

**ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION
AGENCY TRUST LIMITED**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 7844550

REGISTERED CHARITY NUMBER: 1145359

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY TRUST LIMITED

TRUSTEES REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012

TRUSTEES: Imogen Benson (Chair) (Appointed 11th November 2011)
Robin Maynard (Appointed 11th November 2011)
Mark Roberts (Appointed 11th November 2011)

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

Registered Office: Environmental Investigation Agency Trust Limited
62-63 Upper Street,
Islington,
London, N1 0NY

Registered Number: 7844550 (England and Wales)
Registered Charity: 1145359

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

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY TRUST LIMITED

TRUSTEES' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012

The Trustees present their report together with the audited financial statements of the Environmental Investigation Agency Trust Limited for the period 31st December 2012.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the principal accounting policies section of this document and to comply with the current statutory requirements, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, applicable law and UK GAAP.

The Company is a registered charity and the Trustees' Report has been drafted in compliance with the Charity SORP.

Structure, governance and management

The Environmental Investigation Agency Trust Limited (referred to hereafter as EIA Trust) is a registered company limited by guarantee number 7844550, incorporated on 11th November 2011 and registered with the Charity Commission number 1145359.

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 objects of the company are for the public benefit:

1. 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;
2. The conservation and protection and restoration of the natural environment, ecosystems and wildlife and plant life of the world;

The Trustees are also the Members of the Company and served during the year and up to the date of the report and are listed on page 1. Trustees have no beneficial interest in the company.

The Trustees have the power to appoint or to co-opt new members to the Board, with appointments ratified according to the company's memorandum and articles of association. There is an induction process for new trustees, including provision of key information about the company, its operations and the Trustees' responsibilities.

EIA Trust works in cooperation with EIA UK and EIA Inc, based in Washington DC, USA. The Trust shares premises with the EIA (UK) Ltd.

The Trust has no employees and EIA UK carries out administration for the Trust as a gift in kind.

Organisational Restructuring

In 2011, it was decided to restructure EIA in the UK to provide a robust structure for the organisation to meet the environmental challenges of the 21st Century and provide better governance and practice. As part of the restructuring, Environmental Investigation Agency Trust Ltd and Environmental Investigation Agency (UK) Ltd were incorporated. All EIA operations in the UK were transferred to EIA UK from Environmental Investigation Agency Ltd and Environmental Investigation Agency Charitable Trust (EIA CT). Environmental Investigation Agency Trust Ltd (EIA Trust) was established as a fundraising trust and registered with the Charity Commission.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012

EIA Trust was incorporated on 11th November 2011 and became operational on 1st April 2012 following the restructuring. The assets of EIA CT were transferred by deed to EIA Trust at 1 April 2012. No activities are therefore reported before 1st April 2012. To facilitate the restructuring and operations, the financial year of EIA Trust was extended to 31st December 2012.

All EIA CT staff members were transferred to EIA UK with the same terms and conditions of employment, in compliance with TUPE regulations. Contracts and supplier agreements et al were also transferred.

Supporters of EIA CT were informed of restructuring and their support transferred to EIA Trust. Funders were also informed and their funding agreements transferred.

Public Benefit

The Trustees confirm that they have referred to the guidance contained in the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit when reviewing the charity's aims and objectives and in planning future activities and setting the grant making policy for the year. The charity's activities provide benefit to the public through education in the areas of environmental protection.

In line with the charity's grant making policy, these activities are facilitated through support for the charitable aspects of work undertaken by EIA (UK) Limited. The results of this work are made available to the public through reports, press releases and briefing documents. Videos and audio clips published in various media and online.

Internal controls and risk management

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

Reserves Policy

EIA Trust plans to hold a minimum level of unrestricted reserves amounting to £5,000. At the year end the level of unrestricted reserves amounts to £129,356.

The objective of the Reserve is to maintain sufficient unrestricted funds to meet the Trust's existing liabilities and to cover the costs of winding up in the event of an unforeseen and/or catastrophic development within the organisation.

The level of reserve is reviewed on a regular basis by the Trustees and will be increased as expenditure commitments increase.

The members of the Charity undertake that, if the Charity is wound up whilst they are members, or within one year after they cease to be members, they will contribute a sum not exceeding £1 to the assets of the Charity.

Grant making policy

The Trustees acting as a board have determined that the best way for EIA Trust to fulfill its objectives is to support the charitable aspects of work undertaken by EIA (UK) Limited, a separate company. This decision is reviewed annually, or as and when the Trustees consider appropriate. The Trustees consider applications for funding from EIA (UK) Limited in light of the charity's objectives, and each successful application is governed by a separate and specific grant agreement.

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY TRUST LIMITED**TRUSTEES' REPORT****FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012****Financial Review**

The Financial Statements cover the period from 11th November 2011 to 31st December 2012, following the restructure of Environmental Investigation Agency. The Charitable Company became active on 1st April 2012 when the fundraising operations of EIA Charitable Trust were taken over by EIA Trust Ltd. All assets and liabilities of EIA Charitable Trust as at 31st March 2012 were transferred to the new Charitable Company. All staff members previously working for the Charitable Trust were transferred to EIA (UK) Ltd.

Total incoming resources for the period were £551,183, of which £319,560 was transferred from EIA Charitable Trust. This was made up of £278,758 restricted funds and £40,802 unrestricted funds. 39% of total income comes from donations, grants and legacies. In the year an unrestricted legacy of almost £96,000 was received.

The remainder of the income was raised from fundraising events and raffles. All this income is unrestricted.

Total expenditure is £406,417 of which £391,944 was granted to EIA (UK) Ltd during the year to further their work. No staff costs were incurred as all staff are paid by EIA (UK) Ltd.

Net current assets as at 31st December 2012 were £144,766 of which £129,356 is unrestricted. It is the trustee's intentions to hold a minimum level of unrestricted reserves of £5,000.

Objectives, impacts and activities

EIA 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 Trust raises vital funds which it grants to EIA UK to support the charitable aspects of the work it undertakes.

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:

- Protection of Forests;
- Climate and Ozone Protection;
- Threatened and endangered species including cetaceans (whales, dolphins and porpoises), elephants and tigers;

To achieve these aims, EIA 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/G8 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 TRUST LIMITED**TRUSTEES' REPORT****FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012****Campaigns*****Environmental Crime***

EIA's work, particularly the field investigations, repeatedly exposes at first-hand the devastating impacts of environmental crime on threatened species and fragile habitats. Within the UN framework, environmental crime has been recognised as a serious transnational organised crime requiring a more sophisticated and collaborative response from Member States.

This multi-billion dollar threat to the planet is an over-arching theme of EIA's campaigns. EIA's expertise as a result of almost three decades of investigations 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.

During the period EIA contributed to the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), a key body within the UN dealing with crime prevention and criminal justice policy. It also provided a briefing to the UN General Assembly's High-Level Meeting on the Rule of Law recommending five actions that require:

- Clearly defining illegal activities;
- Imposing criminal penalties;
- Recovering assets and proceeds of environmental crime;
- Strengthening enforcement mechanisms;
- Ensuring strict compliance with international instruments;

Forests

EIA's goal is improved enforcement against the global trade in illegal timber and the drivers of deforestation and degradation, including wider agriculture commodities. EIA works to achieve this through the provision of intelligence by civil society and enhanced forest governance via market reforms in both East Asia and Europe.

The Forests campaign has released a significant amount of information during this period as a result of continued investigations on the ground in East Asia. EIA is committed to strengthening civil society and working with communities to expose and resist corruption associated with illegal logging.

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) is a set of steps designed to use market and financial incentives to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases from deforestation and forest degradation. EIA continued its investigations into the corruption associated with these incentives.

EIA works with European Union members to ensure effective implementation of the EU Timber Regulation, which came into force in March 2013. The regulation bans imports of illegally logged timber into the EU and requires by law that traders implement a due diligence system. The new law provides the opportunity for EIA and others to follow the supply chain of wood from the forest to its sale in Europe.

Global Environment

EIA works to reduce emissions of fluorinated gases and improved enforcement of multilateral environmental agreements designed to curb trade in harmful chemicals. EIA is the only NGO actively investigating the illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances (ODS).

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Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) were introduced in the 1990s as replacements to ODS such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), collectively known as fluorinated gases or F-gases. HFCs are extraordinarily potent greenhouse gases, many thousands of times more powerful than carbon dioxide (CO₂) 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. Swift action to reduce HFCs could prevent in excess of 100 gigatonnes of CO₂-equivalent emissions by 2050. EIA is working with a small network of NGOs to bring about agreement under the Montreal Protocol for a global phase-down of HFCs.

In 2012 EIA's HFC campaign continued efforts to secure and expand controls on HFCs, focusing primarily on international amendment proposals under the Montreal Protocol and the revision of the EU's F-Gas Regulation. Working with a coalition of NGOs it has been able to stave off substantial efforts of the F-gas industry to prevent and/or weaken the revision of the EU F-Gas Regulation

Cetaceans

EIA's work makes a significant contribution towards securing a healthy marine environment for whales, dolphins and porpoises (cetaceans), and to their conservation and welfare. It seeks an end to commercial hunting of these species and works with the International Whaling Commission (IWC), governments and other international agreements to ensure the international ban on commercial whaling remains in place and continued pressure is placed on Iceland, Japan and Norway who flout the ban.

For three decades, EIA has played an important role in the development of the work of the IWC to study and address environmental threats to cetaceans, for which it can demonstrate a measurable impact. This work includes study of marine debris, pollution, vessel strikes, climate change, over fishing and entanglement.

EIA works with several coalitions of NGOs on a number of issues relating to this campaign. These collaborations have proved to be efficient and cost-effective, ensuring best use of the specific skills and expertise of each organisation, and avoiding duplication of effort. In addition, there is strength in the collective voice of these coalitions.

For more than two decades, EIA has been investigating and campaigning to end the hunting of thousands of whales, dolphins and porpoises in Japan's coastal waters. Its exposés of alarming levels of pollutants found in the products from these hunts, their extreme cruelty and unsustainability have contributed to dramatic declines in the demand for these products and the numbers of animals killed.

Negotiations with major retailers in Japan ensure continuation of their decisions not to sell cetacean products. Over 3,000 supermarket stores do not sell these products as a result of EIA's work, contributing to the decline in numbers of cetaceans taken. Amazon and Google Japan have ended the on-line sale of cetacean products as a result of EIA's work.

Elephants

EIA plays a vital role in working with African range states to gain effective protection for elephants. EIA has been investigating and documenting the illegal international trade in ivory for over 25 years and was instrumental in securing the international ivory trade ban in 1989.

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY TRUST LIMITED**TRUSTEES' REPORT****FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012**

2011 was the worst year for elephant poaching since the ban was implemented. It was directly impacted by the decision to grant China approved buyer status by the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), opening a legal domestic ivory market which resulted in increasing demand for ivory and a burgeoning illegal ivory trade. China's ivory market is now the single biggest threat to elephants in the wild.

Throughout the reporting period, EIA's extensive investigations in Africa, China and the Far East exposed the poaching of elephants and the illegal ivory trade being out of control, threatening the survival of African elephant populations. An added stimulus was the expectation of new proposals being submitted to the March 2013 Conference of the Parties to CITES to allow legal sales of ivory and relaxing protection for some elephant populations.

EIA provided briefings, advice and guidance to documentary makers on the illegal ivory trade which revealed the stark realities of the illegal ivory trade and the impact on Africa's elephants. It also provided briefings on this trade to Governments around the world including parties to CITES.

EIA's work contributed to no proposals for further sales of stock piles of ivory being submitted to the Conference of the Parties to CITES which met in March 2013.

Tigers

With fewer than 3,500 wild tigers remaining across their Asian territory, the species is at a tipping point. Habitat destruction, prey decline and the illegal trade in tiger parts and derivatives have pushed wild tiger populations to the brink of extinction.

Tigers are a symbol of the health of the forests in which they live – the same forests that play a vital role in securing water and mitigating climate change. There is far more at stake than one magnificent species; the security of our global ecosystem hangs in the balance too. The threats to tigers put other Asian big cats – leopards, snow leopards, clouded leopards and Asiatic lions – at risk, as well as the many other denizens of the tigers' forests.

The decline of the wild tiger is symptomatic of poor environmental governance, corruption, the lack of enforcement to combat serious transnational organised environmental crime, and failed 'development' agendas that create inequality, fail to alleviate poverty and exacerbate conflict and pressure on predators, their prey and habitats.

EIA is campaigning for adequate legislation, and for investment in effective enforcement to combat all trade in the parts and derivatives of tigers and other Asian big cats. Its long-term goal is for Asian big cat populations to recover from their current status and to help the global wild tiger population double by the next Year of the Tiger in 2022. This is consistent with the long-term goal of the Global Tiger Recovery Programme.

Throughout the year, EIA worked with a network of NGOs, governments and international agreements around the world with respect to the trade in tigers and other Asian Big cats.

The year was dominated by desk-based and field investigations in China to document the ongoing illegal trade in the skins and body parts of wild tigers and other Asian big cats from South Asia into China. Findings were provided in the format of Confidential Intelligence Briefings to INTERPOL and national law enforcement contacts.

EIA's undercover investigators also obtained first-hand evidence of domestic trade in the skin of captive-bred tigers in China. This trade is licensed and undermines the objectives of CITES and the Global Tiger Recovery Programme by stimulating demand for tiger parts and products instead of eliminating demand.

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FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012

Also throughout the year, EIA distributed its 2006 film on the international illegal trade in tigers and other Asian big cats, updated to include changes in market demand for tiger products. The film is raising awareness among police, customs and forest officials regarding the organised and transnational nature of poaching and trafficking, of the intelligence-led enforcement tactics required to combat it, and the communication and cooperation mechanisms available to assist. The film has since been directly distributed by EIA to more than 230 law enforcement officers, and is also available from the CITES Secretariat.

EIA Tiger Campaigners called on parties to CITES with operations that farm tigers and other Asian big cats to shut down such facilities, destroy stockpiled body parts and derivatives, and fulfil their obligations to CITES by reporting on the actions they are taking to protect these animals from this illegal trade.

Specifically, it called on China – which has the world's greatest number of tiger farms – to terminate its 'legal' domestic trade in tiger and leopard skins as an indication of genuine commitment to ending the tiger trade and reducing demand. It asked CITES to urge China to comply with CITES resolutions and withdraw its controversial scheme allowing trade in the licensed skins of captive-bred tigers and leopards.

During the period EIA staff including tiger campaigners worked with the Born Free Foundation, Save Wild Tigers and the Clinton Partnership in preparation for the Tiger Tracks – the world's biggest public tiger event which took place over 3 weeks in St Pancras Station, London in March 2013.

Communications

Investigation, documentation and communication are trademarks of EIA's work and vital to the success of the organisation and its campaigns.

Investment in the Communications Department supported by EIA Trust, included the addition of a new member of staff, new equipment and upgrading the archiving of EIA's unique library of photos and film.

The EIA website 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. Press releases were enhanced with photographs from the field, and often accompanied by vibrant and interesting short films and video news releases. Campaigners and other staff members wrote blogs for the website, adding a more personal profile to EIA's work.

The monthly e-newsletter has proved to be successful and popular among EIA's growing number of e-supporters. In addition, the use of Facebook and Twitter has enabled the organisation to reach a growing audience by taking advantage of the era of social media.

Films featuring the work of EIA picked up top awards at the 35th International Wildlife Film Festival in the US.

- Blood Ivory, made by Red Earth Studio for National Geographic, and Madagascar, Lemurs & Spies, made by the BBC Natural History Unit, were jointly awarded the Best Conservation Message and Best of Category: Conservation.
- Making a Killing, an exposé of Iceland's hunting of endangered fin whales for export to Japan, was awarded Best of Category: News.
- All three films won additional merit awards.

Fundraising

With the transition to the new EIA structure, a great deal of work was carried out to establish the fundraising plan and procedures for EIA Trust. It raises funds from a variety of sources including members, supporters, grants and donors. They contribute valuable unrestricted funds to the organisation. Gift Aid adds

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extra value to qualifying donations. However the registration of the Trust to enable it to claim Gift Aid has been delayed by HMRC internal processes. Back dated Gift Aid will be claimed once the registration is complete.

Members receive the newsletter Investigator twice a year which includes raffle tickets raising funds for the Trust. They are also sent three appeals per year in support of EIA's campaigns in which they are offered the opportunity to donate to Trust if they wish to Gift Aid their donation.

Community fundraising raises increasing amounts of funds as enthusiastic supporters do what they can to fundraise for EIA. In 2012 these included:

- Mark Fletcher ran the London marathon for EIA raising over £1000;
- Staff member Debbie Banks ran the Brighton marathon raising £1700 for the Tiger Campaign;
- Chris George bravely tangoed for tigers wearing a crystal covered lime green mankini and raised over £500;
- Supporter Matt Bidault and 2 friends cycled from Land's End to John O'Groats raising £650;
- Filmmaker James Levelle undertook a gruelling cycle ride of the Haut Alps raising £1400;
- And regular challenge fundraiser Ian Tenquist ran the Chester marathon for the tiger campaign raising over £500;

In December 2012, EIA participated in an annual online fundraising challenge, The Big Give which raised £20,000 for our Tiger Campaign and brought EIA into contact with some new supporters. This required a planned and integrated approach to raising awareness across all online channels in the months preceding the event.

The website is a valuable asset for the organisation and extremely useful for providing 'live' information about EIA's work in addition to archived information. Efforts are focused on inspiring visitors to the website to donate in support of EIA's work.

Grants are the primary source of income for EIA Trust and work is focused on increasing income from grants. Grants received during the period include: Rufford Foundation, Adessium Foundation, Ernest Kleinwort Trust, Patagonia, Anthony Rae Foundation, Cobb Charity, Sylvia Waddilove Foundation, Open Gate, Scott Eridine Trust and David Gilmour Trust

Support from large gift donors provides vital funds for EIA's work and is a programme that is being developed. Work was carried out to identify and build relationships with major donors with a view to building a strategy to increase income from major donors.

Legacies are a particularly special source of income, providing unexpected gifts for EIA's work. A marketing programme is undertaken by the Trust with advertisements placed in a number of relevant journals. Measuring the impact of the marketing programme is difficult but it is considered to be investment for long term gain. Over £90,000 was received from 2 legacies in particular during the period.

Corporate giving is a programme to be developed. However the much appreciated Paperchase 2012 Christmas Card Initiative raised over £22,000 for EIA Trust.

To celebrate Douglas Adam's 60th birthday, his family in cooperation with Save the Rhino International organised a virtual birthday party in memory of Douglas who was a loyal supporter of EIA's work. Musicians, comedians, actors and well known personalities came together for a marvellous evening of entertainment with a strong conservation message. EIA received a donation of over £7,000 from the proceeds of the event.

During the period the Organisation was very busy with preparations for the world's largest public tiger event, Tiger Tracks, which took place over three weeks in St Pancras International station, London, in March 2013.

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FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012

The event culminated in a glittering gala dinner. Tiger Tracks aimed to raise much greater public awareness of the plight of wild tiger populations around the globe and to raise funds for the tiger campaigns of EIA, Born Free Foundation and Save Wild Tigers.

An application was successfully submitted for EIA to be the subject of the BBC Radio 4 Appeal in March 2013.

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees (who are also the Directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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

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

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

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006, the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the trust deed. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Auditors

In accordance with company law, as the Trustee directors of the charitable company, we certify that so far as we are aware:

1. there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditors are unaware; and
2. we have taken all the steps that we ought to have taken to make ourselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

By order of the trustees



**Kit Stoner
Trustee**

8th August 2013

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY TRUST LIMITED
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012

We have audited the financial statements of the Environmental Investigation Agency Trust Limited for the period ended 31st December 2012 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 a Report of the Auditors 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 Trustees and Auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities set out in the Trustees Report, the Trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) 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 charitable company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the trustees, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report 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 charitable company's affairs as at 31st December 2012 and of its incoming resources and application of resources including its income and expenditure, for the period then ended;
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- Have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

Kevin Lally

Kevin Lally
 For and on behalf of
 Knox Cropper (Statutory Auditor)
 8/9 Well Court
 London
 EC4M 9DN

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY TRUST LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
(INCORPORATING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012

	Notes	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total 2012 £
INCOMING RESOURCES				
Incoming resources from generated funds				
Voluntary Income:				
Donations and Legacies	2(i)	171,081	13,594	184,675
Project Grants	2(iv)	-	31,715	31,715
Activities for generating funds	2(ii)	15,086	-	15,086
Investment Income	2(iii)	147	-	147
Other Income		-	-	-
Transfer of assets from EIA Trust	14	40,802	278,758	319,560
Total incoming resources		227,116	324,067	551,183
RESOURCES EXPENDED				
Costs of generating voluntary income	3	5,407	-	5,407
Charitable Activities	4	88,988	311,267	400,255
Governance costs	5	755	-	755
Total resources expended		95,151	311,267	406,417
Net incoming resources before transfers		131,966	12,800	144,766
Transfers		(2,610)	2,610	-
Net incoming resources after transfers		129,356	15,410	144,766
Funds Brought Forward		-	-	-
Total funds at 31st December 2012		£129,356	£15,410	£144,766

The charitable company was incorporated on 11th November 2011 and commenced operations on 1st April 2012.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY TRUST LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER 2012**

	Notes	31 st December 2012 £
FIXED ASSETS		
Tangible Assets	8	5,310
Investments		-
		<u>5,310</u>
CURRENT ASSETS		
Debtors	9	22,817
Cash at bank and in hand		135,183
		<u>158,000</u>
LIABILITIES: Amounts falling due within one year		
Creditors	10	<u>18,544</u>
Net current assets		<u>139,456</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u><u>£144,766</u></u>
FUNDS		
Unrestricted		129,356
Restricted	11	<u>15,410</u>
		<u><u>£144,766</u></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 Directors on the 8 August 13 and signed on their behalf by:



Kit Stoner
Trustee

Company No: 7844550

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY TRUST LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012****1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

- (a) The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the special provision of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and Financial Reporting Standards for Smaller Entities, and the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities, issued by the Charity Commission in March 2005.
- (b) **Fixed Assets**
Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets on a straight line basis over the useful economic lives of the assets concerned. Office equipment and computer equipment is depreciated over three years.
- (c) **Value Added Tax**
The Charity is not registered for VAT and accordingly, where applicable, all expenditure incurred is inclusive of VAT.
- (d) **Funds**
Restricted Funds represent donations or grants whose purposes have been restricted by the donor. Unrestricted funds represent income which can be used for charitable purposes at the discretion of the trustees.
- (e) **Grants Receivable**
Revenue grants are credited to incoming resources when the trust is unconditionally entitled to receive them, unless they relate to a specified future period, in which case they are deferred. Capital grants for the purchase of fixed assets are credited to restricted incoming resources and depreciation on the related fixed assets is charged against the restricted fund.
- (f) **Grants Payable**
Grants are payable to the recipient once an unconditional offer has been made
- (g) **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.

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY TRUST LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012

2. ANALYSIS OF INCOME

(i) Donations and Legacies

	2012
	£
Legacies	95,779
Donations and Gift Aid	36,516
Trusts and Foundations	14,800
Appeals	14,945
Corporate Donations	22,635
	<u>£184,675</u>

(ii) Activities for Generating Funds

	2012
	£
Lotteries	7,086
Fundraising Events	8,000
	<u>£15,086</u>

(iii) Investment Income

	2012
	£
Bank Interest	147

(iv) Project Grants

	Forests	Communications	Tigers	2012
	£	£	£	£
David Shepherd Wildlife Trust	-	-	5,000	5,000
Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust	-	-	20,000	20,000
Sylvia Waddilove Foundation	-	2,000	-	2,000
Tides Foundation	4,715	-	-	4,715
	<u>£4,715</u>	<u>£2,000</u>	<u>£25,000</u>	<u>£31,715</u>

3. COSTS OF GENERATING VOLUNTARY INCOME

	2012
	£
Fundraising & Publicity	4,024
Supports Costs	1,383
Total	<u>£5,407</u>

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY TRUST LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012****4. CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES**

	Grants Payable to EIA (UK) Ltd	Direct Costs	Support Costs	2012
	£	£	£	£
Forests - Waterloo	41,129	108	647	41,884
Forests – Other	8,873	-	139	9,012
Forests – JMG	20,502	-	322	20,824
Adessium Investigations Unit	81,918	506	1,293	83,717
Adessium Organisational Review	17,194	-	270	17,464
GEC - UNEP	20,342	71	320	20,733
Elephants	20,531	717	333	21,581
Okavango Delta	3,083	3	48	3,134
Tigers	91,357	2,022	1,466	94,845
Cetaceans	911	-	14	925
Communications	2,000	-	32	2,032
Core Costs	84,104	-	-	84,104
	<u>£391,944</u>	<u>£3,427</u>	<u>£4,884</u>	<u>£400,255</u>

5. GOVERNANCE COSTS

	2012
	£
Audit Fees	1,665
Less adjustment to transferred liability from EIA Trust	(1,286)
Trustees' Expenses	168
Other Costs	196
Support Costs	12
Total	<u>£755</u>

6. NET INCOMING RESOURCES

Net incoming resources are stated after:

Depreciation	4,769
Audit Fee	<u>1,665</u>

The charitable company does not have staff costs. Administrative support has been provided during the year by Environmental Investigation Agency (UK) Limited.

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY TRUST LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012****7. TRUSTEES REMUNERATION**

The Trustee's received no remuneration during the year. Reimbursements for Trustee's expenses during the period amounted to £168.

8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Field Equipment £	Office Equipment £	Total £
Cost			
Brought Forward Cost	-	-	-
Transfer (Note 14)	1,214	8,865	10,079
Cost at 31 st December 2012	<u>1,214</u>	<u>8,865</u>	<u>10,079</u>
Depreciation			
Brought Forward Depreciation	-	-	-
Charge for Period	1,214	3,555	4,769
Depreciation at 31 st December 2012	<u>1,214</u>	<u>3,555</u>	<u>4,769</u>
Net Book Value at 31 st December 2012	<u>£-</u>	<u>£5,310</u>	<u>5,310</u>

9. DEBTORS:

	2012
	£
Sundry Debtors	<u>22,817</u>

10. CREDITORS:

	2012
	£
Trade Creditors	2,467
Other Creditors	6,285
EIA UK Ltd	<u>9,792</u>
	<u>£18,544</u>

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY TRUST LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012****11. RESTRICTED FUNDS**

	Balance b/f	Transfer from EIA Trust	Income	Grants Payable to EIA (UK) Ltd	Overheads and Other Expenditure	Transfers	Balance c/f
Tigers	-	70,195	38,594	(91,357)	(2,022)	-	15,410
GEC/UNEP	-	20,413	-	(20,342)	(71)	-	-
Forests-Papua	-	(2,588)	-	-	-	2,588	-
Forests-JMG	-	20,502	-	(20,502)	-	-	-
Okavango Delta	-	3,086	-	(3,083)	(3)	-	-
Ceteceans	-	911	-	(911)	-	-	-
Elephants	-	21,248	-	(20,531)	(717)	-	-
TCM	-	(22)	-	-	-	22	-
Adessium – Investigations Unit	-	82,424	-	(81,918)	(506)	-	-
Adessium – Organisational Review	-	17,194	-	(17,194)	-	-	-
Forests – Waterloo	-	41,237	-	(41,129)	(108)	-	-
Forests- Other Communications	-	4,158	4,715	(8,873)	-	-	-
	-	-	2,000	(2,000)	-	-	-
Total	£-	£278,758	£45,308	£(307,840)	£(3,427)	£2,610	£15,410

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY TRUST LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012****12. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS**

	Fixed Assets	Net Current Assets	Total
	£	£	£
Restricted Funds	-	15,410	15,410
Unrestricted Funds	5,310	124,046	129,356
	<u>£5,310</u>	<u>£139,456</u>	<u>£144,766</u>

13. TAXATION

The Environmental Investigation Agency Trust Limited is a registered charity and is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income and capital gains received within the categories covered by Part 11 of the Corporation Tax act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 to the extent that such income or gains are applied to exclusively charitable purposes.

14. TRANSFER

As part of the reorganisation of the Environmental Investigation Agency, the assets of the Environmental Investigation Charitable Trust (registered charity no. 1040615) were transferred to the newly formed charitable company (Environmental Investigation Agency Trust Limited), in accordance with a transfer agreement, on 1st April 2012.

A newly formed company, Environmental Investigation Agency (UK) Limited has also been set up, to carry out operational activities, and, charitable funds raised by the charitable company have been paid over to this operational company, by grant.

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Environmental Investigation Agency Trust Limited (EIA Trust) and Environmental Investigation Agency (UK) Limited (EIA UK) have separate trustees and directors but they work closely together for the same purposes.

EIA UK provides administrative support to EIA Trust without charge. EIA Trust pays grants to EIA UK for charitable purposes. In the current year, these amounted to £391,944. At the year end £9,792 was owing to EIA UK.