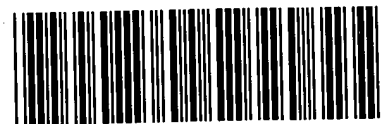


**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK)  
LIMITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014**

**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07752350**

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**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014**

**Directors:** Malcolm Gaskin  
Jennifer Lonsdale  
Allan Thornton  
Ian Grattige (Appointed 9<sup>th</sup> June 2014)

**Bankers:** The Cooperative Bank,  
Olympic House,  
6 Olympic Court,  
Montford Street,  
Salford, M5 2QP.

**Registered Office:** Environmental Investigation Agency (UK) Limited  
62-63 Upper Street,  
Islington,  
London, N1 0NY

**Registered Number:** 07752350 (England and Wales)

**Auditors:** Knox Cropper  
Chartered Accountants  
8/9 Well Court,  
London, EC4M 9DN.

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014**

**Directors' report**

The Directors present their report together with the financial statements of the Environmental Investigation Agency (UK) Limited for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the principal accounting policies section of this document and comply with the current statutory requirements, the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the Companies Act 2006.

Although the company is not a UK-registered charity, this Directors' Report has been prepared in compliance with the Charity SORP as the Environmental Investigation Agency (UK) is a not-for-profit organisation.

**Structure, governance and management**

The Environmental Investigation Agency (UK) Limited (referred to hereafter as EIA UK) is a registered company limited by guarantee, number 7752350 incorporated on 25<sup>th</sup> August 2011.

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 Directors who served during the year and up to the date of the report are listed on page 1. The directors have no beneficial interest in the company.

The Directors 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. There is an induction process for new directors, including provision of key information about the company, its operations and the Directors' responsibilities.

EIA UK works in cooperation with EIA Inc, based in Washington DC, USA, and EIA Trust Ltd.

**Internal controls and risk management**

The Directors continuously review the risks facing the organisation, including updating the Risk Register and ensuring appropriate control systems are in place.

**Reserves Policy**

EIA UK holds unrestricted general and designated reserves to the amount of £125,000.

The objective of the Reserve is to maintain sufficient unrestricted funds to meet all of EIA UK's existing liabilities in the event of an unforeseen and/or catastrophic development within the organisation.

The level of reserve will be gradually increased as the number of staff members, income and corresponding expenditure commitments increase. This will ensure EIA UK is able meet its increased liabilities in the event of potential hazards that may arise in the course of EIA UK's work.

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014**

**Objectives, impacts and activities**

EIA Ltd is an international campaigning organisation that protects the environment with 'intelligence'. It is committed to investigating and exposing environmental crime around the world, tackling causes of climate change and ozone-depletion, and gaining greater protection for threatened and endangered species and habitats.

EIA uses pioneering investigative techniques to expose the negative impacts of environmental crime upon climate, biodiversity, ecosystems, species and communities. The results of these investigations are used to campaign for lasting solutions. EIA's principal campaigns are focused on:

- ❖ Tackling environmental crime;
- ❖ Protection of threatened and endangered species including cetaceans (whales, dolphins and porpoises), elephants and tigers;
- ❖ Protection of forests;
- ❖ Climate and ozone protection;

To achieve these aims, EIA UK sets the following objectives:

- ❖ Combat illegal and unsustainable wildlife trade, including inter alia products from cetaceans, elephants and tigers;
- ❖ Work with the European Union to enhance EIA's core goals;
- ❖ Secure greater political commitment and capacity to combat environmental crime worldwide at United Nations and inter-government levels by demonstrating how environmental crime undermines other environmental and developmental priorities;
- ❖ Extend EIA's partnerships and capacity-building work through wider application of proven models;
- ❖ Enhance the effectiveness of EIA campaigns by building capacity and communications capability;

**Campaigns**

***Environmental Crime***

EIA has worked for 3 decades investigating - often undercover in the field - and repeatedly exposing the devastating impacts of environmental crime on fragile habitats and threatened species, particularly elephants and tigers. Over the past decade, EIA has been at the forefront of efforts to persuade global institutions and national governments of the threats posed to the planet by burgeoning environmental crime and the need to view such offences as a form of transnational organised crime. Within the UN framework, the multi-billion dollar threat of environmental crime is increasingly recognised as a serious transnational organised crime requiring a more sophisticated and collaborative response from Member States. EIA was the first environmental NGO to attend meetings of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. It fully understands the challenges faced by enforcement agencies grappling with environmental criminals.

EIA's undercover investigations and detailed research is revealing the true extent of the main forms of environmental crime: illegal logging; illegal wildlife trade; trafficking in hazardous waste; smuggling of ozone-depleting substances; illegal fishing. They generate tens of billions of pounds for organised criminal gangs. Alongside the terrible toll taken on endangered species including tigers, elephants and rhinos, the activities of highly organised transnational wildlife and forest crime syndicates also threaten peace, security and development and exact a huge price in human life.

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014**

EIA's expertise resulting in evidence- and science-based campaigns is valued around the world by lawmakers, enforcement agencies, governments and international conventions as they work to tackle the scourge of environmental crime. EIA also shares skills and donates equipment to individuals and groups around the world to help train effective local voices for change.

In February EIA published *In Cold Blood – Combating organised wildlife crime*, drawing on 30 years' experience at the front lines of tackling wildlife crime. It was released in advance of the London Conference hosted by Prime Minister Cameron and attended by Prince Charles and Prince William. The conference brought world leaders together to address the global problem of wildlife crime including poaching of elephants, tigers and rhinos and the illegal trade in their body parts. EIA broadly welcomed the Declaration agreed at the conclusion of the unprecedented meeting, though recognises that the Declaration is in part a reiteration of pre-existing and legally binding agreements that governments are yet to fully implement. Further, there are elements of the Declaration that EIA believes are weak and could be improved.

In May 2014, EIA attended the 23<sup>rd</sup> session of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), to present on illegal wildlife trade, corruption and money laundering at side events hosted by the US government and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). In October 2014, EIA attended the 7<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime to advocate for implementation of previous UN resolutions on transnational organised wildlife and forest crime and to gauge government interest in a special protocol on wildlife and forest crime.

In July EIA campaigners attended the Standing Committee of the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), submitted formal submissions on Asian big cats, elephants and the ivory trade, timber and related enforcement matters, participated in key in-session working groups and helped secure important decisions from the meeting.

On 31<sup>st</sup> July, World Ranger Day, EIA again paid tribute to the work of rangers who every day are courageously fighting against wildlife poachers and illegal loggers, and to those that have been killed as a result of their work. It also paid tribute to *The Thin Green Line Foundation* that provides equipment, training and resources to rangers in the field, and support for widows and orphans of the fallen rangers.

***Elephants***

EIA plays a vital role in working with African range states to gain effective protection for elephants. It has been investigating and documenting the illegal international trade in ivory for 3 decades and was instrumental in securing the international ivory trade ban in 1989. The decision to allow Japan and China to subsequently purchase stockpiles of African ivory has resulted in a catastrophic undermining of the international ivory trade ban and a surge in poaching, again threatening elephants with extinction.

Throughout 2014, EIA carried out extensive investigations and desk-based research in Africa and the Far East. It engaged with governments and NGOs around the world and participated in CITES meetings. It has repeatedly called for urgent implementation of an international ban on all trade in ivory including closing domestic markets, particularly in China and Japan. It also called for the destruction of all ivory stockpiles to eliminate the illegal trade in ivory,. EIA was particularly encouraged by the decisions of China and Hong Kong to formally destroy 6 and 3 tons of seized stockpiled ivory respectfully, and Hong Kong's plans for the further destruction of its remaining seized stockpile in the future.

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****DIRECTORS' REPORT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014**

In March, EIA published *Blood e-Commerce: Rakuten's profits from the slaughter of elephants and whales*, exposing the world's largest online marketplace for elephant ivory and whale meat products. It showed how the company's sales support the killing of whales and elephants. Rakuten decided to end the sale of whale products and pressure continues to be placed on the company to end ivory trading.

At the 65<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the CITES Standing Committee, EIA opposed development of a proposed mechanism for legal ivory trade. Instead it called for a review of the factors impacting the current elephant crisis which was supported by several African Countries and the EU. The Standing Committee adopted a decision to develop a "background study" which is expected to be completed in 2015.

In November on the eve of a major regional wildlife crime summit in Tanzania, EIA published *Vanishing Point – Criminality, Corruption and the Devastation of Tanzania's Elephants*. The result of exhaustive research and several undercover investigations by EIA over several years, the report exposed rampant elephant poaching and large-scale ivory smuggling from Tanzania to China. It documented the involvement of organised criminal syndicates, including resident Chinese and local Tanzanians, in the illegal trade in ivory, shipping routes, smuggling methods and trading hotspots. It also highlighted the issue of the use of diplomatic bags to export illegal goods to China.

The report received the attention of governments and extensive media coverage around the world. It actively fuelled the debate on the illegal ivory trade.

***Tigers***

Habitat destruction, prey decline and the illegal trade in tiger parts and derivatives have left tigers on the brink of extinction with as few as 3,000 wild tigers remaining. The increase in tiger farms in China, Thailand, Vietnam and Lao breeding tigers for the commercial trade in their body parts and skins, exacerbates the threats to wild tigers and other Asian big cats. EIA seeks global political will and commitment to good governance and anti-corruption at all levels of government to save wild tigers and other Asian big cats.

Throughout the period EIA has carried out desk-based and field investigations into the tiger trade and campaigned for effective protection for wild tigers and an end to tiger farming. EIA continues to partner with the Wildlife Protection Society of India (WPSI) to expose the trans-Himalayan trade in the skins of tigers and other Asian big cats conducted by organised transnational criminal networks emerging between India, Nepal, Tibet and China.

In May 2014, EIA presented at a meeting of intelligence analysts from Tiger Range Countries, hosted by INTERPOL. EIA also provided detailed written analysis and data on tiger and other Asian big cat trade since 2000, persistent trade hubs and trafficking routes to the IUCN as part of a formal submission to CITES.

In 2014, EIA partnered with Education for Nature Vietnam (ENV) to undertake desk-based research, analysis and field investigations into the illegal trade in tigers and other wildlife between Thailand-Laos-China and Vietnam.

EIA in partnership with the WPSI, Born Free Foundation, members of the Species Survival Network and ENV published a briefing *Caged Assets: Tiger Farming and Trade* for the 65th Meeting of the CITES Standing Committee in July. It provided evidence to the meeting of the extent of tiger farming, international commercial trade including illegal trade, involvement of serious crime, lack of robust reporting to CITES by Governments and the impact on wild tigers and other big cats.

The Standing Committee meeting, attended by EIA campaigners, adopted 16 recommendations relating to tigers and other big cats, providing greater scrutiny of the international and domestic trade in products and parts. EIA is participating in an intersessional working group chaired by China, on implementation of the recommendations and identification of serious outstanding issues of concern.

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****DIRECTORS' REPORT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014**

In October, EIA Campaigner and tiger conservation expert Debbie Banks travelled aboard the *Eastern and Oriental Tiger Express*, a special trip organised to raise awareness of the plight of tigers and funds for EIA, Born Free Foundation and WCS Malaysia. Guests participating in this trip have contacts in places which could make a difference for tiger conservation.

***Forests***

For over 2 decades, EIA has fought to curb forest loss with its unique investigative and campaigning methods, exposing criminals that plunder forests for valuable timbers and forest conversion to plantations, particularly oil palm. EIA is pushing for improved forest governance through the provision of intelligence by civil society partners monitoring illegal logging and market reforms, including the prohibition on illegal timber across East Asia and Europe.

The Forests campaign has released a significant amount of information during the period as a result of continued investigations, both desk-based and on the ground in East Asia. EIA is committed to strengthening civil society and its reports continue to expose and highlight corruption.

The Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) is intended to prevent the destruction of High Conservation Value forests and protect forest-dependent communities from exploitation by palm oil firms. However the RSPO complaints process is failing to uphold its standards. During this period, EIA submitted recommendations in addition to two complaints to the RSPO that have yet to be successfully resolved, despite months of wrangling.

The Forests Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan was initiated in 2003. Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs), trade agreements between the EU and a timber producing countries, are the cornerstone of this initiative. With its local partners, JPIK, EIA continued to support and maintain momentum on the Indonesian VPA process.

Another key aspect of FLEGT is the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR), enacted in 2013. The regulation bans imports of illegal timber into the EU and requires by law that traders implement a due diligence system. EIA has repeatedly called on the European Commission (EC) to pressure EU Member States to effectively and uniformly implement the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR). It therefore welcomed the EC's scorecard to self-assess the implementation of 3 core elements of the EUTR – Competent Authorities, Penalties and Checks. Throughout the year EIA attended several EUTR stakeholder meetings and submitted letters of concern regarding high-risk imports to Competent Authorities.

In May the forest team travelled to Bangkok to release *Routes of Extinction: The corruption and violence destroying Siamese rosewood in the Mekong*. It was published in English, Chinese, Thai and Vietnamese and details EIA's investigations into the Siamese rosewood trade during the past decade, including during the period since its listing onto CITES in March 2013. It reveals how crime, corruption and ill-conceived government policies from Thailand to China, via Laos and Vietnam, will likely result in the demise of Siamese rosewood, commercially if not biologically, in the near future. The report was produced in English, Chinese, Thai and Vietnamese languages, and a film was made to accompany the report.

In June EIA published a briefing in English and Burmese, *Myanmar's Rosewood Crisis*, revealing how rampant demand for luxury hongmu furniture has transformed Myanmar into China's biggest rosewood supplier, with the consequence that two species of rosewood may become commercially extinct in the near future.

In July, a report published by EIA in English, Chinese and Portuguese, *First Class Crisis* revealed how insatiable demand for timber in China is driving a grossly unsustainable logging and timber smuggling crisis which threatens to undermine Mozambique's forest resources. It reported that a staggering 93 per cent of logging in Mozambique during 2013 was illegal and over 90% of the timber was exported to China. EIA called for an immediate suspension of timber exports until sustainable logging and trade could be met.

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****DIRECTORS' REPORT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014**

During the 65th Meeting of the CITES Standing Committee in July EIA hosted a side-event, *The Lucrative and Illicit Trade in Rosewood*, during which the Hong Kong Management Authority announced that enactment of the legislation which would put Siam rosewood on CITES Appendices II had been scheduled for November 2014. EIA welcomed this step towards ending a trading loophole and thus illegal trade in CITES Appendix II-listed species. In preparation for Standing Committee EIA submitted detailed recommendations to state parties and the CITES Secretariat.

In August EIA submitted a formal response in English and Chinese to draft voluntary guidelines issued by China's State Forestry Administration titled, *Guidelines for Overseas Sustainable Forest Products Trade and Investment by Chinese Enterprises*. EIA commented that the draft guidelines be replaced by a principled and legally enforceable prohibition on illegal timber trade into and within China. EIA warned that massive flows of illegal timber into China would not be stemmed by the country's voluntary industry guidelines. In October EIA brought partners from Indonesia and Myanmar to Brussels to participate in a weeklong civil rights network (CRN) meeting on illegal logging. For the first time the CRN widened its participation and South East Asian perspectives were shared. Together these presentations and breakout sessions prepared the representatives for bilateral meetings and a group hearing at the European Commission.

In November EIA returned for the third time in 2014 to Myanmar to complete a capacity building course with local partners. This training covered advocacy and documenting the illegal timber trade and some participants have since gone on to produce footage evidencing illegally sourced timber. Additional training to raise awareness of FLEGT principles was given to strengthen active engagement from a broad civil society base following an announcement by the Myanmar Government to enter into VPA pre-negotiations. This training presented an important opportunity to discuss the security of investigators, forest monitors and those that speak out against corruption.

In December, EIA published a report in English and Indonesian, *Permitting Crime: how palm oil expansion drives illegal logging in Indonesia*. EIA investigations revealed how a widespread culture of corruption and poor law enforcement is generating a flood of illicit timber as plantations surge into frontier forests. EIA called for a task force to be established to examine and prosecute corruption in plantation licensing nationwide, urging the Indonesian Government to cease allocating oil palm concessions in forests.

In December EIA released a targeted briefing for the Regional Dialogue on Siamese Rosewood and Illegal Logging in Bangkok. This meeting was one of the first of its kind, bringing together law enforcement and regional policy makers to discuss the illegal trade. EIA presented at this meeting and the Vietnamese authorities are pursuing the recommendations that EIA made.

***Global Environment***

EIA is working to prevent climate change and depletion of the ozone layer by campaigning to rapidly reduce the use of climate-changing hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and exposing the illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances (ODS). EIA is the only NGO actively investigating the illegal trade in ODS.

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) were introduced in the 1990s as replacements to ODS such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), collectively known as fluorinated or F-gases. HFCs are extraordinarily potent greenhouse gases, many thousands of times more powerful than carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and are now the dominant chemicals used in refrigeration, air-conditioning, aerosols and foam-blowing in most developed countries.

Eliminating HFC production and use is the largest, fastest and most cost-effective climate mitigation option currently available. EIA has been campaigning since 2008 to bring about agreement under the Montreal Protocol for a global phase-down of HFCs, which could prevent in excess of 100 Gigatonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent emissions by 2050.



**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****DIRECTORS' REPORT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014**

In May after years of work to achieve it, EIA celebrated the adoption by the European Union of world leading legislation to phase-down the use of HFCs. The EU F-Gas Regulation which controls the use of fluorinated greenhouse gases throughout the EU will reduce emissions of HFCs by two-thirds of current levels by 2030, with the volume of HFCs on the market expected to be cut to 21 per cent of present levels.

EIA's work has led to numerous supermarkets and other companies implementing pledges to eliminate the use of HFC-based equipment in their refrigeration. In June, EIA campaigners attended the Consumer Goods Forum Global Summit 2014, calling on its members to publically reaffirm their commitment to begin phasing out climate-destroying refrigerants and to announce steps to be taken to achieve this. A briefing *Time to Commit on HFCs* was distributed at the meeting.

In July, for the 34th meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group of Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (MP), EIA published *2014: A Year of Action on HFCs* describing how phasing out the production and consumption of HFCs under the Montreal Protocol presents a significant opportunity to curb greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Of all the options to tackle climate change in the short term, this is the most tangible prospect for immediate, cost-effective action to achieve significant additional GHG emissions reductions, and one which will help keep the climate system from reaching a truly disastrous tipping point.

EIA called on Parties at the meeting to begin substantive negotiations to address HFCs under the Montreal Protocol and to make 2014 a year of climate action.

In October, a report published by EIA *Chilling Facts VI* urged leading retailers to do more in the fight against climate change. To accompany the report, EIA produced a short film *Shut that Door*. Energy from refrigeration accounts for about 25 per cent of retailers' carbon footprint, so by fitting doors on their refrigerated display units they can make a huge difference.

The report also revealed welcome news that the implementation of climate-friendly refrigeration by supermarket chains is spreading faster and more widely than ever.

EIA campaigners attended the 26th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in November. A briefing published by EIA *New Trends in ODS Smuggling* served as a stark warning of the challenges faced by attempts to help mitigate global warming by phasing out f-gases as refrigerants.

The briefing detailed several international cases of illegal HCFC-22 smuggling including in Spain, Russia, India and China. EIA cautioned that the scale of the illegal HCFC trade will be larger than that for CFCs and how the use of HCFC-22 in developing countries rose by 11% from 2011-12. EIA urged Montreal Protocol Parties to analyse Customs trade data discrepancies and to request additional Customs training to ensure large tanks of refrigerants are routinely checked.

Despite resistance from Saudi Arabia, Gulf States, it was encouraging that other countries including India who formerly opposed formal discussions on measures to curb HFCs displayed a markedly constructive attitude. The European Union put forward a new plan which contributed to more encouraging discussions.

***Oceans***

EIA campaigns for effective protection for whales, dolphins and porpoises (cetaceans) from commercial hunting and environmental threats to the marine environment including climate change, pollution and marine debris. It works with the International Whaling Commission (IWC), governments and other international agreements. EIA collaborates with coalitions of NGOs around the world, ensuring best use of the skills and expertise and avoiding duplication of effort.

During the period, campaign activities have included investigating and campaigning to end Iceland's fin whaling and the export of endangered fin whale products to Japan, in defiance of the IWC moratorium on commercial whaling and the CITES ban on international trade; investigating and campaigning to end hunting of cetaceans in Japan's coastal waters and sale of products from these hunts; addressing the threat of marine debris to cetaceans and other marine fauna, particularly in UK and European waters; and working

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014**

with the IWC to further develop its work to address environmental threats to cetaceans.

For three decades, EIA has been at the forefront of efforts to ensure the international ban on commercial whaling remains in place, despite relentless pressure to overturn it from pro-whaling countries, particularly Iceland, Japan and Norway. One of the world's most effective conservation and welfare measures, the whaling ban has enabled populations of great whales to begin recovery from the ravages of commercial whaling.

With cetaceans and the oceans facing critical threats including from climate change, ozone depletion, pollution, over-fishing and marine debris, EIA continues to play an active role within the IWC to develop its work to find effective solutions to these threats and ensuring increased IWC funds and resources are allocated to this work.

Throughout the period EIA continued to pressure the Government of Japan to end the hunting of cetaceans in its coastal waters and supported efforts to end the live trade in dolphins from the Taiji drive hunts.

Following a fact finding trip to Japan in November 2013, EIA published the results of samples of cetacean products purchased during the trip and analysed for mercury contamination in early 2014. The results contributed to continued awareness raising of the threats to consumers of products from the hunts and further persuasion of Japanese retailers not to sell them.

In March, EIA launched *Blood e-Commerce*, in conjunction with Humane Society International, exposing *Rakuten* as the world's biggest online marketplace for whale meat products and elephant ivory. The report received world-wide media coverage and in early April, the day after the UN International Court of Justice ruling against Japan's 'scientific' whaling in the Antarctic, *Rakuten* announced that it would terminate sales of all whale products through its Japanese marketplace. It continues, however to allow sales of ivory.

In May, EIA participated in the IWC's meeting of its Scientific Committee (SC) as part of the UK Government delegation. EIA presented a paper on marine debris (subsequently published in *Marine Pollution Bulletin*), securing an IWC commitment to collate information from member states to progress scientific understanding of the threat of marine debris to cetaceans. EIA also presented a paper on illegal driftnetting in the Mediterranean which resulted in new SC recommendations.

In August, EIA participated in the second of the IWC's workshops on marine debris bringing together industry, NGOs and representatives from international conventions, including UNEP, FAO and CMS to develop strategies to prevent marine debris. EIA presented measures to address marine debris and contributed to recommendations to prevent and mitigate their effects on cetaceans.

In September following on-site and desk-based investigations, in collaboration with campaign partners Animal Welfare Institute (AWI) and Whale and Dolphin Conservation (WDC), EIA published *Slayed in Iceland: The commercial hunting and international trade in endangered fin whales* with an accompanying short film *Slayed in Iceland*, exposing the sheer scale of the fin whale hunts and exports of over 2,000 tonnes of whale meat to Japan in 2014. The report also documented the corporate links between the whaling company *Hvalur* and Icelandic seafood giant *HB Grandi*. As a result of the campaign and outreach to seafood retailers and wholesalers, numerous companies are publicly refusing to buy seafood products from *HB Grandi* due to its links to whaling. EIA's report and advocacy encouraged the EU to lead a diplomatic protest (demarche) from 35 countries to Iceland on the opening day of the IWC Biennial meeting in September.

The September IWC meeting was the first meeting of the IWC since the landmark ruling of the International Court of Justice against Japan's scientific permit whaling programme in the Antarctic. EIA worked with Contracting Governments to ensure an effective response by the IWC to the ruling, resulting in a progressive resolution on scientific permit whaling.

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014**

EIA ensured that IWC member governments raised the issue of Japan's coastal cetacean hunts and threats to other small cetaceans around the globe, particularly the Mexican vaquita which is on the brink of extinction. It also worked with contracting governments on measures to improve IWC governance and outreach to other multilateral environmental agreements.

EIA works with coalitions of NGOs in the UK and EU to address the issue of marine debris and its devastating threat to marine species and their environment. Ahead of a successful European Parliamentary vote to adopt binding measures to cut single-use plastic bags, EIA joined 21 partner organisations to release a statement on the European Parliament's draft report on plastic bags, providing specialist opinion and highlighting the importance of waste prevention to reduce marine litter. It also led a public call to action to persuade MEPs to support these measures.

As part of its work to achieve ambitious reform of EU legislation to reduce plastic waste, EIA launched a public campaign *Break the Habit* including a short film, infographic and briefings demonstrating the threat to the environment from plastic waste. EIA also called on the UK Government to strengthen its proposed legislation to introduce a plastic bag charge in England.

Working with Wildlife and Countryside Link, EIA contributed to the UK Government consultation on the *Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) Proposal for a Programme of Measures* and the European Commission review of the Habitats and Birds Directives. Both consultations have significant implications for cetaceans and the effective protection of the marine environment.

***Communications***

Investigation, documentation and communication are trademarks of EIA's work and vital to the success of the organisation and its hard-hitting campaigns. Throughout the period, investigations both desk-based and in the field – often undercover – were carried out in several countries.

The documentation gathered contributed vital and often unique dossiers of information towards the campaigns and their success.

The EIA website [www.eia-international.org](http://www.eia-international.org) has proved to be a very useful tool for disseminating information on the campaigns and their activities to the media, governments, partners, other organisations and the general public.

As well as featuring all EIA press releases, reports, films and news updates, the site is also home to EIA's regular blogs, written by campaigners as well as invited guest writers to give a look behind the scenes and discuss relevant issues in depth.

After several months of work, a new and updated version of the website was rolled out in February 2014, incorporating a new-look homepage, clearer content, easier navigation and, most importantly, a restructuring of the entire site to incorporate Responsive Design Technology, allowing for optimum display when viewing it on mobile devices such as tablets and iphones.

In addition, the use of Facebook, Twitter and, most recently, Google+ has enabled the organisation to reach a growing audience by taking advantage of the era of social media. The number of people liking EIA's Facebook page rose significantly during 2014, from 19,664 at the start of the year to 42,426, an increase of approximately 116 per cent.

In the same period, the number following EIA's Twitter account EIAinvestigator rose from 5,577 to 7,853, an increase of about 41 per cent.

Following earlier forays into Google+, EIA relaunched itself on the platform in December 2013. Google+ has a very different dynamic to Facebook and, although it broadly experiences fewer users and significantly less interaction, it does have the advantage that posts to G+ appear in general Google searches. Thus, although EIA had amassed only 274 followers by the end of 2014, it achieved 1,194,248 individual page views of content since launch.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED**

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014**

During 2014, the Communications Department purchased a Canon C-100 camera to improve the visual quality of its film outputs and also acquired its first Unmanned Aerial Vehicle, subsequently deployed for the Forest Campaign in Borneo to impressive effect. Work is nearing completion on the installation and roll-out of a Digital Asset Management system to provide desktop-access to EIA's unique library of photos and film. EIA launched several new reports and briefings during 2014, most of which enjoyed successful and wide media coverage.

The London Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade in February got EIA's media year off to a prominent start with the release of the report *In Cold Blood*, a tie-in film and three related press releases picking up coverage from major wires and newspapers.

March saw significant success on several fronts: the widely reported release of the joint Elephants/Oceans report *Blood e-Commerce* led to Rakuten ending whale meat sales – but not ivory – in April, albeit behind the face-saving fig leaf of the UN court ruling against Japan's 'scientific' whale hunts; the EU ratified a partial ban on F-gases (the culmination of a long-running campaign which saw EIA position itself as a go-to authority on the issue); and coverage of the Forest Campaign briefing *Data Corruption* revealing that most log exports from Myanmar are illegal.

The Forests Campaign's rosewood report *Routes of Extinction* made a solid impact in May, with headlines in many leading international news platforms, followed successfully in July with the briefing *Myanmar's Rosewood Crisis* and the Mozambique timber report *First Class Crisis*.

Icelandic whaling was put firmly back in the spotlight in September ahead of the International Whaling Commission meeting with the widely picked-up report *Slayed in Iceland*, which was followed in October with an action alert to apply pressure to whaling-related seafood firm HB Grandi.

Despite dispensing with the services of PR Newswire for the October release of *The Chilling Facts VI*, the supermarket refrigeration report nevertheless garnered a high-profile release via a widely reproduced exclusive in The Guardian and additional niche press coverage.

November saw the year's biggest media success with the release of the Elephants Campaign report *Vanishing Point*. With the opportunity to tie up a broadcast exclusive in advance, coverage premiered on Al Jazeera before going on to be picked up by all major wire service (Reuters, AP and AFP) and many international newspapers and news platforms, culminating in a satirical item on *The Today Show With Jon Stewart* which went on to be heavily circulated on social media.

The year ended on a high note with the successful release of the Forests report *Permitting Crime* in December.

#### **Financial Review**

Total income during the year is £2,250,401 (2013: £1,729,015), an increase of 30 per cent compared to the previous year. Grants receivable amounted to £2,042,578 accounting for 91 per cent of the total income, including grants from EIA Trust in the sum of £803,322 in furtherance of the charitable objectives of the company. At least 90 per cent of the grant income was for restricted purposes.

Membership and donations from other supporters accounted for the remaining 9 per cent of the income raised during the year. Although donations were slightly up on the previous year, membership income fell by 7 per cent. Unrestricted was only 18 per cent of total income. There are currently various strategies in place to reduce membership attrition rates as well as encouraging supporters to join the regular giving scheme.

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014**

Total expenditure during the year amounted to £2,103,116 (2013: £1,747,894) representing an increase of 20 per cent in expenditure compared to the previous year.

There was a marked increase in direct project costs and grants payable to project partners and associates as a result of increased grant income. There was also a significant increase in the cost of premises due to an increase in rent following a new five year lease agreement. Major office refurbishment work was also successfully undertaken to promote a better working environment for staff.

The organisation continues to work towards reducing general and administration costs, evidenced by a fall in these costs compared to the previous year. This was achieved partly by sourcing cheaper service providers and reliance on a dedicated team of volunteers.

Fundraising costs in 2014 are very similar to the previous year. There has been little investment in this area mainly due to the lack of unrestricted funds.

There was a significant increase in the purchase of fixed assets most of which were financed by restricted funds. Purchases included field equipment for use on investigations, laptops, the replacement of nearly all the office furniture and a new telephone system. Fixed assets are valued at just over £52,000 as at the end of the year.

As at the end of the year current assets amounted to £749,094 including cash at bank in the sum of £686,191. Current liabilities amounted to £418,192 comprising mainly of deferred grant income.

Reserves as at the end of the year amounted to £383,113 consisting of a surplus during the year of £147,285 and a surplus brought forward from the previous year of £235,828. The reserves at the end of the year comprise of restricted funds £258,319, unrestricted funds £64,794 and a designated fund of £60,000.

**Fundraising**

EIA UK raises funds from a variety of sources including membership, supporters, donors and grants. EIA UK's 2600 members provide valuable unrestricted funds for the organisation. A new data base allows more effective management of the membership and supporter data and greater efficiency in cross communication with the finance department. It also allows enhanced communication with supporters and members, tailored to their preferences.

Members are provided with the EIA newsletter Investigator twice a year, including tickets for the twice yearly raffle. They are also sent three appeals a year which support EIA's campaigns. Community fundraising is an important source of income for EIA with supporters organising and participating in marathons, cycle rides and events.

EIA continues to grow the number of e-supporters who receive monthly electronic updates on EIA's work. Currently 5,500 people receive the monthly newsletters. Efforts are focused on transforming these supporters into regular donors.

EIA consistently uses social media including Facebook and Twitter to enhance communications relating to its campaigns and the organisation. The EIA Facebook page had over 40,000 followers by the end of the year.

Grants are the primary source of income for EIA UK. Work has been carried out to ensure full cost recovery is included in the applications. In addition, systems reviews have been undertaken to improve reporting to the Finance Department. Those campaigns that are not fully funded from restricted grants are supplemented by unrestricted funds.

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014**

The website is a vital asset for the organisation and for providing 'live' and archive information about EIA's work. Towards the end of 2014 an upgrade was put in motion with a launch planned for early 2015. The aim is to ensure better access to information, easier facilities for making donations and optimum viewing on tablets and smart phones.

With 2014 being the 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the foundation of EIA, opportunities were taken during the year to raise the profile of EIA's remarkable achievements over 3 decades. In September a special 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary auction event raised £19,500 through an auction of wildlife photography donated by 25 acclaimed photographers and an exclusive holiday in Zambia.

In March EIA was delighted to again benefit from the Douglas Adams Memorial Lecture at the Royal Geographic Society with Save the Rhino International. Roger Highfield and Simon Singh provided marvellous insights into the scientific and mathematical secrets of Harry Potter and The Simpsons.

In October EIA's Tiger Campaigner and expert Debbie Banks was invited aboard a special train journey aboard the Eastern and Oriental Express, travelling from Singapore to Bangkok via Kuala Lumpur. Debbie spoke with guests about the threats to tigers and the imperative to save them and other Asian big cats from poaching and habitat loss. EIA was pleased to receive a significant donation for the Tiger Campaign from funds raised during the trip and the special events associated with it.

The Trustees of EIA Trust Ltd have determined to provide grants to support of the charitable work carried out by EIA UK. Grants from EIA USA support work by several campaigns on which EIA UK and EIA USA cooperate.

**Relationships with Related Parties and Other Organisations**

EIA UK works in cooperation with EIA Inc with respect to its campaigns. It cooperates with EIA Trust Ltd, which has granted funds to EIA UK for the furtherance of its work.

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

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014**

**Statement of Directors' Responsibilities**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors 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 directors 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 directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business;

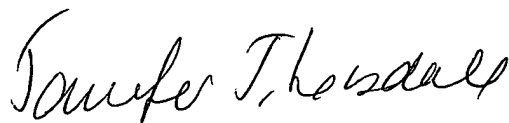
The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies 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.

So far as the directors 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 director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director 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.

**On Behalf of The Board:**

**J. Lonsdale (Director)**



28<sup>th</sup> July 2015

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**  
**TO THE COMPANY MEMBERS OF**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LTD**

We have audited the financial statements of Environmental Investigation Agency Limited for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and related notes.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable by law and the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008) (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities).

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 so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

**Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

**Scope of the audit of the financial statements**

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Report of the Directors to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

**Opinion on financial statements**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014, and of its result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006;

**Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

**Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

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
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- The directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors.

8/9 Well Court  
London EC4M 9DN

*Kevin Lally*

Kevin Lally (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Knox Cropper  
Statutory Auditors

Date 28<sup>th</sup> July 2015



**ENVIROMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014**

	Note	2014 £	2013 £
<b>INCOME</b>		2,248,163	1,729,015
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		(2,102,668)	(1,747,894)
		<u>145,495</u>	<u>(18,879)</u>
Interest Receivable		2,238	-
Other Income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION</b>		147,733	(18,879)
Taxation on Ordinary Activities	14	<u>448</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>	2	147,285	(18,879)
Retained Surplus Brought Forward		<u>235,828</u>	<u>254,707</u>
<b>RETAINED SURPLUS CARRIED FORWARD</b>		<u>383,113</u>	<u>£235,828</u>

The Company commenced trading on the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012.

There were no recognised gains or losses other than those stated above.

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014**

	Notes	2014		2013	
		£	£	£	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Tangible assets	6		52,211		12,346
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Debtors	7	62,903		52,217	
Cash at Bank and in hand		<u>686,191</u>		<u>213,346</u>	
		749,094		265,563	
<b>CREDITORS:</b> Amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(418,192)</u>		<u>(42,081)</u>	
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>			<u>330,902</u>		<u>223,482</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			<u>383,113</u>		<u>£235,828</u>
<b>RESERVES</b>					
Opening Reserves			235,828		254,707
Retained Surplus/(Deficit) for year	10		<u>147,285</u>		<u>(18,879)</u>
<b>RESERVES</b>	9		<u>383,113</u>		<u>£235,828</u>

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies and with the Financial Reporting Standards for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008.)

The Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on the *28 July 2015* and signed on their behalf by:

*Jennifer J. Lonsdale*

J. Lonsdale

*I. Grattidge*

I. Grattidge

**Company No: 07752350**

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014**

**1. Accounting Policies**

**(i) Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a small Company.

**(ii) Interest**

Bank interest is accounted for on an accruals basis.

**(iii) Income**

Income represents grants and donations and invoiced sales of services, excluding value added tax.

**(iv) Merchandise and Film Sales**

Merchandise and Film Sales represents the invoiced value of goods and services supplied by the company net of VAT.

**(v) Grants, Donations and Membership Fees**

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

**(vi) Foreign Currency**

Foreign currency transactions are translated at the rates ruling when they occurred. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates ruling at the balance sheet dates. Any differences are taken to the profit and loss.

**(vii) Fixed Assets and Depreciation**

All assets costing more than £500 are capitalised and all assets are valued at historical cost.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less their estimated residual value over their expected useful lives on the following basis:

Furniture 25% and Equipment – 33.33% straight line basis.

Field Equipment – 50% straight line basis.

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014****2. OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)**

	2014	2013
	£	£
<b>The operating surplus/(deficit) is stated after Charging:</b>		
Auditors' Remuneration:		
Audit	6,319	6,000
Other Services	1,974	950
Directors' Emoluments	111,282	105,892
Directors' Pension Contributions	12,000	12,000
Depreciation	<u>13,652</u>	<u>8,674</u>

**3. STAFF COSTS**

	No.	No.
The average numbers of employees was	31	27

Staff Costs, including Directors' remuneration, were as follows:

Wages and Salaries	1,024,571	907,136
Social Security Costs	85,147	78,597
Pension Costs	<u>12,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>
	<u>£1,121,718</u>	<u>£997,733</u>

Pension costs represent contributions to a personal pension scheme.

**4. CAMPAIGNS EXPENDITURE**

	General Funds	Restricted Funds	2014 Total	2013 Total
	£	£	£	£
Forests: Waterloo	1,473	68,500	69,973	-
Forests: DFID FGMC	30,556	282,220	312,776	569,824
Forests: DFID/EU	14,450	88,049	102,499	-
Forests: EU	28,109	181,424	209,533	-
Forests: NORAD	-	-	-	56,326
Forests: NORAD 2	41,813	297,396	339,209	128,742
Forests: JMG	-	5,021	5,021	2,661
Forests: NfSC	-	11,750	11,750	2,250
Adessium				
Organisational Review	-	14,194	14,194	3,609
Adessium				
Investigations Unit	-	-	-	61,595
Climate (GEC)	-	10,334	10,334	7,106
GEC: CWF	-	-	-	4,399
GEC: CIFF	28,970	262,978	291,948	294,807
Elephants	12,314	120,665	132,979	119,785
Okavango	-	730	730	2,831
Tigers	15,318	116,628	131,946	158,472
Oceans (Cetaceans)	11,914	65,947	77,861	98,466
Illegal Wildlife Trade	-	17,868	17,868	-
Adessium Institutional Support	<u>20,560</u>	<u>166,481</u>	<u>187,041</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>£205,477</u>	<u>£1,710,185</u>	<u>£1,915,662</u>	<u>£1,510,873</u>

The above expenditure sets out the direct and indirect campaigns costs incurred by the company disclosing the amounts funded from general, restricted and designated funds.

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014****5. GRANTS PAYABLE**

The following material grants were paid during the year:

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	£	£
Sauti Zetu		2,500
Yayasan Mitra Insani	32,535	28,989
EcoDev	77,748	32,685
Forest Watch Indonesia (FWI)	78,642	42,965
Koalisi Peduli Hutan Aceh (KPHA)	31,900	5,024
HAKA	7,510	-
Yayasan Pusaka	2,822	-
ECOS	10,000	-
Quiet Heart	2,000	-
Telepak	-	-
Total Grants	<u>£243,157</u>	<u>£112,163</u>

**6. FIXED ASSETS**

	<b>Furniture and Equipment</b>
	£
Brought Forward Cost	26,585
Additions	<u>53,517</u>
Cost at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2014	80,102
Brought Forward Depreciation	14,239
Charge for Period	<u>13,652</u>
Depreciation at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2014	27,891
Net Book Value at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2014	<u>£52,211</u>
Net Book Value at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2013	<u>£12,346</u>

**7. DEBTORS**

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	£	£
Due within one year:		
EIA Trust	35,414	9,792
Grants due from EIA US	579	18,720
VAT	-	844
Other Debtors	9,238	4,973
Prepayments	<u>17,672</u>	<u>17,888</u>
	<u>£62,903</u>	<u>£52,217</u>

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014****8. CREDITORS:** Amounts falling due within one year

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	£	£
Trade Creditors	72,978	13,223
Taxes and Social Security	25,688	-
Accruals	11,040	10,307
EIA US	-	4,243
Deferred Income	308,355	-
VAT Liability	131	-
Refund of Grant	-	14,308
	<u>£418,192</u>	<u>£42,081</u>

**9. RESERVES**

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	£	£
Restricted Funds	258,319	130,014
Designated Funds	60,000	100,000
General Funds	64,794	5,814
	<u>£383,113</u>	<u>£235,828</u>

Restricted and designated funds represent funds to be applied for specific projects (see notes 11 & 12).

**10. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS ON RESERVES**

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	£	£
Opening Reserves	235,828	254,707
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Period	<u>147,285</u>	<u>(18,879)</u>
Closing Reserves	<u>£383,113</u>	<u>£235,828</u>

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014****11. RESTRICTED FUNDS**

	Balance b/f £	Income £	Staff Costs £	Grants Payable £	Overheads and Other Expenditure £	Transfers £	Balance c/f £
Forests- DFID FGMC	3,482	290,521	187,998	17,534	75,480	1,209	11,782
Forests – DFID/EU	-	88,049	17,777	61,934	8,338	-	-
Forests - EU	-	213,360	71,107	76,964	33,353	-	31,936
Forests - Waterloo	-	68,500	10,516	37,875	20,109	-	-
Forests- NORAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forests – NORAD 2	59,085	265,598	135,642	39,598	118,381	3,775	27,287
Forests- JMG	5,021	-	-	-	5,021	-	-
Forests – NfSC	11,750	-	-	-	11,750	-	-
Adessium	14,194	-	8,541	-	5,653	-	-
Organisational Review	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adessium Institutional Support	-	208,236	101,569	-	52,007	12,905	41,755
Illegal Wildlife Trade	-	82,500	9,302	-	8,566	-	64,632
GEC	5,283	21,000	5,258	-	5,076	-	15,949
GEC- CIFF	18,469	244,509	162,297	10,000	89,755	926	-
Elephants	-	142,803	55,169	-	65,496	-	22,138
Okavango	730	-	-	-	730	-	-
Tigers	12,000	126,798	80,235	-	36,018	375	22,170
Cetaceans	-	86,618	43,429	2,000	20,519	-	20,670
	<b>£130,014</b>	<b>£1,838,492</b>	<b>£888,839</b>	<b>£245,905</b>	<b>£556,252</b>	<b>£19,191</b>	<b>£258,319</b>

Included in the income and expenditure account are funds which have been restricted by the donor for the projects listed above. The balances are part of the Profit and Loss Account in the Balance Sheet. Transfers represent fixed assets acquired which have been funded by restricted funds.

**12. DESIGNATED FUNDS**

	Balance b/f £	Income £	Staff Costs £	Grants Payable £	Overheads and Other Expenditure £	Transfers £	Balance c/f £
Stability and Emergency Fund	100,000	-	-	-	-	(40,000)	60,000
	<b>£100,000</b>	<b>£-</b>	<b>£-</b>	<b>£-</b>	<b>£-</b>	<b>£(40,000)</b>	<b>£60,000</b>

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014**

**13. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS**

	<b>Balance b/f</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Transfers</b>	<b>Balance c/f</b>
Unrestricted Funds	£5,814	£411,909	£412,120	£59,191	£64,794

**14. TAXATION**

	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
UK Corporation Tax	448	-

Company income primarily comprises grants and donations which are not subject to tax.

**15. RELATED PARTIES**

The EIA (UK) Limited receives funding from the Environmental Investigation Agency Trust with which it shares premises. During the year, grants amounting to **£803,322 (2013: £417,040:)** were received. The company also co-operates with the Environmental Investigation Agency Inc, a 501(c)3 tax exempt organisation registered in the USA. One Director is also a director of EIA Inc. During the year a number of grants totaling **£312,726 (2013: £621,429:)** were receivable from the Environmental Investigation Agency Inc.

The current account balances at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014 were as follows:

	<b>£</b>	
EIA Trust Debtor	£35,414	(see note 7)
EIA US Debtor	£579	(see note 7)

**16. LEASE COMMITMENTS**

At the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014 the company had a new lease for an initial term of five years with an annual rent of £56,458. (The annual rent under the previous lease which ended during 2014 was £49,000 per annum).

Included in other debtors is a rent deposit of £12,250 on which the property landlords have a legal charge.



**MANAGEMENT PURPOSES ONLY****ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT****FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014**

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	£	£
<b>INCOME</b>		
Grants Receivable from EIA Trust	803,322	417,040
Grants Receivable from EIA Ltd	-	-
Other Grants Receivable	1,239,256	1,096,644
Donations	23,604	19,494
Film Sales and Other Related Activities	2,340	1,182
Interest Receivable	2,238	-
Membership	178,805	191,238
VAT Refund	836	3,417
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>2,250,401</b>	<b>£1,729,015</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Salaries and Agency Costs	1,117,219	1,001,001
Pension costs	12,000	12,000
Volunteer's Expenses	2,605	3,058
Consultants and Research Fees	116,872	117,770
Direct Campaign Costs	363,720	272,917
Merchandising	-	-
Utility and Premises Costs	49,595	15,841
Office Costs and Stationery	15,997	15,194
Telephone and Fax	6,905	12,213
Film Supplies	445	5,918
Insurance	10,179	13,980
Equipment	18,873	11,436
Rent and Rates	60,866	53,363
Audit and Accountancy	6,026	8,642
Legal & Other Professional Fees	4,646	820
Bank and Credit Card Charges	5,387	5,981
Grants	245,905	112,636
Bad Debt Written Off	-	48
Non-recoverable VAT	7,767	30,683
Exchange Rate Losses	341	3,493
Depreciation	13,652	8,674
Postage and Mailing	13,484	10,891
Directors Office	1,820	2,856
Members Services	8,014	8,454
Fundraising & Development	20,350	20,024
Tax Liability	448	-
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>2,103,116</b>	<b>£1,747,894</b>
<b>RETAINED SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD</b>	<b>£147,285</b>	<b>£(18,879)</b>