.
	Finance Committee meets up to 10 times during the year to review income and expenditure and factors that may impact the financial stability. Trustees regularly monitor income and expenditure against the agreed budget and strategies for the year.
	Trustees established a Governance Sub-Committee to ensure governance and policies are fit for purpose. Compliance with regulatory requirements is frequently reviewed.
	External advice was sought to ensure compliance with GDPR and training provided to Trustees and staff.
Risks (security, injury, illness, death) associated with challenging environments in which Campaigns work is often carried out.	"Life Comes First" Policy. Risk Assessments for Operations. Security Protocol in place. Pre-trip risk assessments carried out. Travel Insurance provision. No inexperienced staff permitted to work on front line campaigns. Designated Funds to provide cover.
COVID -19 impact	Staff instructed to work from home. Regular updates, communications and welfare support provided.
	Weekly Senior Management Team Covid-19 meetings.
	Business continuity plan in operation and includes collaborative discussions with funders.
Risk of legal action in response to EIA publications.	Reports and other key campaign documents are checked by libel lawyers.
Health and Safety	Health and safety is a key priority for the charity and a Health and Safety Report is a standing item on the Trustees meeting agendas.

Statement of responsibilities

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the Report of the Trustees and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Trustees have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the Trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards 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 company will continue in business;

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

The trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the charitable company’s website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

So far as the Trustees are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company’s auditors are unaware, and each trustee has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a trustee in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company’s auditors are aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Relationships with Related Parties and Other Organisations
EIA UK works in cooperation with EIA US Inc. with respect to its campaigns. A Trustee of EIA UK is also a Director of EIA US Inc.

During the period EIA UK cooperated with EIA Trust including granting funds to EIA UK for the furtherance of its charitable work. As described elsewhere in this report, as a result of the registration of EIA UK as a charity, EIA Trust transferred its assets by deed to EIA UK and three of its Trustees joined the EIA UK Board of Trustees.

EIA UK collaborates with NGOs around the world to advance its work in the most cost-effective and strategic way to achieve its aims.

On behalf of the Board:

Jennifer Lonsdale (Trustee)

30 September 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Independent auditor's report

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Environmental Investigation Agency UK for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the 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 FRS 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 company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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 company 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 company'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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the trustees' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- 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 company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires 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.
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and from preparing a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 29, the trustees 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 company'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 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the

financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company’s members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken for no purpose other than to draw to the attention of the company’s members those matters which we are required to include in an auditor’s report addressed to them. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to any party other than the company and company’s members as a body, for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Neil Finlayson (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Moore Kingston Smith LLP, Statutory Auditor

Date: 1 October 2020

Devonshire House
60 Goswell Road
London
EC1M 7AD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total 2019 £	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total 2018 £
Income and endowments from							
Donations & Legacies	2(i)	472,279	29,615	501,894	153,915		153,915
Income from other trading activities	2(ii)	225		225	56		56
Investment Income	2(iii)	5,321	27	5,348	5,235	177	5,412
Income from charitable activities	2(vi)		3,087,165	3,087,165		3,234,077	3,234,077
Net Asset Transfer from EIA Trust	2 (v)	124,317	1,202	125,519	-	-	-
Other Income	2(iv)	122		122	3		3
Total income and endownments		602,264	3,118,009	3,720,273	159,209	3,234,254	3,393,463
Expenditure on							
Expenditure on Raising Funds	3	186,435		186,435	152,984		152,984
Charitable Activities	4	217,954	2,653,799	2,871,753	137,960	3,012,126	3,150,086
Total Resources Expended		404,389	2,653,799	3,058,188	290,944	3,012,126	3,303,070
Net income/(expenditure)		197,875	464,210	662,085	(131,735)	222,128	90,393
Transfers							
Transfers between funds		14,368	(14,368)	-	4,047	(4,047)	-
Net incoming resources before other recognised gains and losses		212,243	449,842	662,085	(127,688)	218,081	90,393
Other recognised gains/losses							
Gains on revaluation of fixed assets for charity's own use		-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains/losses on investment assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit pension schemes		-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Movement in Funds		212,243	449,842	662,085	(127,688)	218,081	90,393
Reconciliation of funds							
Total funds brought forward		2,790	677,163	679,953	130,478	459,082	589,560
Total funds carried forward		215,033	1,127,005	1,342,038	2,790	677,163	679,953

On 26 February 2019 EIA UK became a registered charity. On 30th June 2019, EIA Trust transferred all its assets by deed including its unrestricted free reserves to EIA UK. The three trustees of EIA Trust joined the Board of EIA UK on 7 May 2019.

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed Assets			
Tangible Assets	8	39,893	42,753
		39,893	42,753
Current Assets			
Debtors	9	324,657	138,908
Cash at bank and in hand		1,403,563	901,530
		1,728,220	1,040,438
Liabilities: amounts falling due within one year			
Creditors	10	(426,075)	(403,238)
		(426,075)	(403,238)
Net current assets		1,302,145	637,200
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		1,342,038	679,953
Funds			
Unrestricted	13	215,033	2,790
Restricted	11	1,127,005	677,163
Total Funds		1,342,038	679,953

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to the Small Companies Regime and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies and with FRS 102 (1A) the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

The Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on the 30 September 2020 and signed on their behalf by:

J. Lonsdale (Trustee)

J. Langrish (Trustee)

Company No: 07752350
Charity No: 1182208

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	527,058	(162,108)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(25,025)	(25,970)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(25,025)	(25,970)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period	502,033	(188,078)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	901,530	1,089,608
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	1,403,563	901,530
Reconciliation of net income/(expenditure) to net cash flow from operating activities		
Operating surplus/(deficit)	662,085	90,393
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charges	27,885	32,819
(increase)/decrease in debtors	(185,749)	133,136
increase/(decrease) in creditors	22,837	(418,456)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	527,058	(162,108)
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand		
Opening Balance	901,530	1,089,608
Increase/(Decrease) in cash	502,033	(188,078)
Closing Balance	1,403,563	901,530

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Statutory Information

Environmental Investigation Agency UK is a charitable company limited by guarantee and is incorporated in the United Kingdom. The registered address is 62-63 Upper Street, Islington, London, N1 0NY

It was determined by the Board of Directors of EIA UK and the Board of Trustees of EIA Trust that the charitable objects of the two entities are best achieved by conducting their activities through a single organisation. Therefore, EIA UK was registered as a charity with effect from 26 February 2019 with charity number 1182208. The assets and liabilities of EIA Trust were transferred by deed to EIA UK.

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102). The charity also prepared its financial statements in accordance with the 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 (The FRS 102 Charities SORP), the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act 2011.

In common with many campaigning organisations, EIA consisted of two sister companies during the year:

- EIA UK, a not-for-profit company carrying out the operations of EIA in the UK;
- EIA Trust, a fundraising charity supporting the charitable activities of EIA UK.

The EIA UK Trustees have assessed whether the use of the going-concern basis is appropriate and have considered possible events or conditions that might cast significant doubt on the ability of the company to continue as a going-concern. The trustees have given due consideration for the effects of the Covid-19 outbreak, which occurred before these financial statements were signed. This assessment has included the potential for loss of income as a consequence of Covid-19.

The Trustees have made this assessment for a period of at least one year from the date of approval of the financial statements and in particular have considered the charity's forecasts and projections and have taken account of pressures on donation and grant income. The charity is largely sheltered from the expected effects of Covid-19 due to its loyal supporter base and a significant legacy received after the year end. Grants have been re purposed by funders to meet different needs and requirements as a result of Covid-19. Investigative work has continued, although field visits have been significantly affected and are not presently permitted.

The Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Charity therefore continues to adopt the going-concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below:

Income

Income is included on an accruals basis. It includes grants and donations and invoiced sales of goods and services, excluding value added tax.

(i) Grants and donations

Grants and donations are accounted for in the year in which they are receivable.

Statutory grants are accounted for using the accrual model. Grant income is recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities on a systematic basis over the period in which the related costs are incurred.

Other grants are recognised when receivable unless performance-related conditions apply, in which case the grant is recognised when the conditions for receipt have been complied with.

Grants relating to future periods are deferred and recognised in those future accounting periods.

(ii) Legacies

Legacies are recognised following probate and once there is sufficient evidence that receipt is probable and the amount of the legacy receivable can be measured reliably. Where entitlement to a legacy exists but there is uncertainty as to its receipt or the amount receivable, details are disclosed as a contingent asset until the criteria for income recognition are met.

(iii) Interest

Bank interest is recognised on a receivable basis.

(iv) Merchandise and film sales

Income from commercial trading activities is recognised as earned as the related goods and services are provided.

(v) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet dates. All exchange differences are dealt with through the Statement of Financial Activities.

(vi) Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost less estimated residual value of tangible

fixed assets held for charitable use by equal annual instalments over their expected useful economic lives. The rates generally applicable on a straight-line basis are:

Furniture – 25%

Equipment – 33.33%

Field equipment – 50%

All tangible fixed assets costing more than £500 are capitalised at their cost to the organisation.

(vii) Leasing commitments

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged against income on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

(viii) Other financial instruments

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at banks and in-hand and short-term deposits with a maturity date of three months or less.

Debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors receivable or payable within one year of the reporting date are carried at their transaction price. Debtors and creditors that are receivable or payable in more than one year and not subject to a market rate of interest are measured at the present value of the expected future receipts or payment discounted at a market rate of interest.

(ix) Taxation

The Charity's income primarily comprises grants and donations which are not subject to tax and therefore there is no tax liability arising in the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Expenditure Expenditure, which is charged on an accruals basis, is allocated between: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• expenditure incurred directly in the effort to raise voluntary contributions (cost of generating funds);• expenditure incurred directly to the fulfilment of the charitable objectives. Charitable expenditure comprises all the expenditure incurred in furtherance of the charitable objectives and is analysed between: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• grants payable in the furtherance of the charitable objectives;• costs of charitable activities;• support costs in furtherance of the charitable activities. Support costs comprise all other overhead costs for the running of the organisation in fulfilment of its charitable objectives. These costs are apportioned on a reasonable basis as determined by the Trustees.	(xi) Grants payable Grants are recognised when they become due for payment. Included within the Statement of Financial Activities is the cost of grant instalments that are payable to implementing partner organisations. (xii) Fund accounting Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked for particular purposes. The aim and use of the fund is set out in the reserves policy and the notes to the financial statements. Unrestricted funds are donations and other incoming resources received or generated for expenditure on general charitable objectives. Restricted funds are donations received from a donor who has specified a particular project or area of work to which the donation should be allocated.
(x) Value Added Tax The Charity is not registered for VAT and accordingly, where applicable, all expenditure incurred is inclusive of VAT.	Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement In preparing financial statements it is necessary to make certain judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The following judgements and estimates are considered by the Trustees to have the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements. Depreciation and amortisation charges are based on the estimated useful life of the assets held.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2	ANALYSIS OF INCOME	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2019 £	2018 £
(i)	Donations & Legacies				
	Legacies	137,586	-	137,586	13,882
	Donations	248,472	29615	278,087	140,033
	Gifts in Kind	86,221	-	86,221	-
		472,279	29615	501,894	153,915
	Gifts in kind comprises of google advertising valued at £83,721.40 and pro bono legal services worth £2,500.				
(ii)	Activities for Generating Funds				
	Film Sales and other related activities	225	-	225	56
(iii)	Investment Income				
	Bank Interest	5,321	27	5,348	5,412
(iv)	Other Income				
	VAT Refund	122	-	122	3
		122	-	122	3
(v)	Net Asset Transfer from EIA Trust	124,317	1,202	125,519	-
	On 30th June 2019, EIA Trust transferred all its assets by deed including its unrestricted free reserves to EIA UK.				
	Total Cash	109,311	4,725	114,036	-
	Assets including legacies	15,006	-	15,006	-
	Liabilities	-	(3,523)	(3,523)	-
	Net Assets Transferred from EIA Trust	124,317	1,202	125,519	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

(vi) Project Grants										
Year to 31 December 2019										
Funder	Tigers	Ocean	Ocean (Global Plastics)	Climate	Adessium Institutional Support	Elephants	Forests	Pangolins	Anti-Money Laundering	2019
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Adessium Foundation					32,976					32,976
Animal Welfare Institute		2,000								2,000
Benindi Fund		5,000								5,000
Friedman French Foundation (via CAFAmerica)						35,859				35,859
Centre for International Environmental Law		3,694								3,694
Children's Investment Fund Foundation				418,595						418,595
David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation	10,000							14,627		24,627
Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs	74,490							143,803	143,220	361,513
Department for International Development							656,525			656,525
EIA Trust	85,000				52,060	116,895				253,955
EIA US		55,814					320,532			376,346
Elephant Crisis Fund						140,790				140,790
Zero Waste Europe		40,191								40,191
Japan Animal Welfare Society		10,000								10,000
John Ellerman Foundation		60,000								60,000
Kigali Cooling Efficiency Program				77,519						77,519

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

(vi) Project Grants (cont'd)										
Year to 31 December 2019 (cont'd)										
Funder	Tigers	Ocean	Ocean (Global Plastics)	Climate	Adessium Institutional Support	Elephants	Forests	Pangolins	Anti-Money Laundering	2019
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
National Geographic								71,285		71,285
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation			61,086							61,086
Oak Foundation			130,404							130,404
OceanCare		2,000								2,000
Plastic Solutions Fund			77,016							77,016
Royal United Services Institute						15,041				15,041
Rufford Foundation	25,000					25,000				50,000
Save the Rhino	4,735									4,735
Save Wild Tigers	18,750									18,750
Stop Ivory						38,207				38,207
Swedish Postcode Lottery				119,051						119,051
	217,975	178,699	268,506	615,165	85,036	371,792	977,057	229,715	143,220	3,087,165

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY UK

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

(vi) Project Grants (cont'd)									
Year to 31 December 2018									
Funder	Tigers	Ocean	Climate	Adessium Institutional Support	Elephants	Forests	Pangolins	Anti-Money Laundering	2018
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Vulcan Inc.					11,569				11,569
EJF Philanthropies					7,273				7,273
Royal United Services Institute					3,460				3,460
OAK Foundation					32,223				32,223
Stop Ivory					14,775				14,775
World Wide Fund for Nature					15,192				15,192
Department for International Development						627,658			627,658
EIA US		45,464				316,303			361,767
Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs	163,070				12,333		77,700	82,304	335,407
Centre for International Environmental Law		7,433							7,433
Children's Investment Fund Foundation			405,242						405,242
EIA Trust	185,480	123,343	223,132	159,812	372,947	120,000	197,846		1,382,560
Other	8,206								8,206
Plastic Solutions Fund		21,312							21,312
	356,756	197,552	628,374	159,812	469,772	1,063,961	275,546	82,304	3,234,077

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY UK

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3	RAISING FUNDS	2019 £	2018 £
	Fundraising and Publicity	152,975	152,984
	Support Costs	33,460	-
	Total	186,435	152,984

4 (i)	CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES				2019
	The amount spent on charitable activities is analysed across projects as follows:				
	Year to 31 December 2019				
		Support & Governance	Grants Payable	Direct Expenditure	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Tigers	28,469	-	127,959	156,428
	Tigers (DEFRA)	13,732	24,011	44,455	82,198
	Pangolins	59,305	49,999	223,458	332,762
	Elephants	80,531	-	366,420	446,951
	Ocean	32,867	-	154,352	187,219
	Ocean (Global Plastics)	21,882	17,240	91,043	130,165
	Climate - GEC	1,452	-	6,018	7,470
	Climate - CIFF	35,950	-	184,203	220,153
	Climate - K-CEP	21,724	33,140	73,782	128,646
	Adessium Foundation - Inst support	21,448	-	106,253	127,701
	Anti-Money Laundering - Defra	25,538	71,911	58,723	156,172
	Forests - DFID 3	104,127	48,850	415,802	568,779
	Forests - NORAD 3	56,513	58,389	212,207	327,109
		503,538	303,540	2,064,675	2,871,753

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Charitable Activities (cont'd)				
Year to 31 December 2018				2018
	Support & Governance	Grants Payable	Direct Expenditure	Total
	£	£	£	£
Tigers	40,920	2,952	150,090	193,962
Tigers (DEFRA)	37,707	81,771	74,315	193,793
Pangolins	11,056	25,910	18,706	55,672
Elephants	98,882	-	387,532	486,414
Elephants (DEFRA)	2,400	-	11,058	13,458
Ocean	42,257	-	156,369	198,626
Climate - GEC	115	-	532	647
Climate - CIFF	85,116	158,100	211,947	455,163
Climate - K-CEP	32,831	59,348	78,647	170,826
Adessium Foundation - Inst support	24,719	-	96,768	121,487
Anti-Money Laundering - Defra	12,797	28,356	23,818	64,971
Forests - DFID 2	61,476	63,370	174,907	299,753
Forests - DFID 3	82,434	46,830	250,013	379,277
Forests - NORAD 3	77,559	73,556	224,173	375,288
Forests - Waterloo	11,010	36,573	11,866	59,449
Forests - JMG	3,404	5,475	10,207	19,086
Forests - Ford	11,096	-	51,118	62,214
	635,779	582,241	1,932,066	3,150,086

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4(ii)	Charitable Activites were funded as follows:		
	The expenditure below sets out the costs incurred on charitable activities disclosing the amounts funded by general unrestricted and restricted funds.		
	Year to 31 December 2019	Unrestricted	Restricted
		£	£
	Tigers	14,484	141,944
	Tigers (DEFRA)	8,076	74,122
	Pangolins	19,501	313,261
	Elephants	50,296	396,655
	Ocean	13,511	173,708
	Ocean (Global Plastics)	6,372	123,793
	Climate - GEC	152	7,318
	Climate - CIFF	4,994	215,159
	Climate - K-CEP	9,107	119,539
	Adessium Foundation - Inst support	3,708	123,993
	Anti-Money Laundering - Defra	10,808	145,364
	Forests - DFID 3	38,306	530,473
	Forests - NORAD 3	38,639	288,470
		217,954	2,653,799
			2,871,753
	Year to 31 December 2018	Unrestricted	Restricted
		£	£
	Tigers	-	193,962
	Tigers (DEFRA)	6,665	187,128
	Pangolins	8,415	47,256
	Elephants	-	486,414
	Elephants (DEFRA)	-	13,458
	Ocean	15,544	183,082
	Climate - GEC	-	647
	Climate - CIFF	-	455,163
	Climate - K-CEP	7,115	163,711
	Adessium Foundation - Inst support	11,173	110,313
	Anti-Money Laundering - Defra	1,797	63,175
	Forests - DFID 2	22,515	277,238
	Forests - DFID 3	39,726	339,551
	Forests - NORAD 3	24,441	350,847

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Year to 31 December 2018 (cont'd)	Unrestricted	Restricted	2018
	£	£	£
Forests - Waterloo	8,547	50,902	59,449
Forests - JMG	926	18,160	19,086
Forests - General	-20,000	20,000	-
Forests - Ford	11,096	51,119	62,215
	137,960	3,012,126	3,150,086

4(iii)	SUPPORT COSTS	Staff	IT	Premises	Office Costs & Sundries	Governance	2019	2018
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	Tigers	6,937	815	5,652	12,794	2,271	28,469	40,920
	Tigers (DEFRA)	3,712	436	1,523	6,846	1,215	13,732	37,707
	Pangolins	14,826	1,740	10,545	27,342	4,852	59,305	11,056
	Elephants	19,866	2,333	15,194	36,637	6,501	80,531	98,882
	Ocean	8,368	983	5,344	15,433	2,739	32,867	42,257
	Ocean (Global Plastics)	5,871	689	2,574	10,827	1,921	21,882	-
	Climate - GEC	326	38	379	602	107	1,452	115
	Climate - CIFF	9,987	1,172	3,104	18,418	3,269	35,950	85,115
	Climate - K-CEP	5,797	681	2,660	10,689	1,897	21,724	32,832
	Adessium Foundation - Inst support	5,760	676	2,501	10,624	1,886	21,447	24,719
	Anti-Money Laundering - Defra	7,082	832	2,244	13,062	2,318	25,538	12,797
	Forests - DFID 3	25,191	2,958	21,274	46,459	8,245	104,127	82,434
	Forests - NORAD 3	14,671	1,723	8,263	27,055	4,802	56,514	77,559
	Total support costs charged to charitable activities	128,394	15,076	81,257	236,788	42,023	503,538	635,779
	Total support costs charged to fundraising activities	8,294	974	6,183	15,295	2,714	33,460	-
	Total Support Costs	136,688	16,050	87,440	252,083	44,737	536,998	635,779
	Support costs are allocated on the basis of expenditure ratios and staff numbers where appropriate.							
	Support costs include donated services recognised as Gifts in Kind in the sum of £86,221.40 for pro bono legal advice and google advertising.							

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4(iv)	GOVERNANCE COSTS	2019 £	2018 £
	Audit Costs - Fees for the current year	11,970	11,178
	Audit Costs - in respect of other fees	-	3,905
	Legal & Professional Fees	9,376	18,083
	Staff Costs	23,958	17,876
	Trustees' Expenses	2,353	-
		47,657	51,042

Governance costs are allocated within support costs and charged to charitable activities, except for a contribution towards general audit costs in the sum of £2,920, charged directly to project expenditure.

Governance costs also include £2,500 for pro bono legal services recognised within Gifts in Kind.

4(v)	GRANTS PAYABLE		
	The following material grants were paid during the year:		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Advancing Life and Regenerating Motherland - Alarm	9,041	72,125
	BRIDGE	32,226	21,126
	Centre for International Environmental Law	17,240	-
	Ecologia Y Desarrollo - ECODES	-	20,000
	Education for Nature Vietnam	13,978	46,061
	EIA US	21,318	132,448
	European Environmental Citizens' Organisation for Standardisation - ECOS	-	25,000
	Forest Watch Indonesia	-	21,019
	Jaringan Pemantau Independen Kehutanan	980	-
	League for the Environment - Legambiente	-	20,000
	LibertyASIA	55,813	28,356
	Natural Resource Conservation Network	49,999	25,910
	Royal United Services Institute	16,098	-
	Shecco	11,822	-
	Telapak	64,992	111,534
	Wildlife Friends Foundation of Thailand	10,033	38,662
	ZERO	-	20,000
	Total Grants	303,540	582,241

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5	NET INCOMING RESOURCES	2019 £	2018 £
	Net incoming resources are stated after:		
	Auditors' Remuneration - Current year	9,975	9,315
	Auditors' Remuneration - in respect of previous years	-	992
	Auditors' Remuneration - in respect of other services	910	1,630
	Directors' Emoluments	42,000	62,120
	Directors' Pension Contributions	6,000	8,500
	Depreciation of Fixed Assets	27,885	32,819
6	DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION	2019 £	2018 £
	Directors' Emoluments	42,000	62,120
	Directors' Pension Contributions	6,000	8,500
	Employer's NI for Directors	4,116	5,164
		52,116	75,784
	The above represents payments to a director for her work as an employee of the organisation and not for acting as a trustee.		
	This arrangement has been approved by the Charity Commission.		
7	STAFF COSTS	No.	No.
	The average number of employees was	40	38
	Staff costs including Directors' remuneration were as follows:	£	£
	<i>Staff on UK payroll</i>		
	Wages and Salaries	1,269,094	1,176,857
	Social Security Costs	130,969	112,510
	Pension Costs	60,436	61,244
	Severance Pay	-	17,500
	Sub Total	1,460,499	1,368,111
	Other Salary Costs	262,739	244,127
	Training & Recruitment Costs	10,831	76,548
		1,734,069	1,688,786
	Pension costs represent contributions to a personal pension scheme and payments as a result of auto enrolment.		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

7	STAFF COSTS (cont'd)		
	The number of employees with emoluments above £60,000 were:	2019	2018
	£60,000 - £70,000	1	1
	Employer's pension contribution in respect of higher paid employees in 2019 totalled £5,340 (2018: £5,305)		
	Staff costs for Key Management Personnel were as follows:	2019	2018
		£	£
	Executive Director	80,124	79,620
	Campaigns Director	71,308	70,862
	The above staff costs include employer's national insurance costs and employer pension contributions.		
8	FIXED ASSETS	2019	2018
		Furniture and Equipment £	Furniture and Equipment £
	Cost at 1st January 2019	189,585	163,615
	Additions	25,025	25,970
	Disposals	2,292	-
	Cost at 31st December 2019	212,318	189,585
	Depreciation at 1st January 2019	146,832	114,013
	Charge for the Period	27,885	32,819
	Disposals	2,292	-
	Depreciation at 31st December 2019	172, 425	146,832
	Net Book Value at 31st December 2019	39,893	42,753
	Net Book Value at 31st December 2018	42,753	49,602
9	DEBTORS	2019	2018
		£	£
	EIA Trust	-	70,511
	Other Debtors	41,509	23,428
	Prepayments	10,957	5,830
	Accrued Income	272,191	39,139
		324,657	138,908
	All debtors except prepayments are financial instruments and are measured at settlement value.		
	Included in other debtors is a rent deposit of £12,250 on which the property landlords have a legal charge.		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		
	2019	2018	
	£	£	
Trade Creditors	27,552	52,234	
Taxes and Social Security	67,339	58,959	
Accruals	147,315	29,690	
Deferred Income	60,000	99,467	
VAT & Corporation Tax Liability	296	18,525	
Pension Liability	9,143	33,859	
Other Creditors	114,430	110,504	
	426,075	403,238	
All creditors are financial instruments and are measured at settlement vlaue.			

11 RESTRICTED FUNDS

	Balance b/f	Income	Staff Costs	Grants Payable	Support & Governance	Other Direct Costs	Transfers	Balance c/f
Year to 31 December 2019	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tigers	36,512	144,242	107,920	-	13,985	20,039	-	38,810
Tiger (DEFRA)	-368	74,490	29,993	24,011	5,656	14,462	-	-
Pangolins	227,225	244,715	171,893	49,999	39,804	51,565	(2,584)	156,095
Elephants	229,507	371,852	309,595	-	30,235	56,825	(1,379)	203,325
Ocean	49,114	193,699	126,710	-	19,356	27,642	-	69,105
Ocean (Global Plastics)	-	268,506	70,138	17,240	15,510	20,905	(1,379)	143,334
Climate (GEC)	9,969	-	5,069	-	1,300	949	-	2,651
Climate - CIFF	6,823	537,660	157,549	-	30,956	26,654	(1,133)	328,191
Climate - KCEP	42,019	77,519	59,312	33,140	12,617	14,470	-	-
Adessium Foundation - Inst support	48,328	85,036	58,873	-	17,739	47,380	(931)	8,441
Anti-Money Laundering - Defra	19,130	143,220	48,909	71,911	14,730	9,814	-	16,986

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

11	RESTRICTED FUNDS (cont'd)							
	Balance b/f	Income	Staff Costs	Grants Payable	Support & Governance	Other Direct Costs	Transfers	Balance c/f
Year to 31 December 2019	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Forest - DFID 3	10,044	656,525	364,880	48,850	65,821	50,922	(2,477)	133,619
Forests - NORAD 3	-1,140	320,545	162,558	58,389	17,875	49,649	(4,485)	26,449
Total	677,163	3,118,009	1,673,399	303,540	285,584	391,276	(14,368)	1,127,005

Included in the Statement of financial activities are funds which have been restricted by the donor for the projects listed above.

Transfers represent fixed assets acquired which have been funded by restricted funds.

	Balance b/f	Income	Staff Costs	Grants Payable	Support & Governance	Other Direct Costs	Transfers	Balance c/f
Year to 31 December 2018	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tigers	51,032	193,686	121,430	2,952	64,610	28,659	9,445	36,512
Tiger (DEFRA)	-	163,070	52,781	81,771	7,352	21,534	-	-368
Illegal Wildlife Trade	18,889	-	-	-	-	-	(18,889)	-
Pangolins	-	275,546	18,547	25,910	2,641	159	(1,064)	227,225
Elephants	251,439	457,276	319,255	-	99,673	68,277	7,997	229,507
Elephants - DEFRA	-	12,667	5,550	-	1,609	5,508	-	-
Ocean	34,643	197,552	137,333	-	26,713	19,035	-	49,114
Climate (GEC)	10,501	-	-	-	0	532	-	9,969
Climate - CIFF	39,455	435,245	173,618	158,100	97,830	38,329	-	6,823
Climate - KCEP	-	193,132	69,500	59,348	13,118	9,148	-	42,019
Adessium Foundation - Inst support	-	159,812	61,110	-	13,546	35,658	(1,170)	48,328
Anti-Money Laundering - Defra	-	82,304	22,807	28,356	11,000	1,011	-	19,130
Forest - DFID 2	223	277,015	107,338	63,370	36,461	70,069	-	-
Forest - DFID 3		350,643	225,582	46,830	42,708	24,431	(1,048)	10,044

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

11 RESTRICTED FUNDS (cont'd)								
	Balance b/f	Income	Staff Costs	Grants Payable	Support & Governance	Other Direct Costs	Transfers	Balance c/f
Year to 31 December 2018	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Forests - NORAD 3	5,355	348,306	162,751	73,556	53,118	61,422	(3,954)	-1,140
Forest - Waterloo	966	49,000	8,533	36,573	2,463	3,333	936	-
Forest - JMG	-	19,000	4,947	5,475	2,478	5,260	(840)	-
Forest - General	5,317	20,000	-	-	20,000	-	(5,317)	-
Forest - Ford Foundation	41,262	-	-	-	-	51,119	9,857	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

15 RELATED PARTIES		
EIA UK received funding from EIA Trust with which it shared premises for most of the year. During the year, grants amounting to £253,955 (2018: £1,170,428) were received by EIA UK from EIA Trust. On 30th June 2019, EIA Trust transferred all its assets by deed including its unrestricted free reserves to EIA UK. EIA Trust ceased operating during the year and is in the process of winding up.		
The company also co-operates with the Environmental Investigation Agency Inc, a 501(c)(3) tax exempt organisation registered in the USA.		
One trustee is also a director of EIA Inc. During the year grant income totalling £376,346 (2018: £361,768) was receivable from EIA Inc.		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Grants receivable from EIA Trust during the year	253,955	1,170,428
Grants receivable from EIA Inc during the year	376,346	361,767
In 2018, EIA UK recognised £212,132 grants deferred in the previous year, bringing total grants from EIA Trust to £1,382,560.		
The current account balances at 31st December 2019 were as follows:		
	2019	2018
	£	£
EIA Trust Debtor	-	70,511
EIA Trust Creditor	-	-

The Company entered into a new lease for its office premises from 25th March 2019 for a lease term of 5 years with an annual rent of £57,950.		
The remaining lease commitment payable at the year end amounted to:		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Within 1 year	57,950	57,950
Within 1 - 2 years	115,900	115,900
Within 2 - 5 years	72,438	130,388
	246,288	304,238

The Trustees would like to pay tribute to our volunteers for their time, support and commitment.

At least 15 volunteers helped with our research, data input, translations, archiving, film production and general administration.

The trustees have given due consideration for the effects of the Covid-19 outbreak, which occurred before these financial statements were signed. The charity is largely sheltered from the expected effects of Covid-19 due to its loyal supporter base and a significant legacy received after the year end. Investigative work has continued throughout the pandemic but there has been a shift towards desk based investigation, where travel is reduced and grants have been repurposed by funders to meet different needs and requirements as a result of Covid-19.

Having reviewed revised forecasts prepared by management the Trustees are confident that the charity will continue to meet its obligations as they fall due and that therefore the going concern basis continues to be appropriate.

EIA UK

62-63 Upper Street,
London N1 0NY UK

T: +44 (0) 20 7354 7960

E: ukinfo@eia-international.org

eia-international.org

UK Charity Number: 1182208

Company Number: 07752350

Registered in England and Wales

