THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees

Robert Marshall-Andrews QC (Chairman)

Andrew Mortimer Paul Chauveau Brian Jackman Anthony Marrian

Tim Peet John Rendall Alan Toulson Peter Wakeham Astrid Harbord Jake Thomson

Ronny Cohn (Treasurer)

Charity number

279598

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141A High Street

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Independent examiner

Stuart Hay FCA

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TRUSTEES' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

The Trustees present their report and accounts for the year ended 30 September 2020.

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

Objectives and activities

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

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

During the reporting year, the project in Tanzania was handed over by the Trust to the Tanzania National Parks Authority in a formal ceremony following extensive negotiations. TANAPA have now assumed full responsibility for the project.

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

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

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND DEVELOPMENTS TO SEPTEMBER 2020

- 1. The main activity of the Trust in the first half of the reporting period was the preservation, conservation and development of the Mkomazi ecosystem in Tanzania including the maintenance and enhancement of programmes for the preservation and restoration of endangered species specifically the Black Rhino and the African Wild Dog. This continued to be associated with education and scientific programmes on both a regional and international level. The project was then handed over to Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA) following extensive negotiations and a transition period followed. In the second half of the reporting period, the Trust's operations were transferred to Kenya and to the formation of a partnership with the Kenya Wildlife Services for the rehabilitation of Kora National Park with which the Trust has historic connections
- 2. In August 2008, TANAPA upgraded Mkomazi Game Reserve to national park status and took over its close administration and management from the Department of Wildlife. Wildlife Preservation Trust Fund (WPTF), through which the Trust works in Tanzania, signed a second five year Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Trustees of TANAPA in October 2015.
- 3. In October 2018, TANAPA announced that they intended to take a substantially greater role in the management and running of the Mkomazi Rhino Sanctuary and African Wild Dog Breeding Project. This was inevitable after the Trust's extraordinary stewardship over 30 years and with TANAPA's increasing stature and capacity both nationally and locally in Mkomazi. Meetings took place over the reporting period with the two assigned working committees of the Trust and TANAPA to negotiate the orderly and structured transition and handover of the projects to TANAPA. WPTF (supported by GAWPT) and the field director spent many months negotiating the terms of transition and handover which included the transfer of large amounts of plant & machinery, vehicles, infrastructure and equipment and the transfer of many of the Trust staff to TANAPA. The negotiations included the educational and outreach projects which formed an essential part of the Trust's work. A formal handover agreement was signed at a ceremony at the TANAPA HQ in Arusha on 26th October 2019 by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of TANAPA and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of WPTF. Following a period of transition, TANAPA assumed the full responsibilities for the programmes.
- 4. The Trust has supported the maintenance and development of the infrastructure of Mkomazi National Park in partnership with TANAPA. Historically this support was given by way of regular meetings with the Chief Park Warden and TANAPA senior management; capacity building; advice on management issues; aircraft patrols in the Trust aircraft with relay of information to the TANAPA HQ; joint patrols; deployment of Trust plant & machinery to maintain park infrastructure; the development of a new water source in the National Park; and advice on the construction and stocking of the TANAPA rhino sanctuary. Aerial censuses were undertaken by TANAPA and the wildlife numbers in Mkomazi National Park have continued to increase including number of elephant.
- 5.The Trust has managed an environmental education programme which was developed for local communities especially local school pupils. Over the past 11 years, approximately 9,000 learners have been brought in to Mkomazi with the programme. The Trust worked with two other foundations to fully construct and equip a vocational training centre (VTC) which has the capacity for 350 students in Gonja Mheza to provide education and skills. TANAPA supported these initiatives.
- 6. The Trust has transferred its operations to Kenya and to the formation of a partnership with Kenya Wildlife Services for the rehabilitation of the Kora National Park in Kenya. The Trust has supported the rehabilitation of Kora National Park for the past 25 years although the main focus of the Trust's activities during that time was on the Mkomazi Project in Tanzania. Kora National Park is in a very poor state not dissimilar to Mkomazi prior to the contribution of the Trusts. Meetings have taken place with the Kenya Wildlife Services and the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife and a partnership document is being drafted. Management plans have been created which include the construction of a sanctuary area for endangered species. The agreement will also include educational projects in association with local authorities and NGOs.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

SPECIFIC PROJECTS

A) The Mkomazi Project, Mkomazi National Park, Tanzania

1. Mkomazi Rhino Sanctuary (MRS) is situated inside Mkomazi National Park and is 55 sq km enclosed within a 40 km-long perimeter fence. Mkomazi falls within the Tsavo ecosystem and has prime habitat for black rhino. The Trust commenced a black rhino reintroduction and breeding programme in 1997 and managed this programme up until the handover and transition of the MRS to TANAPA during the reporting period. Since the first reintroduction of four rhinos from Addo National Park in 1997, the rhino population grew through births and further introductions from Addo (four in 2001) and from European zoos (Dvur Kralove Zoo, Czech Republic - three in 2009 and one in 2016 - and Port Lympne Wild Animal Park in the UK - three in 2012). The subspecies found in the MRS, the Eastern black rhino, *Diceros bicornis michaeli*, has been classified by the IUCN as Critically Endangered, meaning they "face an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild". The most recent national rhino population data (as at 31st December 2017), estimate 155 Eastern black rhinos in Tanzania, making Mkomazi the third-largest of Tanzania's five *D. b. michaeli* populations. The MRS is therefore an integral part of Tanzania's efforts to breed and recover numbers of black rhino. A well-established sanctuary, such as the MRS, is important in securing the future of not just Tanzania's black rhino, but also for its contribution to the survival of the Eastern black rhino.

There were no poaching attempts on Mkomazi's rhinos. The priority remained to increase the number of rhino to at least 40, thereby ensuring a viable population whose offspring could be used to reinforce existing populations in northern Tanzania with sanctuary-based systems. Constructive dialogue continued with TANAPA about the future role of the MRS, whether that may be as a Key 2 population of 50+ animals, or as a source population to feed excess animals to other locations within Tanzania.

A fence rebuild and upgrade was completed in the reporting period involving an energizer system upgrade, perimeter patrol software and WiFi communication links and 40 km full fence renovation and reconstruction in a superior configuration. This represents a substantial security upgrade and which, with minimal maintenance, should last for at least 20 years. Aircraft patrols were undertaken by the Trust's field director in the early part of the reporting period. The main usage of plant machinery, vehicles and equipment had been to continue improving MRS infrastructure and security. A new tracker/security outpost and waterhole was completed inside the MRS. The Trust worked with engineers at Smart Parks to pioneer, develop and install a new and unique sensor network system which can triangulate the position of a wide range of small, solar powered sensors to support management and security. The team have now designed and built small sturdy rhino horn transmitters which work on the triangulation system.

Given the importance of the Mkomazi rhino population in Tanzania, an on-site reassessment was undertaken of the MRS's ecological carrying capacity in terms of browse and water availability, the social structure of the rhino population, as well as past breeding performance and future breeding plans to maximise genetic diversity. This reassessment will inform TANAPA about the long-term management of the MRS.

Over the reporting period, most of the infrastructure and assets of the MRS, have been handed over to TANAPA to enable it to run the MRS and to ensure continuity of all established core operations. TANAPA assumed full responsibilities. TANAPA also took over the employment of all Trust personnel to ensure continuity of all facets of core operations of the MRS.

The construction of a separate TANAPA rhino sanctuary is close to completion in the north of MNP which will enable the parks authority to further their rhino conservation efforts.

A Conservation and Management Plan for Black Rhino in Tanzania 2019-2023 was signed by the Honourable Minister for Tourism and Natural Resources. The Trust's operations manager attended the workshop for the drafting of this plan.

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

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

2. The Environmental Education Programme. The Trust began this programme in June 2008 and it was handed over to TANAPA during the reporting period. Three UK wildlife organisations and a US institution provided funds and advice for this programme, and a review was undertaken with updated educational materials, educational signage and interpretation forming part of the review. Learners were educated on conservation, wildlife management, black rhino and African wild dog. Educational materials were designed in the form of a colour educational activity book for all the participating students, signage, as well as data analysis. Hand-made rhino toys were given to each participating student.

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

The overall Environmental Education Programme was developed for the benefit of the local communities, especially local pupils (aged approximately 14-15 years old). It was intended to raise awareness amongst school children and community groups for wildlife conservation; encourage active involvement through environmental education initiatives, significantly black rhino conservation; increase the number of Tanzanian children that will experience wildlife in a safe environment; disseminate comprehensive educational materials which will help enhance the national curriculum on environmental issues; develop an audio visual programme and participatory learning tools; and change local communities' attitudes towards wildlife and habitat conservation, including an increased emphasis on the security aspect of the Mkomazi Rhino Sanctuary. To date, the Trust has brought in approximately 9,000 students, teachers and community leaders to participate in this programme.

3. The African Wild Dog Breeding, Veterinary and Reintroduction programme. The Trust began this programme in 1995 and it was handed over to TANAPA during the reporting period. Historically, veterinary work included construction and development of packs, zoo-technique, and preventative medicine.

The Trust managed the breeding and reintroduction of the wild dogs packs in the breeding compounds and followed the management protocols established over time. Six breeding compounds and one spare compound were constructed at the base camp to develop a further breeding pack should this be necessary.

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

Wild dog sightings continued to increase over the reporting period in the Mkomazi/Tsavo ecosystem.

The Trust has been pleased to share experiences with colleagues at TAWIRI and TANAPA for the betterment of their wild dog conservation efforts.

The reintroduction of African wild dogs is a complex operation due to their unique and complicated social structure and their requirement for a large home range within which they can roam. These programmes can encounter problems as long-term experience in free-ranging wild dog reintroduction is very limited. However, given the time and experience of the Trust's field-work with these animals, it is confident that the methods were leading to long-term success and these methods could inform TANAPA about long-term management of the programme.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

4. The Vocational Training Centre (VTC), The VTC was constructed and equipped with help from foundations that partnered with the Trust. It was completed and was opened in July 2015. The aim of the VTC is to provide skills and trades to the youth of the Gonja area to enable them to find employment and break the spiral of unemployment, poor health and stagnated development. Subjects taught initially are welding/metal work, carpentry, masonry, electricity, car mechanics, agriculture, and IT. The VTC expanded to include a secondary school so that the students gain both a school certificate and a technical diploma. This project was also undertaken in partnership with a Dutch foundation based in Tanzania and the Roman Catholic Diocese of Same, along with Same District Council and District Education Authorities. The RC Diocese of Same is responsible for the day to day management and administration of the VTC and the district government authorities ensure that the school works within the appropriate government regulations. The main thrust now is to make the VTC self-sufficient with the income generated by the fees and the products and services the VTC will sell. Both the constructed teacher houses funded and constructed by the Trust are being used. The Principal of the VTC secured a plot to grow food for the school to be more self-sustaining and support was given for bursaries and bulk food for the students. A site has been chosen to both construct and fence proposed dormitory buildings for girls.

Visits to the Mkomazi project were received from the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism; the Board of Trustees of TANAPA and their working committee; the Director of Wildlife; the TANAPA Conservation Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, the Zonal Senior Conservation Commissioner, senior TANAPA management, the Chief Park Warden Mkomazi National Park and TANAPA veterinary officers. Visits were also received from the Board of Trustees of the Tanzanian trust, a board member of the Suzuki Rhino Club, and the Senior Technical Specialist-Africa-Flora and Fauna International.

B) Support for the ongoing rehabilitation of Kora National Park, Kenya (KNP) in partnership with Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS)

1. Meetings on the Kora initiative were held with the Hon. Cabinet Secretary for Tourism and Wildlife; the Director General of KWS; the Deputy Director Parks and Reserves; the Assistant Director Eastern Conservation Area; the Warden Kora NP; the Director of Conservation for the Ministry of Tourism and Natural Resources. A partnership document between the Trust and the KWS is still under negotiation. Visits were made to Kora National Park during the reporting period by the Field Director.

The Trust continues to undertake key consolidation talks to move forward with the formal process for the long term rehabilitation of Kora National Park (KNP). These include securing political goodwill and buy-in for the project and developing the framework management plan in conjunction with the KWS. A visual five-year plan has been developed by Dr Ian Games and the Trust. This planning poster has been presented to the Director General of KWS, the Planning Unit of KWS as well as the County Governors. The EIA for proposed fencing was undertaken and accepted and NEMA approval was given.

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

- a) Infrastructure upgrades, including road upgrades and new road alignments
- b) Boundary demarcation
- c) The setting up of a KWS KNP HQ to the East of the Park so that a permanent presence is established, and the posting of a senior KWS warden
- d) The preparation of a practical general management plan in close cooperation with KWS
- e) Protection of the area and the riverine forest which is suffering from severe environmental damage and deforestation for the illegal creation of charcoal
- f) Endangered species programmes
- g) The encouragement of community involvement and education (acting alongside the Trust's support for Trusts for African Schools) in the local communities.

George Adamson's camp (Kampi ya Simba) continued to be run on a maintenance-only basis whilst the long-term plans for KNP are being established. Work to date at the camp has included the rebuilding and refurbishment of the entire camp and camp fencing, as well as all the systems (electrical systems, solar power, water systems and communication systems) which were in some state of disrepair, deployment of a tractor and trailer and vehicles to support help KWS in the field; construction of roads and tracks; aircraft patrols; and working with KWS on patrols.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

The equipment retained by the Tanzanian trust was de-registered in Tanzania and registered in Kenya, namely the Cessna, a tractor and trailer, one vehicle and workshop equipment. A reconditioned observation aircraft had been shipped to Kenya from the US where it was reassembled by a recommended maintenance facility.

Education initiatives continue with Trusts for African Schools (TAS) who came in to provide valuable educational work in the surrounding communities and this community work has continued. This has also included the organisation of successful conservation days in local primary schools attended by the new County Governors and famine relief distribution to three needy villages. The water windmill pump in Asako village continued to function. Meetings were held with TAS and with KWS both in Nairobi and in KNP. In the reporting period, GAWPT assisted TAS with a fencing project for two secondary schools (Kora Secondary School and Mwitamyisi Secondary School) through the provision of school gates.

Visits to the Trust's base-camp were received from The Cabinet Secretary for Tourism and Wildlife, Hon. Najib Balala. He was accompanied by the Director of Conservation to the Ministry, and the KWS Assistant Director Eastern Conservation Area and a Director of Trusts for African Schools. Other visitors included a board trustee of KWS.

The Future

The work of the Trust is entering a new and challenging phase which will draw on the achievements and experience of the past thirty years. It is hoped that we will still enjoy the help and support of the many friends who have joined us over this period.

Financial review

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

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

Structure, governance and management

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

The Trustees who served during the year were:

Robert Marshall-Andrews QC (Chairman)

Andrew Mortimer

Paul Chauveau

Brian Jackman

Anthony Marrian

Tim Peet

John Rendall

Alan Toulson

Peter Wakeham

Astrid Harbord

Jake Thomson

Ronny Cohn (Treasurer)

(Appointed 22 July 2020)

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

New members are elected by other trustees at meetings which are held not less than twice a year. New members are invited to join when they are clearly able to contribute specific skills of relevance to the objects of the trust.

There has been one change in the 12 months under review, with the appointment of a new trustee, Ronny

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

On behalf of the Board of Trustees

Robert Marshall-Andrews QC (Chairman)

Trustee

Dated: 2 · 21

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ADAMSON WILDLIFE PRESERVATION TRUST

I report on the accounts of the trust for the year ended 30 September 2020, which are set out on pages 9 to 17.

Respective responsibilities of Trustees and examiner

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

It is my responsibility to:

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

Basis of independent examiner's report

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

Independent examiner's statement

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

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

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

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

have not been met or

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

Stuart Hay FCA

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

Dated: 5th March 2021

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Notes	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2020	Total 2019
Income from:	Notes	£	£	£	£
Donations and legacies	3	66,948	43,958	110,906	208,984
Investments	4	780	-	780	1,099
Total income		67,728	43,958	111,686	210,083
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds	5	765	-	765	2,755
Charitable activities	6	49,662	140,831	190,493	164,064
Total resources expended		50,427	140,831	191,258	166,819
Net gains on investments	10	11,458	-	11,458	15,033
Net movement in funds		28,759	(96,873)	(68,114)	58,297
Fund balances at 1 October 2019		372,194	100,777	472,971	414,674
Fund balances at 30 September 2020		400,953	3,904	404,857	472,971

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

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

		202	20	201	19
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	11		177,216		105 750
Current assets	•••		177,210		165,759
Debtors	13	13,635		16,727	
Cash at bank and in hand		218,918		295,299	
		232,553		312,026	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	14				
one year		(4,912)		(4,814)	
Net current assets					
Net current assets			227,641		307,212
Total assets less current liabilities			404.057		
and the same same same same same same same sam			404,857		472,971
Income funds					
Restricted funds	15		3,904		100,777
Unrestricted funds			400,953		372,194
			404,857		472,971

The accounts were approved by the Trustees on ... 26. 2. 2021

Robert Marshall-Andrews QC (Chairman)

Trustee

Anthony Marrian

Trustee

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

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

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the trust's governing document, the Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016). The trust is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

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

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

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

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

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the accounts, the Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the trust has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the Trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the accounts.

1.3 Charitable funds

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

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

1.4 Incoming resources

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

1.5 Resources expended

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

1.6 Fixed asset investments

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

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.8 Financial instruments

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

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

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

3	Donations and legacies				
		Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2020	Total 2019
		£	£	£	£
	Donations and gifts	66,948	43,958	110,906	208,984
	For the year ended 30 September 2019	90,905	118,079		208,984
4	Investments				
				2020	2019
				£	£
	Interest receivable			780	1,099
5	Raising funds				
				2020	2019
				£	£
	Fundraising and publicity Other fundraising costs				
	Other fundraising costs			765	2,755
				765	2,755
	For the year ended 30 September 2019 Fundraising and publicity				2,755

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

6	Charitable activities		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Equipment and supplies	514	
	Plane	10,894	18,613
	Travel	3,627	5,884
	Medical insurance	36,885	32,405
	Camp costs	29,607	72,188
	Keyman insurance	29,007	300
	Communications	731	
	Kora costs	79,145	1,819
	Vocation training centre	79,145	9.005
	Consultancy	12,000	8,065
		12,000	8,000
		173,403	147,274
	Share of governance costs (see note 7)	17,090	16,790
		-	-
		190,493	164,064
	Analysis by found	-	
	Analysis by fund Unrestricted funds		
	Restricted funds	49,662	
	Restricted funds	140,831	
		190,493	
	For the year ended 30 September 2019		
	Unrestricted funds		
	Restricted funds		64,056
	restricted fullus		100,008
			164,064
			=====

Governance costs includes payments to the independent examiner of £3,300 for his independent examination (2019- independent examination fees of £3,270) and £912 (2019- £888) for other services.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

7	Support costs					
		Support Go costs	vernance	2020	2019	Basis of allocation
		£	£	£	£	
	Website costs	_	108	100	400	
	Administrator's fees	-		108	108	Governance
	Office expenses		8,242	8,242	9,750	Governance
	Accountancy and	-	1,223	1,223	4,535	Governance
	independent					Governance
	examination	-	4,212	4,212	4,158	
	Other costs	(°•)	3,305	3,305	(1,761)	Governance
		-	17,090	17,090	16,790	
	Analysed between					
	Charitable activities	-	17,090	17,090	16,790	
					====	

Governance costs includes payments to the auditors of £3,300 (2019- £3,270) for independent examination fees.

8 Trustees

The administration of the charity was organised by Mortimer Associates, a business operated by Mr Andrew Mortimer, a Trustee until June 2020. Since then the administration has been organised by Kaytie Grant.

Fees paid during the year for the administration services amounted to £8,242 (2019- £9,750).

None of the other Trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration during the year, nor were any of them reimbursed with travelling expenses (2019-£nil).

9 Employees

There were no employees during the year.

10 Net gains/(losses) on investments

	2020	2019
	£	£
Revaluation of investments	11,458	15,033

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

10	Net gains/(losses) on investments		(Continued)
11	Fixed asset investments		
			Other Investments
	Cost or valuation		£
	At1 October 2019		165,759
	Valuation changes		11,457
	At 30 September 2020		177,216
	Carrying amount		-
	At 30 September 2020		177,216
	A100 0		=====
	At 30 September 2019		165,759
12	Financial instruments	2020	2019
	Carrying amount of financial assets	£	£
	Equity instruments measured at cost less impairment	177,216	165,759
		======	=====
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities Measured at amortised cost		
	Measured at amortised cost	4,912	4,814
40	-		
13	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2020	2019
		£	£
	Prepayments and accrued income	13,635	16,727
14	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Accruals and deferred income	4,912	4,814
		-,-	=====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

15 Restricted funds

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

	Balance at 1 October 2019 £	Movement Incoming resources		Balance at 30 September 2020 £
TUSK Trust George Adamson African Wildlife Preservation	53,588	-	(53,588)	
Trust Save the Rhino	3,904 43,285	43,958	(87,243)	3,904

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

TUSK Trust - To be used for general operating costs.

The Rufford Foundation - To be used for the wild dog programme.

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

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

16 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total
For divide	£	£	£
Fund balances at 30 September 2020 are represented by:			~
Investments Current assets/(liabilities)	173,312	3,904	177,216
	227,641	-	227,641
	-		
	400,953	3,904	404,857
			====

17 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2020 £	2019 £
Aggregate compensation	8,242	9,750