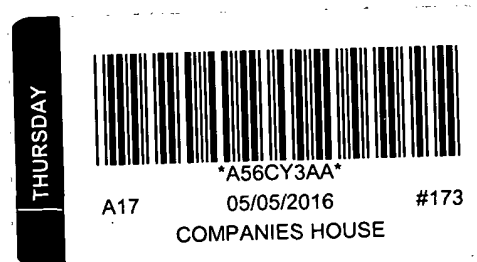


# **ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED**

## **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2015**

**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07752350**



**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2015**

**Directors:** Malcolm Gaskin (Appointed 25<sup>th</sup> August 2011)  
Jennifer Lonsdale (Appointed 25<sup>th</sup> August 2011)  
Allan Thornton (Appointed 25<sup>th</sup> August 2011)  
Ian Grattidge (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 2015**

The Directors present their report together with the financial statements of the Environmental Investigation Agency (UK) Limited (known hereafter as EIA UK) for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015.

Although the company is not a UK-registered charity, it has produced its accounts, and this Directors Report, under those provisions of the new Charity SORP, that the Directors felt were relevant to its operations. This has been done to comply with best practice as the Environmental Investigation Agency (UK) is a not-for-profit organisation.

**Objectives**

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

The conservation, protection and restoration of the natural environment, the ecosystems and wildlife and plant life of the world and to advance the education of the public in environmental matters, the preservation and conservation of the natural environment and the causes and effects of environmental degradation.

We are an international campaigning organisation that protects the environment with 'intelligence'. We are committed to investigating and exposing environmental crime and abuse around the world, tackling specific causes of climate change and ozone layer depletion, and gaining greater protection for threatened and endangered species and habitats.

We use pioneering investigative techniques to expose the negative impacts of environmental crime upon climate, biodiversity, ecosystems, and forest 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 species including cetaceans (whales, dolphins and porpoises), elephants and tigers;
- Protection of forests;
- Climate and ozone layer protection;

To achieve these aims, we have set the following objectives:

- Combat illegal and unsustainable wildlife trade, especially products from cetaceans, elephants and tigers;
- Curb trade in illegally-logged timber;
- Reduce global greenhouse gas emissions and ozone depletion through legislative measures to address fluorinated gases;
- Reduce marine litter, particularly plastics entering the marine environment;
- 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;

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****DIRECTORS' REPORT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2015****Public benefit**

Our main activities and who we try to help are described below. All our charitable activities focus on the protection of the environment and are undertaken to further our purposes for the public benefit.

Who used and benefited from our services?

Although we are not a registered charity, our work benefits the public because we provide governments, regulatory bodies and enforcement authorities with reliable, substantive authoritative and well researched information on practices which are or are likely to be harmful to the natural environment and we provide "intelligence" as to the necessary means to prevent or reduce harm to the environment and to the creatures that rely on it

**Our Activities**

We carry out campaigns in the following areas:

**Wildlife Crime**

In January EIA wrote a blog about the illegal trade in endangered helmeted hornbill birds that is driving this species towards extinction. As with ivory and rhino horn, the main consumer market for helmeted hornbill beaks is China. The beaks are traded and processed through the same carving industries in China and sold in shops as luxury jewellery and decorative ornaments. EIA came across information on this trade during field investigations in China and Laos into ivory and other illicit wildlife trade.

The blog attracted media interest, and was covered by the Daily Mail. Subsequently EIA sent a more detailed confidential briefing on illicit trade in hornbills to enforcement agencies. This work is indicative of EIA's plans to flag up concerns over lesser-known species threatened by illegal trade.

In February EIA attended the launch of the EU Strategic Approach for African Wildlife Conservation in Brussels.

In March two senior representatives from EIA attended the Illegal Wildlife Trade Summit, held in Kasane, Botswana. This meeting was a follow-up to last year's high profile London Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade. In advance of the meeting EIA issued a briefing document *High Profit/Low Risk: Reversing the wildlife crime equation*. This updated a similar report produced for the London Summit in 2014 and feature new case studies and recommendations.

EIA was one of only four NGOs to address the Summit, providing an update on the status of the illegal wildlife trade. Feedback from Parties who attended the Summit will feed into an ongoing EIA project assessing the level of implementation of commitments made at the 2014 London Summit. New commitments made at Kasane are being fed into this project.

In April EIA attended the United Nations Crime Congress in Doha, Qatar. This meeting takes place every five years and helps set the agenda for the UN Commission of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and associated conventions. Activities at the Congress included running an EIA information booth, forging new contacts and speaking at side events on environmental crime.

In early November EIA attended the conference of the UN Convention against Corruption to highlight the key role of corruption in wildlife and forest crime. EIA produced a briefing document and short film for the conference, and spoke at a high-level side event alongside heads of UN agencies.

Later that month, EIA attended its first meeting of the Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering, held in Nepal, which included a three-day discussion on links between money laundering and wildlife crime.

As the year drew to a close, preparation was underway across the EIA Wildlife Campaigns for the meeting of the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Standing Committee in January 2016.

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****DIRECTORS' REPORT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2015***Future work*

EIA will contribute to international efforts to tackle the illegal wildlife trade, including measuring the implementation of key commitments made by governments which are signatories to the London Declaration and providing support and intelligence to relevant enforcement agencies.

The 2016 Conference of the Parties (COP) to CITES meeting in September, will be a key focus for EIA's work to tackle wildlife trafficking.

**Elephants***Investigating and exposing the illegal ivory trade*

EIA issued a press release in February responding to China's announcement of a one-year ban on processed ivory. It criticised China's insufficient action to tackle the biggest market for illegal ivory by ignoring its domestic ivory sales.

In March an EIA team travelled to southern Africa for a series of meetings with local contacts to gather information on ivory trade in the country. The region is a priority for EIA's elephant campaign due to its role as a both a source and transit point for ivory smuggling. Detailed intelligence gathered during EIA's work in Tanzania in 2014 indicated the continued involvement of key individuals in the trade in the region.

In late April EIA issued a press release outlining the suppression of new elephant population figures in Tanzania and the threat posed to transparency by a draconian new law passed by the country's parliament. The law would criminalise the dissemination of official statistics not approved by the Government.

In May work in Southern Africa continued. EIA engaged with local communities, obtaining insights into the region's role in the ivory trade and timber trade, as well as the scale of corruption. This yielded valuable information on potential targets for further work.

In September EIA's ivory trade investigations in Tanzania were featured in an Al-Jazeera documentary entitled *White Gold*.

*Enforcement training film*

During the year work was carried out to update EIA's well-regarded training film *Combating the Illegal Ivory Trade: A guide for enforcement officers*. This included filming elephants in the wild in Botswana and South Africa and recording interviews with key stakeholders and government officials. More filming is scheduled during the first half of 2016.

*Jackson Hole Wildlife Film Festival*

In late September the Campaign Team Leader attended this prestigious film festival as a panellist, participating in a three-day conference on elephant poaching and ivory trade.

*Future work*

Investigations will continue into the illegal ivory trade both in Africa and the Far East. Work will be undertaken with African countries in particular, to ensure effective measures are achieved at the CITES COP to end domestic sales of ivory, particularly in China and Japan, that are fuelling the unsustainable poaching of elephants in Africa and Asia.

The training film on combating the illegal ivory trade will be finalised and distributed widely to assist enforcement authorities. The aim is to premier the final version of the film at the CITES Conference of the Parties in September 2016.

**Tigers**

In March after months of research and investigation, EIA's Tiger Campaign released a major new report entitled *Sin City: Illegal wildlife trade in Laos' Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone*. The report exposed blatant sale of illegal wildlife products including tiger parts, at a tourism complex in northern Laos run by a Chinese company. The report also exposed plans to establish a major tiger farming operation on the site aimed at supplying tiger bone wine to the Chinese market.

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****DIRECTORS' REPORT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2015**

The report was based on two field visits. The first was carried out in conjunction with Vietnamese partner Education for Nature Vietnam (ENV) in June 2014, with a second by EIA in February 2015. Prior to publication of the report, EIA sent a detailed confidential intelligence briefing to relevant enforcement agencies.

The report generated widespread media coverage, including Al-Jazeera International. It was also distributed widely including to enforcement authorities in the Far East. Shortly afterwards the Lao authorities were reported to have carried out an enforcement sweep in the special economic zone. Whilst welcome, the response seems to have been mostly cosmetic as the seized wildlife was immediately burnt rather than treated as evidence for prosecution. It also appears that some of the main shops and restaurants selling illicit wildlife were not raided.

To mark International Tiger Day on 29<sup>th</sup> July, EIA published a detailed infographic *Where are the Tigers* that explained the threats posed by captive breeding of tigers.

In September EIA held a series of meetings on tiger conservation issues and the illegal wildlife trade in Thailand, India and Nepal with NGOs and government representatives.

Also in October, EIA organised a sign-on letter with other wildlife NGOs calling for Prime Minister Cameron to raise the issue of tiger farming and trade in China with the country's President Xi Jinping during his state visit to the UK.

***Future work***

Investigations will continue into poaching and illegal trade in wild tigers and the disruption of criminal networks engaged in tiger trade.

Pressure will continue to be placed on China and other countries to phase out tiger farms and bring to an end the sale of tiger parts.

The CITES COP will be an important focus for international action to protect wild tigers.

**Oceans**

During the year, EIA collaborated with member organisations of Wildlife and Countryside Link (WCL) on threats to whales, dolphins and porpoise (cetaceans) including direct hunting of cetaceans and threats including bycatch and marine litter. It coordinated group communications with the UK Government on matters relating to the International Whaling Commission and other multilateral environmental agreements.

EIA contributed to the marine sections of WCL's response to the consultation on the Habitats and Birds Directives under the European Commission's Regulatory Fitness and Performance Programme (REFIT).

An EIA Scientist again attended the annual meeting of the IWC's Scientific Committee and presented papers on marine litter and beluga whales, in addition to participating in several of the Committee's working groups.

***Icelandic, Japanese and Norwegian whaling and trade***

Throughout the year, EIA continued to monitor and gather intelligence on whaling by Iceland, Japan and Norway, including working with NGOs and Governments around the world to ensure pressure was maintained on the governments of these three countries.

In July, a new briefing *Convenience Kills - How SPAR Norway helps prop up Norwegian whaling* was published in collaboration with a coalition of NGOs, exposing the sale of whale products by the SPAR retail chain in Norway. A further action alert was issued in August putting pressure on SPAR to discontinue the sale.

Working with a coalition of NGOs, EIA put pressure on seafood retailers to implement their policies of not buying seafood products from companies associated with whaling. This was particularly focused on ending purchases of seafood products from the Icelandic company HB Grandi. Its Chair and major shareholder is responsible for fin whaling in Iceland and exports of whale products to Japan.

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****DIRECTORS' REPORT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2015**

In September EIA returned to Iceland to gather further information on its whaling. Evidence obtained confirmed the ongoing involvement of international seafood giant HB Grandi in the whaling business, despite its claims to the contrary.

EIA working with other NGOs, tracked the shipment 1,800 tons of whale meat and blubber from Iceland Norway to Japan via the North East Passage.

***Japan's coastal cetacean hunting***

In February, as part of its campaign to end the retail sale of whale, dolphin and porpoise (cetacean) products in Japan, EIA investigators documented the notorious hunting of dolphins in Taiji and obtained samples of cetacean products on sale in Japanese retail stores. Chemical analysis of the products revealed levels of mercury exceeding the Government of Japan's published safe consumption limits. In addition, half the products contravened Japan's labelling laws by not stating the cetacean species.

In September EIA released a new report entitled *Dangerous Diet*. It revealed high toxicity levels of mercury found in whale and porpoise products tested in 2014 and 2015 by EIA that were on sale in Japan.

***The Vaquita***

In February EIA carried out initial research into the illegal trade in endangered totoaba fish swim bladders that is driving to extinction the critically endangered vaquita porpoise. Both these endangered species are endemic to the Upper Gulf of California, Mexico. It is estimated that only about 100 vaquita remain.

The Government of Mexico has stepped up efforts to stop the illegal fishery. However porpoises are still being snared and killed in the illegal gill nets used to catch totoaba. A news briefing on the plight of the critically endangered vaquita porpoise and the threat to its survival from the illegal totoaba fishery was published by EIA in July.

In late November an EIA investigation took place in Guangdong Province, Southern China, into the illegal trade in totoaba swim bladders known as maws. The investigation produced useful insights into the trade, including the identification of a major stockpile of totoaba maws in a coastal town in Guangdong. A report on the totoaba swim bladder trade and its impact on the vaquita was prepared for the CITES Standing Committee meeting in January 2016.

***Marine Plastic Litter***

On 5<sup>th</sup> October EIA formally launched a new programme of work focused on tackling the impact of plastic litter on cetaceans and other marine species and habitats. This campaign includes working with coalitions of NGOs in the UK and EU.

As part of the launch of EIA's Marine Plastic Litter Campaign, timed to coincide with the introduction of a five pence charge for plastic bags in England, EIA released a report *Lost at Sea: the urgent need to tackle marine litter*. It called on governments, industry, retailers and consumers alike to help end the appalling damage plastic waste inflicts on marine species and habitats.

In early December EIA issued a statement criticising the EU's Circular Economy package intended to increase resource efficiency and reduce waste, including packages. Trying to strength the EU's policy will be a major focus on EIA's campaign to tackle marine plastic waste.

***Future work***

With the Biennial Meeting of the IWC taking place in October 2016, work will be undertaken with IWC Contracting Governments and NGOs during the year to ensure the ban on commercial whaling is not undermined and the IWC's work to address threats to cetaceans including marine litter is progressed.

EIA will work with other NGOs ensure progress in achieving reductions in plastic litter, particularly microplastics entering the marine environment.

Work will continue to end the illegal trade in totoaba swim bladders and ensure effective international efforts are undertaken to protect the vaquita from extinction.

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****DIRECTORS' REPORT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2015****Forests***Myanmar*

Throughout the year EIA has worked with local NGO partners to track the illegal timber flows from Myanmar, across the border into neighbouring Yunnan Province in China. This included strategic planning meetings and provision by EIA of film editing training courses for local NGOs.

Investigations and monitoring were carried out into the logging and timber flows in Sagaing Division and through Kachin State en route to China. In July an EIA team travelled to Yunnan Province, China to gather information on the illicit cross-border trade in timber between Myanmar and China.

At a press conference in Beijing on 17<sup>th</sup> September, EIA released a new report *Organised Chaos: The illicit overland timber trade between Myanmar and China*, documenting how timber stolen from Myanmar's frontier forests has been flowing unhindered into China for decades. The report was published in English, Chinese and the Myanmar Language.

On 22<sup>nd</sup> September EIA held its first ever press event in Myanmar with a second launch of the report in Yangon. It was attended by over 50 members of the press. In addition EIA met with civil society groups, media, activists and representatives of international institutions including the EU and DFID.

EIA also participated in a meeting in Nyipyitaw, the capital of Myanmar, on the Myanmar-China timber trade, attended by government representatives from the two countries. During the meeting officials from Myanmar's Forest Department indicated their willingness to act on two of the main recommendations in EIA's report. Subsequent monitoring has revealed a significant drop in the flow of timber from Myanmar to China.

*Laos and Vietnam*

In October EIA issued a press release concerning a leaked report which confirmed the scale of illegal logging in Laos. The release focused on new evidence derived from satellite images showing that a logging company owned by the Vietnamese military (revealed first by EIA in 2011) has been illegally cutting trees in protected areas in southern Laos.

*Indonesia*

Following the release in Jakarta in December 2014 of the EIA report *Permitting Crimes: How palm oil expansion drives illegal logging in Indonesia*, EIA held a local launch of the report in the Indonesian province of Central Kalimantan in February. The report documents a succession of cases in Central Kalimantan involving illegal acquisition of forest land for conversion into oil palm plantations. It also highlights the failure of the country's current timber legality system to account for wood obtained from conversion.

While in Kalimantan EIA conducted a further field trip to Central Kalimantan to document further evidence of illegal plantations and sawmills. Use of EIA's drone enabled documentation of striking evidence of the destruction. Another investigation in the region followed in mid-September.

In November EIA launched a major new report which used field studies to show how auditors checking the operation of palm oil companies in Indonesia under the auspices of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) were negligent in their inspections. The report *Who Watches the Watchmen: Auditors and the breakdown of oversight in the RSPO* was launched at a meeting of the RSPO in Singapore. It was published in English, Indonesian, French and Spanish. Within days the RSPO committed to overhaul its oversight system.

*Europe*

In March EIA's Head of Forests Campaign travelled to Brussels for the annual Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) week. The meeting was especially important this year as the EU is currently carrying out a wide-ranging review of its FLEGT policy.



**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2015**

In early December EIA took part in an event during the Paris climate change conference to raise the issue of forest destruction and its impact on the climate. The event focused on the plight of forests in Borneo, and included a new EIA film.

*Civil Society Engagement*

Throughout the year EIA has successfully worked with a wide range of civil society partners and contacts across Asia. This collaboration is an essential to achieving EIA's campaign objectives.

In April EIA's forests team hosted and organised a major meeting for civil society partners and contacts from across Asia, including Indonesia, Burma, Laos and Vietnam. The three day event, held in Bali, Indonesia, provided the opportunity to discuss current and emerging threats to forests in the region, status of bilateral Voluntary Partnership Agreements with the EU and other demand-side measures, and experience sharing and networking.

*Siamese Rosewood*

EIA maintained its focus on pressing for actions to curb illegal trade in endangered Siamese rosewood. In May an EIA representative attended a meeting of the Association of South-East Asia Nations (ASEAN) CITES group to call for strengthening of international regulations to protect Siamese rosewood, winning support from Thailand and Vietnam. Later the same month EIA participated in the first Rosewood Special Investigations Group meeting of enforcement officers, held in Bangkok, Thailand. At the meeting EIA provided intelligence on main trade routes and smuggling methods for Siamese rosewood.

*Future work*

EIA will continue to obtain detailed intelligence on flows of illicit timber in the East Asia region and beyond with the aim of improving enforcement.

It will work with civil society to influence policy decisions leading to improved forest governance in East Asia, especially in Myanmar and Indonesia. It will advocate legislation prohibiting illegal timber imports within Vietnam and China. It will also monitor the implementation of the EU's Timber Regulation.

It will continue to investigate the oil palm sector in Indonesia and press for stronger safeguards in the certification process for palm oil.

**Climate**

*Meetings of the UNFCCC Meetings and the Montreal Protocol*

With high hopes that an agreement could be reached at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in December, 2015 was an important year for EIA's campaign to achieve global agreement on phasing out HFC gases. This would prevent more than 100 billion tons of carbon dioxide equivalent from impacting on the Earth's climate.

EIA attended the Geneva Climate Change Conference in February 2015 and distributed a briefing *Solving Climate Change: Towards a global deal on HFCs in 2015*.

To lay the foundations for achieving an amendment to the Montreal Protocol to control HFCs, outreach by EIA took place to China and India - key countries in the production and consumption of HFCs. Previously opposed, both countries became more supportive of action on HFCs.

In April EIA's Climate Campaign made major progress towards its chief goal of securing a global agreement to regulate future use of hydrofluorocarbons. India announced it would submit a proposal to a special meeting of the Montreal Protocol's Open-Ended Working Group meeting to phase-down use of the chemicals. African nations emerged as strong proponents of actions to curb HFCs under the Montreal Protocol.

EIA presented at a conference in Brussels on natural refrigerants which offer alternatives to HFCs. In late April the European Union submitted an amendment proposal for a HFC phase-down.

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****DIRECTORS' REPORT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2015**

In July EIA campaigners attended the 36th Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in Paris. EIA's report *Making History: Negotiating a Global Agreement on HFCs under the Montreal Protocol* distributed at the meeting, analyzed the four amendment proposals for an HFC phase-down. Progress was made at the meeting, but resistance amongst a declining number of countries remained to be overcome.

Ahead of the watershed 2015 Climate Change Summit in Paris, Parties to the Montreal Protocol had a unique window of opportunity to lead the global community in the fight against climate change by committing to a phase-down of climate-damaging HFCs.

In early November at the 27th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal in Dubai, EIA's campaign took a major step forward when Parties made a landmark consensus decision on the *Dubai Pathway on HFCs* in which Parties agreed to "work within the Montreal Protocol to an HFC amendment in 2016." The commences formal negotiations to phase down production and use of these gases. EIA has been calling for such a measure since 2008, and although hurdles remain EIA is confident a phase down agreement can be reached within the next two years.

In December EIA produced a briefing document *Bridging the Emissions Gap: With an HFC amendment under Montreal Protocol* for delegates at the climate change conference in Paris, explaining the benefits of action against HFCs under the Montreal Protocol system. The briefing called on the Parties to form a contact group in Paris to begin negotiations on the text of an amendment to phase down consumption and production of HFCs.

***EU F-gas Regulation***

In October EIA released a comprehensive handbook on the EU's F-gas regulation which will reduce the use of HFCs in Member States. The handbook sets out the background to the regulation and its implications for businesses.

***Illegal Trade in Ozone-Depleting Substances***

EIA continued its research into illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances, building a database of recent cases and regularly exchanging information with contacts in the United Nations Environment Programme's regional office for Asia.

***Future work***

In 2016 work will continue to achieve agreement on a phase down of the production and consumption of HFCs through the Montreal Protocol. Work will also be undertaken to achieve effective implementation of the EU F-Gas Regulation by EU Member States and global uptake of climate friendly refrigerants.

EIA will call for a proactive approach by the Montreal Protocol in combatting illegal trade in ODS. It will increase awareness of the illegal trade in ODS to improve monitoring and enforcement by customs and enforcement agencies.

**Communications**

The EIA UK website ([www.eia-international.org](http://www.eia-international.org)) underwent a major overhaul throughout 2014-15, primarily to give key pages a fresh look, improve navigation and to incorporate Responsive Design Technology allowing for optimum display on a variety of mobile devices.

As well as functioning as an online, all-access archive for EIA's press releases, reports, films and blogs, the site has increasingly been home to EIA UK's own successful News Updates.

Throughout 2014, the Communications Team trialed the use of News Updates as an additional, complementary strategy for releasing information, posting initially to our website before sharing via social media platforms and, in some cases, sending a summary and link to relevant portions of our media list.

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****DIRECTORS' REPORT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2015**

This strategy was fully rolled out during 2015, resulting in a total of 29 News Updates, several of which were subsequently picked up by both the mainstream and specialist media. The first significant output of 2015 was a News Update in January on the poaching and trafficking of helmeted hornbills which was subsequently picked up by platforms as varied as *Take Part*, *Yahoo! News*, *The Malaysian Star*, *National Geographic* magazine, *Huffington Post* and the *Mail on Sunday*.

In 2015, EIA UK's website had 164,265 sessions by 121,592 users viewing a total of 332,538 pages.

EIA UK's use of social media went from strength to strength throughout the year as work continued to further build our presence and visibility on the platforms of Facebook, Google+ and Twitter. The broad goals continued to aim at increasing the number of our supporters with a view to encouraging them to participate in focused campaign actions, to steer followers to our website and to spread awareness of the organisation and its work.

The number of people liking EIA UK's Facebook page rose steadily during 2015, from 42,426 at the start of the year to 65,724, an increase of approximately 55 per cent. Commensurate with the rise in followers, 2015 again saw our effective reach on Facebook increase dramatically, taking posts to a potentially huge audience beyond our immediate followers. Weekly reach – the number of people who have seen our content beyond those directly interacting with it – has grown steadily from hundreds in 2011 and the lower thousands in 2012 to regularly hit 150,000-250,000 in 2015.

Google+ has a 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 Google searches. EIA UK began 2015 with 274 followers and 1,194,248 individual views of content since launching in December 2013. By the end of the year the number of followers was 984 (a rise of 259 per cent) with 15,476,662 views of content (a rise of 1,196 per cent).

On Twitter, the number of people following EIA UK's account *EIAinvestigator* rose from 7,853 to 10,440 during 2015, an increase of about 33 per cent.

The Communications' film and photography team had a busy 2015, travelling to Japan, Indonesia, Myanmar, Botswana, South Africa, Thailand and Laos to gather visual evidence and tell the story of our investigations.

Our first major release of the year was *Sin City*, covering the open illegal wildlife trade in one of Laos' special economic zones.

The year also saw EIA's first major report on Myanmar and the Communications Team produced a film to support the launch. The film was posted on Irrawaddy Burmese and received almost half a million views and was also shown on Burmese news channels.

Filmed and edited in 2015, but pending release, is *Ulin*. This film covers the story of local communities and their struggle to resist the destruction of their precious forest from companies who would see it turned to palm oil plantation. The film will be released in April 2016 and has already received significant attention from film festivals. It is hoped the film and supporting media will bring attention to the area and highlight the corruption that threatens some of the most biodiverse areas on the planet.

Another film still in production is the remake of our enforcement training film, *Combating the Ivory Trade: a guide for enforcement agents*.

Two training courses for our Burmese partners were provided by EIA during the year. The first was an advanced course, teaching previous trainees more advanced filming techniques and how to edit their footage. The second provided the first training course with KESAN, a group working in Karen State, Myanmar.

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****DIRECTORS' REPORT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2015****Financial Review*****Review of financial position at the year end***

During the year ended 31 December 2015, the company adopted FRS102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. This has made a considerable difference to the way we recognise grant income in our accounts. Further details are provided in the audited accounts.

The company made a welcome return to surplus, this year, producing a £352,722 surplus. This compares well with the previous year's deficit of £952. Our total income for the year (£2.85m) increased by 36% from £2.1m

The main reasons for the turnaround in fortunes were the increase, by approximately £800,000, of grants and donations received from UK and foreign government and grant making bodies and relatively reduced costs during the year. Our costs have shown an increase of just 18%, from £2.1m to £2.5m in 2015. Much of the cost saving is due to the deferral of project and campaign expenditure into 2016 and will be supported by the build-up in our restricted reserves (now at £402,102) and by deferred income from grants and donations amounting to £397,853.

The health of our Balance Sheet has improved. It now shows net current assets of £550,958, a dramatic increase from the previous years' figure of £182,665. Our cash and bank balances, standing at just over £1m also show an increase on the £686k of 2014.

***Details of Reserves***

Our total reserves now stand at £587,598 and have more than doubled from last years' figure of £234,876.

The level of restricted reserves has increased from £110,082 to £402,102, reflecting the increase in grants and donations

Unrestricted reserves have increased from £124,794 to £185,496 in 2015. The objective of this reserve is to maintain sufficient unrestricted funds to meet all of EIA's existing liabilities in the event of an unforeseen and/or catastrophic development within the organisation.

In furtherance of this objective, the Directors have aimed to maintain free reserves in unrestricted funds at a level which equates to approximately three months of unrestricted operational expenditure. The Directors consider that this level will provide sufficient funds to enable them to respond to changes in the trading environment and to ensure that there are sufficient funds available to cover support and governance costs.

This is the first year, in many years, when the level of unrestricted reserves, has met the Directors requirements and they will be reviewing their reserves policy during the year.

In furtherance of the policy of maintaining reserves at a level they deemed sufficient, the Directors maintain a designated reserve of £60,000. This sum equates to approximately one months unrestricted expenditure.

The Directors aim to increase the level of the reserve to ensure EIA UK Ltd is able meet its increased liabilities in the event of potential hazards that may arise in the course of EIA's work as its commitments increase.

***Going concern***

The company has sufficient financial resources, together with long term grants from a number of donors. As a consequence, the Directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risk successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

After making enquiries, the Directors have reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****DIRECTORS' REPORT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2015*****Funding***

EIA UK raises funds to support its work through a range of sources including members, donors, corporate partnerships, fundraising events and grants.

The value of its members has always been recognised by EIA, some of whom have supported the organisation since the late 1980s. Members provide essential funds that enable EIA to carry out its work in protecting threatened species and habitats. EIA's policy is to treat members with care and respect, refraining from aggressive fundraising campaigns. Members receive EIA's newsletter *Investigator* twice a year with books of tickets for the EIA raffle plus three special appeals per year.

Investment is being made into a programme to increase income, membership and the public reach of the Organisation. Improvements to the appeals programme has significantly increased appeals income during the period.

Subscribers to EIA's newsletter continue to increase. Tests determined that monthly newsletters containing 4 stories received the best response with respect to open rates. However additional newsletters may be sent to alert subscribers of breaking or urgent news that may be of interest to them.

Community fundraising provides welcome income and enthusiastically engages supporters. Several people participate in marathons and other sponsored activities to raise funds for EIA.

The website is a vital asset in providing 'live' and archive information about EIA's work. Improvements continue to be made to the website to enable easier donating to EIA.

The use of social media, particularly Facebook and Twitter has proved to be an effective tool for publicising news about EIA and its campaigns. EIA's profile on Instagram is at the developmental stage. EIA's Facebook page has over 70,000 'likes' with a large reach and engagement. Twitter has more than 11,000 followers.

Grants from statutory bodies, trusts and foundations provide the largest source of income for EIA UK. EIA Trust Ltd raises funds from charitable bodies to support the charitable activities of EIA UK. A transparent process for the granting of funds to EIA UK is required by EIA Trust Ltd to ensure compliance with the requirements of donors and the Charity Commission.

In 2015 development of the corporate fundraising programme made pleasing progress. Partnerships have been agreed with a few companies that share the same environmental and ethical ethos as EIA.

Author Neil Gaiman gave the 13th Douglas Adams Memorial Lecture to an audience of 700 people at the Royal Geographical Society in March. This annual event raises funds for EIA and Save The Rhino International, two charities that Douglas supported.

A glittering gala dinner was held at the Savoy hotel to support the work of EIA, the Born Free Foundation and Save Wild Tigers. The London Community Gospel Choir and Queen of Soul, Beverley Knight provided lively entertainment during the evening.

Prior to the gala dinner, the Club at Café Royal in London presented Be Inspired – an exclusive tiger inspired art exhibition curated by celebrated British artist Christian Furr. The exhibits were auctioned at the gala dinner by Auctioneer James Lewis.

***Risks***

The Directors regularly review the risks facing the organisation. A broad ranging Risk Register has been established and its review is a standing item of the meetings of the Senior Management Team and of the Directors to ensure appropriate control systems are in place and the Register is updated as required.

Where appropriate, systems or procedures have been established to mitigate the risks the company faces.

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2015**

A Theory of Change process has been undertaken during the period to develop a 5 year plan and training and development programmes for staff. This will continue to be developed in 2016.

Safety of staff is a priority. Health and safety reviews are undertaken regularly and this matter is a standing item on the agenda of Directors meetings. Staff members submit a pre-travel check list in advance of travelling and procedures are in place for regular checking-in whilst abroad.

In 2015 a company pension scheme was introduced for staff members to improve employee benefits and ensure compliance in anticipation of statutory requirements for the company with regard to employee pension provision.

**Structure, governance and management**

The Environmental Investigation Agency (UK) Limited) 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.

A review of staff salaries was undertaken during the year including a benchmarking process. A new salary band remuneration scheme has been implemented that allows development and progression of staff within the organisation. The remuneration scheme includes Directors and senior staff members

**Relationships with Related Parties and Other Organisations**

EIA UK works in cooperation with EIA Inc with respect to its campaigns. A Director of EIA UK Ltd is also a Director of EIA US Inc. EIA UK cooperates with EIA Trust Ltd, which has granted funds to EIA UK for the furtherance of its charitable 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 2015**

**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)**

*Janifer J. Lonsdale*  
*20<sup>th</sup> April 2016*

**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 2015 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and related notes.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the Financial Reporting Standard FRS 102.

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 2015, 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 *20<sup>th</sup> April 2016*



**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2015**

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
<b>INCOME</b>		2,851,431	2,099,926
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		(2,498,709)	(2,102,668)
		<u>352,722</u>	<u>(2,742)</u>
Interest Receivable		-	2,238
Other Income		-	-
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION</b>		352,722	(504)
Taxation on Ordinary Activities	13	-	(448)
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD</b>	2	<u>352,722</u>	<u>(952)</u>
<b>RETAINED EARNINGS</b>			
Retained earnings brought forward		383,113	235,828
Prior period adjustment		<u>(148,237)</u>	-
Adjusted retained earnings brought forward	17	234,876	235,828
Retained surplus/(Deficit) for the year		<u>352,722</u>	<u>(952)</u>
Retained earnings carried forward		<u>587,598</u>	<u>234,876</u>

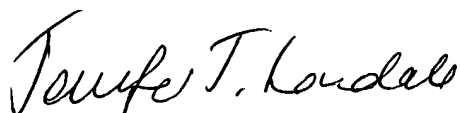
There were no recognised gains or losses other than those stated above.

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2015**

	Notes	2015		2014	
		£	£	£	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Tangible assets	6		36,640		52,211
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Debtors	7	42,475		62,904	
Cash at Bank and in hand		<u>1,024,000</u>		<u>686,191</u>	
		1,066,475		749,095	
<b>CREDITORS:</b> Amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(515,517)</u>		<u>(566,430)</u>	
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>			<u>550,958</u>		<u>182,665</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			<u>587,598</u>		<u>234,876</u>
<b>RESERVES</b>	9		<u>587,598</u>		<u>234,876</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 FRS102 the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland

The Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on the 20<sup>th</sup> April 2016 and signed on their behalf by:



\_\_\_\_\_  
J. Lonsdale



\_\_\_\_\_  
I. Grattidge

**Company No: 07752350**

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

	Notes	2015	2014
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b><i>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</i></b>		347,455	524,124
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>			
Dividends, interest and rent from investments		-	2,238
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(9,646)	(53,518)
<b><i>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities</i></b>		<u>(9,646)</u>	<u>(51,280)</u>
<b><i>Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities</i></b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period		337,809	472,845
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		686,191	213,346
Change in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange rate movement		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		<u>1,024,000</u>	<u>686,191</u>

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2015****1. Accounting Policies****(i) Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland

**(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.

Government grants are accounted for using the accrual model. Grant income is recognised in the income and expenditure account on a systematic basis over the period in which the related costs are incurred.

Other grants are recognised in the income and expenditure account when receivable unless performance related conditions apply in which case the grant is recognised when the condition has been met

**(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 Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**(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 2015****2. OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)**

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	£	£
<b>The operating surplus/(deficit) is stated after Charging:</b>		
Auditors' Remuneration:		
Audit	6,000	6,319
Other Services	2,500	1,974
Directors' Emoluments	109,104	111,282
Directors' Pension Contributions	12,000	12,000
Depreciation	<u>25,217</u>	<u>13,652</u>

**3. STAFF COSTS**

	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>
The average numbers of employees was	32	31
Staff Costs, including Directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
Wages and Salaries	1,113,344	1,024,571
Social Security Costs	97,043	85,147
Pension Costs	<u>24,093</u>	<u>12,000</u>
	<u>1,234,480</u>	<u>£1,121,718</u>

Pension costs represent contributions to a personal pension scheme.

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2015****4. CAMPAIGNS EXPENDITURE**

	<b>General Funds</b>	<b>Restricted Funds</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	£	£	£	£
Tigers	8,652	154,724	163,376	131,946
Illegal Wildlife Trade	13,812	70,848	84,660	17,868
Elephants	9,711	72,010	81,721	132,979
Okavango Delta	-	-	-	730
Oceans (Cetaceans)	11,881	60,680	72,561	77,861
Climate (GEC)	513	2,506	3,018	10,334
CIFF	21,532	404,750	426,282	291,948
Adessium Foundation - Inst support	10,996	132,387	143,383	187,041
Adessium Foundation - Organisational	-	-	-	14,194
Forests - DFID	27,444	407,299	434,743	312,776
Forests - DFID/EU	3,497	44,175	47,672	102,499
FMGC 2015	(3,410)	131,376	127,965	-
Forests - NORAD 2	22,877	285,075	307,951	339,209
Forests - EU	15,575	190,065	205,640	209,533
Forests - Waterloo	(693)	56,394	55,701	69,973
Forests - NFSC	-	-	-	11,750
Forests - JMG	-	-	-	5,021
Forests - Ford	13,913	140,413	154,326	-
	<u>156,299</u>	<u>2,152,699</u>	<u>2,308,998</u>	<u>1,915,662</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 2015****5. GRANTS PAYABLE**

The following material grants were paid during the year:

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	£	£
Forest Watch Indonesia	153,517	78,642
Advancing Life and Regenerating Motherland - Alarm	89,563	-
Koalisi Peduli Hutan Aceh	30,250	31,900
YAYASAN MITRA INSANI - JPIK	24,577	32,535
Bridge	20,586	-
European Environmental Citizens' Organisation for Standardisation - ECOS	18,000	-
Ecologia Y Desarrollo - ECODES	18,000	-
Quercus	18,000	-
League for the Environment - Legambiente	18,000	-
Wisdom of Ethnic Foundation	15,000	-
Friends Of Effingham Responder Network - Fern	3,500	-
Karen Environmental and social Action Network - Kesan	792	-
EcoDev	-	77,748
ECOS	-	10,000
HAKA	-	7,510
Quiet Heart Films	-	2,000
Yayasan Pusaka	-	2,822
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Grants	<u>409,785</u>	<u>243,157</u>

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2015****6. FIXED ASSETS**

	<b>Furniture and Equipment</b>
	<b>£</b>
Brought Forward Cost	80,102
Additions	9,646
Cost at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2015	<u>89,749</u>
Brought Forward Depreciation	27,891
Charge for Period	25,217
Depreciation at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2015	<u>53,109</u>
Net Book Value at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2015	<u>£36,640</u>
Net Book Value at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2014	<u>£52,211</u>

**7. DEBTORS**

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
EIA Trust	-	35,414
Grants due from EIA US	-	579
VAT	-	-
Other Debtors	39,055	9,239
Prepayments	3,420	17,672
	<u>42,475</u>	<u>£62,904</u>

Included in other debtors is a rent deposit of £12,250 on which the property landlords have a legal charge. This is due in more than one year.

**8. CREDITORS:** Amounts falling due within one year

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade Creditors	17,615	72,978
Taxes and Social Security	30,469	25,688
Accruals	30,704	11,040
EIA US	22,935	-
Deferred Income	397,853	456,592
VAT & Corporation Tax Liability	448	132
Other Creditors	15,493	-
	<u>515,517</u>	<u>£566,430</u>

**9. RESERVES**

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Restricted Funds (Note 10)	402,102	110,082
Designated Funds (Note 11)	60,000	60,000
General Funds	125,496	64,794
	<u>587,598</u>	<u>234,876</u>

Restricted and designated funds represent funds to be applied for specific projects (see notes 10 & 11).



**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2015****10. RESTRICTED FUNDS**

	<b>Balance b/f</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Staff Costs</b>	<b>Grants Payable</b>	<b>Overheads and Other Expenditure</b>	<b>Transfers</b>	<b>Balance c/f</b>
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Forests- DFID FGMC	-	128,000	74,891	24,882	28,227	-	-
Forests- DFID	-	407,299	176,091	139,776	90,794	647	-
Forests- EU	-	190,063	67,524	66,563	55,976	-	-
Forests- DFID/EU	-	44,171	17,060	16,641	10,470	-	-
Forests - Waterloo	-	65,000	10,000	30,250	16,144	-	8,606
Forests- NORAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forests- NORAD 2	-	285,075	129,430	39,096	116,549	-	-
Forests- Ford Foundation	-	179,530	95,608	20,586	27,601	-	35,735
Adessium Institutional Support	41,755	93,034	78,057	-	53,686	644	2,402
Illegal Wildlife Trade	-	82,799	50,939	-	19,909	-	11,951
Climate (GEC)	15,949	1,500	2,504	-	2	-	14,943
CIFF	-	440,219	220,027	72,000	112,723	-	35,469
Elephants	22,138	168,717	41,582	-	29,629	799	118,845
Tigers	9,570	256,869	105,333	-	48,172	1,219	111,715
Cetaceans	20,670	102,443	49,462	-	11,218	-	62,433
	<b>£110,082</b>	<b>2,444,719</b>	<b>1,118,506</b>	<b>409,784</b>	<b>621,099</b>	<b>3,309</b>	<b>402,102</b>

Included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income are funds which have been restricted by the donor for the projects listed above. Transfers represent fixed assets acquired which have been funded by restricted funds.

**11. DESIGNATED FUNDS**

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

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2015****12. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS**

	Balance b/f	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Balance c/f
Unrestricted Funds	£64,794	£406,712	£349,319	£3,309	£125,496

**13. TAXATION**

	2015 £	2014 £
UK Corporation Tax	-	448

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

**14. 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 £675,170 (2014: £726,090) 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 £315,096 (2014: £312,726) were receivable from the Environmental Investigation Agency Inc.

The current account balances at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015 were as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £	
EIA Trust Debtor	-	35,414	(see note 7)
EIA US Debtor	-	579	(see note 7)
EIA US Creditor	22,935	-	(see note 8)

**15. LEASE COMMITMENTS**

From 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015 the Company entered into a new lease for its office premises with an annual rent of £56,458 for a lease term of 5 years. The remaining lease commitment payable at the year end amounted to:

	£
Within 1 year	56,458
Within 2 – 5 years	169,374
Greater than 5 years	nil

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2015****16. Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash flow from operating activities**

<b>Operating surplus/(deficit)</b>	352,722	(952)
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Depreciation charges	25,217	13,652
Dividends, interest and rent from investments	-	(2,238)
Loss/(profit) on the sale of fixed assets	-	-
Taxation	-	-
(increase)/decrease in stocks	-	-
(increase)/decrease in debtors	20,429	(10,687)
increase/(decrease) in creditors	(50,913)	524,349
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>	<b><u>347,455</u></b>	<b><u>524,124</u></b>

**Analysis of cash and cash equivalents**

Cash in hand	1,024,000	686,191
Notice deposits (less than 30 days)	-	-
Overdraft facility repayable on demand	-	-
	<b><u>1,024,000</u></b>	<b><u>686,191</u></b>

**17. ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CHANGES IN ESTIMATION TECHNIQUES AND PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS**

The company adopted FRS102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and applied this standard to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Adaption of the new standard required changes to the company's accounting policies in relation to the recognition of income from grants:

Government grants are now accounted for using the accrual model. Grant income is recognised in the income and expenditure account on a systematic basis over the period in which the related costs are incurred.

Other grants are now recognised in the income and expenditure account when receivable unless performance related conditions apply in which case the grant is recognised when the condition has been met.

The adaption of the standard has required changes to the comparatives shown for the year ended 31 December 2014. The effect of the changes to the comparatives are:

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (UK) LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2015****17. ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CHANGES IN ESTIMATION TECHNIQUES AND PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS (Continued)****Adjustments to comparative Statement of Comprehensive Income**

	£
Income as previously reported	2,248,163
Prior Year Adjustment	<u>(148,237)</u>
Income now reported	<u><u>2,099,926</u></u>
Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year previously reported	147,285
Prior Year Adjustment	<u>(148,237)</u>
Surplus/Deficit now reported	<u><u>(952)</u></u>

**Adjustments to comparative Balance Sheet**

Reserves - as previous stated:	383,113
Less:	
Grant income deferred	<u>(148,237)</u>
Reserves - as restated:	<u><u>234,876</u></u>

## Represented by:

Deferred Income - as previous stated	308,355
Grant income deferred	<u>148,237</u>
Deferred Income - as restated:	<u><u>456,592</u></u>

Deferred Income was shown under "Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year.