



**Environmental Investigation
Agency UK**

Financial Statements for the year ended
31 December 2024



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Welcome

It's been only a few months since EIA celebrated 40 years of work but we're already in a very different world.

As our Chair of Trustees points out, this year started with myriad challenges as a result of seismic geo-political shifts in attitude and rhetoric, which has created uncertainty in many areas, not least of which has been the security of governmental funding for the environment and how that has impacted both our UK and US offices.

But quite aside from facing a funding squeeze ourselves, we're witnessing a significant shift in the wrong direction as political enthusiasm for fossil fuels is once more on the rise, with a resurgence in drilling and mining along with concerns that net-zero targets could be pushed back or abandoned.

This comes even though the world is still very much in the midst of a triple planetary crisis, experiencing rising temperatures and more frequent erratic weather due to runaway climate change, widespread plastic and chemical pollution of our oceans and an alarming rise in biodiversity loss.

At the most basic level, a step back towards a reliance on our use of oil, gas and coal flies in the face of science and seriously undermines efforts to transition to less harmful forms of energy.

But EIA has weathered many such storms in the past and remains resilient and steadfast in the face of these challenges.

Indeed, the need for our advocacy has never been greater as we continue to push for meaningful solutions, from exposing the illegal trade in refrigerant gases to tackling ocean pollution and protecting the many species currently being pushed to the brink of extinction by illegal trade, their use in traditional medicines and habitat loss.

The work we've done, and the work that lies ahead of us, would simply not be possible without our funders, donors and formidable supporters and volunteers. My sincere gratitude goes out to you all and we are privileged to have you on our team.

Mary Rice, Executive Director

The Trustees are pleased to present the EIA UK 2024 Annual Report.

While the past 12 months saw success and, indeed, a celebration, they also brought an ever-increasing number of threats and a unique political challenge.

Despite huge political changes and ongoing environmental threats, EIA continued to expose illegality, lobbied for change and successfully worked with organisations and governments to bring about effective measures to counter environmental crime.

EIA celebrated its 40th anniversary in September. Hosted by our Ambassador Ronni Ancona the event showcased the work of the organisation from its inception by (literally) three people in a boat in 1984 to today's achievements by a team comprising more than 60 professional campaigners. The event was attended by our founders as well as staff and supporters past and present. It was humbling to see the display of all that has been achieved over the years and the projects that are now ongoing to seek a viable environmental future.

The geo-political challenges raised at the end of the year presented, and continue to present, a huge challenge to EIA and all those working in the environmental and NGO sector, especially in the knock-on effect these challenges have had on the security of both US and UK funding.

Notwithstanding, EIA is responding to the challenge and remains entirely focused on its core mission. EIA has weathered many storms during the past 40 years and will continue to face the current buffeting with resilience, innovation and a determination to continue to challenge many of the threats to our environmental wellbeing.

This year, more than ever, we are entirely dependent on our supporters, donors and grant-makers. Every single donation of any size makes a very real difference.

We are hugely grateful for this support, without which we would not be able to achieve our ambitious goals.

John Stephenson, Chair of the Board of Trustees

About us

We investigate and campaign against environmental crime and abuse.

We investigate and campaign against environmental crime and abuse. Our undercover investigations expose transnational wildlife crime, with a focus on elephants, pangolins and Asian big cats, and forest crimes such as illegal logging and deforestation for cash crops such as palm oil. We work to safeguard global marine ecosystems by addressing the threats posed by plastic pollution, bycatch and commercial exploitation of whales, dolphins and porpoises. Finally, we work to avert climate catastrophe by strengthening and enforcing regional and international agreements that tackle short-lived climate super-pollutants, including ozone-depleting substances, hydrofluorocarbons and methane, and advocating corporate and policy measures to promote transition to a sustainable cooling sector and away from fossil fuels.

Vision, mission and values

What we believe (vision)

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

What we want (mission)

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

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

- developing effective partnerships and sharing skills and expertise

Who we are (values)

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

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

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

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

Objectives and public benefit

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

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

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

The Trustees had due regard to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit when planning the charity's activities. The charity provides governments, regulatory bodies and enforcement authorities with reliable, substantive, authoritative and well-researched information on practices which are, or are likely to be, harmful to the natural environment.

EIA UK provides intelligence as to the necessary means to prevent or reduce harm to the environment and to the people and creatures which rely on it. Its reports also provide information on illegal activities such as money laundering and so help the authorities in the UK and overseas to prevent or reduce crimes.

2025-27 objectives

Climate

We will support robust implementation of the EU Methane Regulation, while advocating for an ambitious global governance framework for methane emissions which includes a dedicated financial instrument to support developing countries to implement the Global Methane Pledge. 1

The campaign will work to lay the political and legal groundwork for a new international treaty to phase out fossil fuels, securing state champions and engaging with key decision-makers to deliver a just and urgent transition. 2

We will press to strengthen the Montreal Protocol to address ongoing emissions of ozone-depleting substances and deliver accelerated implementation of the HFC phase-down under the Kigali Amendment through national capacity-building, investigating and exposing illegal trade and driving corporate accountability in the cooling sector. 3

We aim to make progress towards establishing an international framework which directly addresses anthropogenic emissions of nitrous oxide (N₂O), supported by national and regional action to tackle both industrial and agricultural N₂O emissions. 4

Forests

We will continue to strengthen law enforcement efforts targeting illegal activities in the production and trade of timber and other forest-risk commodities. This includes monitoring and investigating trade flows from producer countries and enhancing demand-side measures in key consumer markets. 1

We will ensure the effective implementation of the EU Deforestation Regulation, with a focus on equitable inclusion of producer countries. We aim to expose fraudulent trade in used cooking oil and other palm oil byproducts, address failures in certification and verification systems and hold relevant actors accountable. We also seek to strengthen transparency in palm oil trade flows into the EU, challenge shortcomings within the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil and support the development of robust producer country systems. 2

To advance and improve the rights and livelihoods of forest-dependent peoples by supporting their engagement in policy and regulatory reforms and by strengthening the capacity of indigenous peoples, local communities and civil society organisations through open-source intelligence, forest monitoring and reporting. 3

Ocean

At the international level, EIA will continue to push for a comprehensive Global Plastics Treaty that deals with the lifecycle impacts of plastics – including an increase of efforts to reduce plastics production and an ambitious finance package – campaigning for adoption in 2025 and rapid ratification thereafter. We will continue to include a focus on the harms caused by the plastic waste trade, microplastics and sea-based sources of plastic pollution and begin to work on regulations related to synthetic textiles. 1

At the regional and national level, we will continue to campaign to ensure effective policy addressing plastic pollution in Europe. This includes increasing our attention on plastic pollution in the UK through enhanced policy and campaigning work targeting grocery retailers, plastics producers and the UK Government. A main focus will be publishing our fourth assessment of progress on plastic reduction in UK supermarkets and developing a campaign taking aim at plastic producers in the UK while ensuring effective progression of key EU regulatory files, including pellet loss and waste trade. 2

We will continue our longstanding work to protect whales, dolphins and porpoises by campaigning for sustained reduction in the hunting of cetaceans, defending the international moratorium on commercial whaling and supporting efforts to address the threat of fisheries bycatch to global cetacean populations. 3

We will also be working to identify marine biodiversity impacts resulting from the killing of key marine species, including through bycatch and illegal trade. We will expose Yahoo! Japan's sale of whale and dolphin products and apply pressure to it and associated companies to institute a complete ban on such sales. 4

Wildlife

Elephants: We will continue to investigate and expose the dynamics of ivory trafficking from West and Central Africa to South-East Asia, with a particular focus on Vietnam. Our work will aim to uncover the final destination of trafficked ivory – whether it is re-exported to markets in China or absorbed into local markets – to better inform international enforcement strategies and disrupt criminal supply chains.

Elephants: 2025 is a key CITES year for the Elephant Campaign, with SC78 and CoP20 taking place. At these meetings we will advocate for the maintenance of the international ivory trade ban and push for the closure of remaining domestic ivory markets. A critical part of our strategy involves engaging with the review process of the National Ivory Action Plan mechanism to ensure countries are held accountable in their fight against poaching and trafficking. We will also highlight the importance of transparent stockpile management and respond to emerging threats, such as South Africa's proposed expansion of its domestic ivory and rhino horn markets, which risk normalising trade in endangered species beyond its borders.

Elephants: We will expand our research into the illegal trade of non-ivory elephant parts and derivatives, particularly targeting online marketplaces and social media platforms and, where possible, conducting field work to ground-truth the extent of trade. By documenting and analysing this largely hidden trade – especially in Asian elephant skins – we aim to raise awareness among governments, decision-makers and the public about the severe and indiscriminate threat it poses to vulnerable wild Asian elephant populations.

Asian big cats: Disruption of South-East Asia to China trafficking networks – sharing investigation findings with national and intergovernmental agencies to support their efforts in the Mekong region and collaborating with partners in Indonesia to enhance their current illegal wildlife trade programmes.

Asian big cats: Effective legislation – collaborating with a range of stakeholders to review legislation in key countries to ensure it clearly prohibits hunting and all commercial trade in CITES Appendix I Asian big cats, provides sufficient protection for Asian big cat habitat and sufficient enforcement powers to address poaching and trade.

Asian big cats: Disruption of South Asia to China trafficking networks – collaborating with partners in India and Nepal to provide analysis of regional trafficking of wildlife to relevant national and intergovernmental agencies, with a special focus on tigers, leopards, pangolins and Asiatic black bears.

Pangolins: Our first objective is to increase pressure on China to close its legal domestic market for pangolins. This continues previous work, including the Pelly Petition and ongoing advocacy at Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). China's legal domestic market for pangolins threatens their survival as it drives illegal poaching and trade in their scales. The 78th Standing Committee and 20th Conference of the Parties of CITES will provide valuable opportunities to increase the pressure on China

Pangolins: Our second objective is to continue to build a detailed intelligence picture of the trafficking routes of pangolins, from source and transit regions to end markets. We will continue to document and expose the role Malaysia and Vietnam as key transit hubs for pangolin trafficking and put pressure on them to improve enforcement.

Securing Criminal Justice (SCJ) project: Our Securing Criminal Justice programme continues to work to increase the likelihood of apprehension of mid- to high-level wildlife traffickers operating in West and Central Africa, to improve the effectiveness of criminal justice processes including quality of evidence, improved legislation and effective prosecutions and to increase deterrents to prevent wildlife crime by ensuring commensurate penalties and better use of proceeds-of-crime legislation.

Securing Criminal Justice (SCJ) project: We are also increasing our focus on the impact of public sector corruption in facilitating wildlife trafficking and supporting transnational cooperation, particularly in relation to exchanging intelligence and evidence, and diving deeper into issues of convergence between wildlife trafficking and other forms of serious organised crime.

Key highlights of 2024

2024 was another busy year as we investigated and campaigned against environmental crime and abuse. Key highlights included:



CLIMATE

In 2024, we helped strengthen the Montreal Protocol by supporting new action on atmospheric monitoring and essential next steps to address illegal trade, compliance and emissions from fluorochemical feedstocks and byproducts, including HFC-23 emissions as highlighted in our new report *Unchecked*.

We brought urgent attention to nitrous oxide, a powerful greenhouse gas and ozone-depleting substance. At major

UN events, we co-launched a global assessment, sparking new international dialogue around policy gaps and mitigation opportunities for this overlooked pollutant.

Our team uncovered and exposed illegal HFC smuggling routes into Europe, presenting evidence that prompted enforcement officials to act. This investigative work shone a spotlight on regulatory loopholes and triggered important action by enforcement agencies in multiple countries.

To accelerate methane action, we launched the Methane Matters Coalition, a new platform advocating for stronger EU-level regulations and governance. This effort builds pressure on governments to act swiftly on methane, one of the fastest levers for near-term climate action.

Finally, we launched the *EU F-Gas Regulation Handbook* in six languages, a practical guide to implementing Europe's newly revised F-gas regulation. The handbook aims to support a wide range of actors — from governments to technicians — to effectively phase out the use of HFCs throughout the EU.

FORESTS

In 2024, authoritarian governments expanded their influence globally. Civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities faced escalating threats for demanding transparency and exposing corruption in the forestry sector.

Strategic lawsuits against public participation are increasingly weaponised by companies to silence civil society organisations. Harrowing reports from the ground reveal a grim reality – impunity prevails for those who intimidate, harm and even kill forest defenders.

In the face of these threats, our work remains steadfast. We continue to stand alongside civil society and frontline communities in the countries where we operate. Providing credible information, practical solutions and strong partnerships is not just important, it is essential to resisting repression and driving meaningful change

Our monitoring and documentation of the illicit trade in Myanmar teak has yielded positive results. Using the UK Timber Regulation, a UK court ruled on Sunseeker International, which saw one of the largest fines and costs issued for a breach of the law at more than £350,000 for illegal imports of Myanmar teak. And in the Netherlands, Oceanco

was issued a penalty order for illegal imports of Myanmar teak under the EU Timber Regulation, used to furnish Jeff Bezos' superyacht. EIA's expertise on the issue led to an invitation from Moody's *Know Your Client Decoded* podcast to discuss illegal deforestation, Burmese teak and sanctions and how the financial industry may be impacted by the illegal trade in timber.



Key highlights (cont'd)

OCEAN

- EIA worked with governments and civil society throughout the Global Plastics Treaty negotiations, helping secure support from more than 100 countries on a plastics production reduction proposal at the fifth round of talks. Our campaign, including the report *Addressing the Issue Head On*, was pivotal in shaping the reduction discussions.
- We investigated illegalities in the global plastics waste trade, publishing our two-part report *Dirty Deals* exposing plastic packaging scams, where criminals siphon off an estimated £50 million annually, and other exploitative practices.
- EIA exposed greenwashing in the *Hard Truth About Soft Plastic*, co-publishing an investigation with Everyday Plastic unveiling how soft plastics that have been encouraged to be deposited at UK supermarket takeback schemes for “recycling” are in fact burnt or exported abroad.
- EIA secured additional safeguards for all waste exports, including a plastic waste export ban to non-OECD countries in the 2024 revision of the EU Waste Shipment Regulation, and continued to drive stronger measures in the Preventing Plastic Pellet Loss file, with both the European Parliament and Council adopting our positions in their respective negotiating mandates.
- With partners, we produced our *End Commercial Whaling* report for the 69th International Whaling Commission (IWC) meeting, confronting countries that continue to defy the international ban on commercial whaling and reinforcing the need for compliance with the moratorium.
- We released *On Borrowed Time*, exposing the illegal totoaba maw trade on social media platforms, a crime which is pushing critically endangered vaquita porpoises towards extinction.



WILDLIFE (ASIAN BIG CATS)

The campaign started two new projects supporting partners in South and South-East Asia with their efforts to counter Asian big cat and other wildlife trade, returning to focus on the crisis facing the species in the wild. This includes providing open-source intelligence training to NGOs in Indonesia, helping build a nature crimes database in Nepal, supporting counter-trafficking work by our partners in India, including their investigations and law enforcement capacity-building and working collaboratively to initiate a trans-Himalayan regional trade assessment.

The impact of our 2023 success in securing CITES trade suspensions on Laos continued through 2024, with the Government under pressure and seeking support from in-country NGOs on how to address tiger farming and trade and with regard to other recommendations it is required to implement before suspensions are fully lifted.

As founding partners, we supported the development of CatByte, a new data-driven online tool to collate, analyse and visualise trade in all big cats – tigers, leopards, snow leopards, lions, jaguars, clouded leopards

and cheetahs. Launched in 2024, it will inform actions to address convergence of big cats in the trade chain, convergence with other wildlife and convergence with other crime types.

EIA's Asian Big Cat and Pangolin teams had a couple of big wins following release of our Investing in Extinction report and in 2024 Norges Bank, once again, led the way in divesting from pharmaceutical companies in China that use endangered species, while major finance company MSCI flagged pharmaceutical companies named in our report for risks to biodiversity.



Key highlights (cont'd)



WILDLIFE (PANGOLINS)

During 2024, we built relationships with law enforcement agencies, governments and pangolin researchers as well as international and grassroots NGOs, especially in Malaysia where we undertook a successful outreach trip to lay the foundations for future cooperation. We continued to share intelligence gathered through our research and

investigations and seizure data with our partners and relevant stakeholders to help inform and further their work on the ground.

We worked with NGO partners to progress the Pelly Petition, a piece of US legislation which can sanction governments for failing to uphold global environmental agreements. We submitted a document detailing products to potentially be sanctioned, along with recommendations to strengthen pangolin policies as they relate to China's role as the main destination for smuggled pangolins.

Alongside the Asian Big Cats campaign, we conducted follow-up advocacy to our *Investing in Extinction* report, which resulted in notable divestments from companies we identified which invested in businesses manufacturing products stated to contain pangolins and other threatened wildlife.

On our social media hand-raiser, 10,890 people pledged to stand up to financial organisations who were invested in traditional Chinese medicine companies we identified which sell products listing pangolin scales and leopard bone.



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WILDLIFE (ELEPHANTS)

In 2024, EIA launched an initiative to address the major data gap surrounding the illegal trade in Asian elephant parts and products. This project began with a comprehensive literature review spanning two decades of data from a variety of sources.

We then initiated online market research using open-source intelligence techniques,

monitoring multiple social media and e-commerce platforms in Chinese, Vietnamese, Laotian and Thai, revealing trends in pricing, product types, trader preferences and payment methods.

We also engaged directly with national authorities in Laos and Thailand, presenting our project and discussing the challenges they face in combating this trade.



Climate

Our Climate programme seeks to meet the climate challenge through rapid, sustained reductions of emissions of all the major greenhouse gases, by developing, implementing and enforcing ambitious national, regional, global and sectoral obligations to reduce emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS), fluorinated gases (F-gases), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and carbon dioxide (CO₂).

In April, our report *More Chilling Than Ever* revealed continued significant illegal hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) trafficking into Europe and current trafficking methodologies, generating good media and policymaker attention. This enabled EIA to work closely with enforcement agencies in Bulgaria, the Netherlands, Spain, Romania and Turkey, as well as regional enforcement bodies, Europol and the EU Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF). We presented our work at Europol's Waste and Pollution Crime conference and to the EU Agency for Law Enforcement Training as well as supplying actionable intelligence to Spain's Guardia Civil and others.

To ensure the success of the revised EU F-gas Regulation, we developed and launched the *EU*

F-Gas Regulation Handbook in six languages. This widely distributed tool will help stakeholders understand and implement the new rules, supporting better compliance and public awareness across member states.

In response to the adoption of the EU Methane Regulation, the first-ever EU legislation to target this super-pollutant in the energy sector, EIA co-launched the Methane Matters Coalition, a new platform advocating for stronger EU-level regulations and governance.

In May, we contributed to the UK House of Lords Environment and Climate Change Committee inquiry on methane, outlining priority national and international actions to position the UK as



a leader in methane mitigation. Several of EIA's recommendations – including the development of a UK methane action plan and redirecting international public finance – were reflected in the Committee's final report.

In June, a new paper written by EIA Climate campaigners was published in the *Journal of Integrative Environmental Issues*, outlining the significant greenhouse gas mitigation opportunities under the Montreal Protocol.

Over the course of 2024, EIA campaigners attended multiple Montreal Protocol meetings and produced numerous technical and scientific briefings. In November, several important decisions were agreed that will take our objectives forward, including further work to understand current emissions of HFC-23 and ODS feedstocks, a decision to enhance atmospheric monitoring and further work to strengthen compliance and prevent illegal trade. Our efforts here were significantly enhanced through collaborations with new NGO partners based in Brazil, Nigeria, Kenya and South Korea.

In 2024, we launched a new campaign strand seeking to rapidly reduce emissions of nitrous oxide (N₂O). N₂O is a powerful greenhouse gas and the world's most prevalent ODS, posing a serious threat to the ozone layer's fragile recovery. EIA contributed to the review and launch of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition's Global N₂O Assessment,

engaging on the issue with delegates at the Montreal Protocol, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change CoP and United Nations Environment Assembly.

Over the course of the year, EIA campaigners attended multiple events to advocate measures to strengthen the Global Methane Pledge. In November, we produced and launched *Accelerating Methane Action: The Case for a Dedicated Fund*, a report analysing existing funding streams for methane mitigation, identifying critical gaps and making the case for a dedicated fund to support implementation. The report was launched ahead of CoP29 in November 2024 and presented at two CoP side events.

This was followed up by a joint NGO letter to European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen, coordinated by EIA and signed by 35 organisations. The letter expressed concern over the EU's wavering commitment to methane action, urging the bloc to demonstrate global leadership in tackling this urgent climate threat in the wake of CoP29.

Looking ahead

- In 2025, the Climate ODS and F-Gases campaign will intensify efforts to close gaps in the Montreal Protocol, advocating for an accelerated HFC phase-down and pushing for accountability across the cooling sector. A key focus will be supporting discussions around accelerating the Kigali Amendment, advancing sustainable cooling through corporate engagement and exposing emissions of ODS and F-gas super pollutants from fluorochemical production.
- The campaign will also expand its work on N₂O, developing strategies to address both industrial and agricultural sources following the 2024 global assessment. These actions align with the campaign's overarching goal to keep global temperature rise below 1.5°C.
- Simultaneously, the Methane and Fossil Fuels campaign will work to strengthen EU methane regulations and enhance international cooperation to meet the Global Methane Pledge. EIA will advocate for methane controls on imported fossil fuels and support the creation of a financial instrument to aid methane reductions in developing countries. Additionally, the campaign will deepen collaboration with the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance (BOGA), helping establish it as a credible governance framework to drive a global fossil fuel phase-out.



Forests

EIA's Forests Campaign largely focuses on illegal logging, deforestation and timber trafficking. We monitor, investigate and expose forest-related crimes, reveal the negative impacts of crops such as palm oil and track transnational illegal trade. Our work supports good forest governance and includes the impact on vulnerable forest-reliant communities.

We are tracking palm oil companies involved in deforestation and illegal activities to ensure they're held accountable under the upcoming EU Deforestation Regulation. We're also investigating the EU- and UK-based financiers behind these companies to push for stronger rules with regard to how financial institutions support harmful practices.

In Indonesia, we have conducted investigations into illegal logging of sonokeling (Indian rosewood), a protected species under CITES, using desk-based research, spatial analysis and media monitoring. The investigation, sparked by a tip-off

in West Java, uncovered broader illegal activity across several provinces. Most logging was found in state-owned forests, with a major trade route identified from Central Java to East Java, where the wood is exported to China. Our findings will be used in 2025.

Using EIA's expertise, we appeared on Moody's podcast *Know Your Client (KYC) Decoded* to discuss illegal timber trade, global regulations and related financial and environmental risks. The episode was released globally on major platforms.

The EU's Regulation on Deforestation-Free



Products came into force in June 2023. Throughout 2024, we have been fighting to protect it amid rising calls for deregulation. This law ensures that products such as palm oil, cattle, soy, coffee, cocoa, timber and rubber sold in the EU are legal and free from deforestation and forest degradation. We're working with EU coalitions and producer country partners to defend and uphold this critical environmental safeguard.

Support for independent forest monitoring will be rolled out across various provinces in Indonesia and target countries within the Mekong region, with additional capacity-building support provided by EIA's Intelligence and Investigations unit for open-source intelligence training aimed at trainers and civil society organisations based in urban areas.

Monitoring the trade of timber from Vietnam has been a cornerstone of our work for decades. One of the results has been a national system, the Government's Timber Legality Assurance System (VNTLAS), in place since October 2020. This underwent a comprehensive review and revision by the Government of Vietnam to improve

its alignment with the EU-Vietnam Voluntary Partnership Agreement. The updated system was released in December 2024, along with a revised implementation roadmap.

EIA has continued to monitor timber supply chains connected to Vietnam, with a focus on identifying irregularities and effectiveness of VNTLAS. These efforts were further supported by fieldwork from partners in Cambodia.

Looking ahead

- With the release of the updated VNTLAS system in 2024 and a revised implementation roadmap, a critical milestone lies ahead – the pilot phase of Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade licensing, scheduled for 2027. EIA is committed to working closely with all stakeholders to ensure the implementation of strong, transparent regulations within Vietnam and to secure international recognition of the country's national system. We will celebrate progress where it is earned and call out actors who attempt to undermine it.
- Our work to expose illegal activities in the timber, palm oil and mining in forests will continue, along with efforts to highlight the devastating impacts these industries have on forests and the communities who depend on them. Ground-level findings will feed into evidence-based policy reform, enforcement strategies and advocacy efforts, including anti-money laundering and anti-corruption measures. Voices from the forest – particularly those of communities living at the frontline of resource extraction – will be amplified.
- We remain deeply engaged with indigenous youth in Indonesia, while continuing to support independent forest monitoring networks across the country, in the Mekong region and the Congo Basin. Our advocacy will remain bold and unwavering, especially in confronting threats against forest defenders.
- In parallel, we will promote stronger Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) compliance, working with financial institutions to cut off funding tied to deforestation and other illicit practices. By connecting local realities to global accountability, we aim to drive transformative change.

Ocean



EIA's Ocean Campaign strives for an improvement in the status of marine ecosystems and wildlife by reducing threats posed by plastic pollution, commercial fishing gear and the commercial exploitation of whales, dolphins and porpoises.

In 2024, EIA was a leading voice in the negotiations for a Global Plastics Treaty, providing governments and civil society with expert strategic and technical support to develop measures to end plastic pollution and protect health and rights into the future.

While the fifth round of negotiations did not end with an agreement, we finished the year with strong public support from more than 100 governments on measures to reduce plastic production, ban harmful products and chemicals in plastic and an ambitious finance package. Many of EIA's key priorities were included in those initiatives as a result of our advocacy.

We released our investigative findings in the global plastic waste trade, where our evidence contributed directly to follow-up actions, intelligence exchange and partnerships with enforcement agencies and international organisations. Our evidence was used by governments to inform their positions in the plastics treaty negotiations – resulting in text for more plastic waste export bans.

Alongside the reports, we worked to develop secondary legislation and highlight regulatory loopholes impacting the EU's recently adopted revised waste export regulations – a global NGO initiative led by EIA. We also investigated and published *The Hard Truth About Soft Plastic* with Everyday Plastic to track the actual fate of soft plastics dropped in supermarket takeback schemes in the UK and associated misleading recycling claims. Both of our plastic waste investigations garnered not only significant media and consumer awareness but have helped provide valuable evidence to support our campaign for robust policy reform and an end to corporate greenwashing.

In the EU, EIA jointly led advocacy ensuring that the Parliament and Council adopted strong positions on the Regulation to Prevent Plastic Pellet Loss. This followed a major win at the International Maritime Organisation, where EIA led NGO efforts to complete a Circular, the first step in a two-stage process for global mandatory measures tackling pellet loss at sea. We also secured recognition of pellets and fishing gear as regulated sources of pollution under the Global Plastics Treaty.

Commercial whaling was forefront in 2024, with both the IWC Scientific Committee and plenary meetings taking place against a backdrop of political uncertainties and, ultimately, underhand manoeuvres regarding renewal of whaling licenses in Iceland. We successfully supported and advocated for an IWC resolution on commercial whaling for the first time in more than 20 years and with a strong majority of countries in support.

Vaquitas are on the verge of extinction because of illegal fishing and transnational trade in totoaba maw (or swimbladders) for the Chinese market. EIA has been exposing the totoaba trade and applying pressure to Mexico and other authorities to end the illegal fishing, halt the trade and put in place robust measures to protect and aid the recovery of vaquitas for a decade.

Looking ahead

EIA will continue to lead on the most pressing aspects of the global fight against plastic pollution and tackle threats to marine wildlife, identifying emerging opportunities where our intervention will deliver the most impact.

In our marine wildlife work, we continue the fight for strengthened governance to ensure protection of cetacean species globally, including against unnecessary, outdated and unprofitable commercial whaling.

We will expand our work on the bycatch of threatened and endangered small cetaceans, a practice which is causing population declines around the world and is a critical factor in the survival of the vaquita.

EIA remains at the forefront of the campaign to end plastic pollution. We will continue to push for the ratification of a high ambition Global Plastics Treaty, which looks to conclude at the negotiations in summer 2025.

At a national level, we are expanding our work to encourage major supermarket chains to significantly cut the amount of plastics they put into the environment and transition to sustainable systems such as packaging-free, reuse and refill.

Wildlife

A close-up, high-resolution photograph of a leopard's face. The leopard is looking directly at the camera with a steady, intense gaze. Its fur is a mix of golden-brown and black, with distinct dark spots and stripes. The lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of the fur and the sharpness of its whiskers. The background is blurred, focusing all attention on the animal.

Our Wildlife work aims to reduce wildlife crime around the world, with a specific focus on Asian big cats, elephants, pangolins. Some 2024 highlights include:

Asian Big Cats

We expanded our network of contacts in law enforcement agencies in the Mekong.

Findings from investigations by EIA and partners into regional tiger farming and trade were shared with law enforcement agencies and intergovernmental bodies in South-East Asia.

We shared skills in an ethical, secure approach to open-source intelligence, data management and analysis with partners NGOs in Indonesia.

EIA was invited to present to a South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) workshop, an excellent opportunity to hear first-hand the challenges faced by law enforcement agencies in the region.

We secured funding for a new project to support our partnership with Greenhood Nepal and the Wildlife Protection Society of India and to collaborate to address trafficking of wildlife from South Asia into China.

We provided guidance on the design and structure of a nature crime database for partners in Nepal.

We began updating an historical baseline assessment of Asian big cat trade in the trans-Himalayan region and the mapping of identified trafficking routes.

The Asian big cat files in EIA's Global Environmental Crime Tracker were scrutinised, updated and exported to our partner Go Insight to support the development of *CatByte*.

The team ploughed through hundreds of reports dating back to 2000, extracting information that provides context to crime incident records in *CatByte*, including information on prices, modus operandi of traders and networks.

We co-authored a captive tiger facility inspection manual with NGO and zoological association partners, which the Government of Laos reported it will use as a guide.

We identified gaps in Thai wildlife legislation and shared our review with partners.

Our team provided information to CITES on leopard trade to support reporting on implementation of the relevant CITES recommendations.

We secured hundreds of court case documents linked to wildlife crime incidents involving Asian big cats in China, which were analysed in preparation for briefing CITES Parties.

We briefed allies in tiger range country governments on concerns and desired outcomes for Asian big cats ahead of the 78th Meeting of the CITES Standing Committee (SC78).

We ensured that the findings from the Investing in Extinction report were presented to TCM practitioners by one of our Wildlife Programme colleagues at a conference hosted by the New York College of Traditional Chinese Medicine.

We continued engagement with stakeholders such as United for Wildlife and individual investors, providing information on risks from investment in TCM companies using pangolin and leopards.

Looking ahead

- Throughout 2025, we will continue to collaborate with our partners in South and South-East Asia, sharing skills and knowledge in our collective efforts to counter Asian big cat and other wildlife trade. EIA will be sharing open-source intelligence skills with partners in Nepal as part of a longer-term train-the-trainers initiative. In collaboration with our partners in India and Nepal, we will continue to develop a trans-Himalayan regional wildlife trade assessment, updating it with information from field and desk-based research and court case analysis by EIA and partners.
- 2025 is a critical year for sustaining pressure on countries that are yet to phase out tiger farms and improve efforts to counter Asian big cat trade. With CITES SC78 and the 20th Conference of the Parties to CITES (CITES CoP20) in the year ahead, we will be preparing and disseminating briefings addressing implementation of several recommendations. We will expose how domestic markets for Asian big cat parts continues to put the species at risk, highlight the gaps in policy and enforcement in key countries and support CatByte data collection and analysis of big cat crime convergence.

Wildlife



Elephants

In 2024, the Elephant Campaign undertook significant efforts to combat the illegal trade in Asian elephant products and other endangered species. Our work began with a comprehensive initiative focused on non-ivory Asian elephant products. This included a thorough literature review covering two decades of data and policy developments across Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. The review synthesised various sources, including CITES documents, national action plans, academic research and NGO reports, creating a foundational resource for future work.

Building on this research, EIA launched extensive online market investigations using opensource intelligence methods. Our team monitored multiple social media and e-commerce platforms in Vietnamese, Chinese, Laotian and Thai, identifying a considerable number of advertisements for non-ivory elephant products, primarily tied to Vietnamese and Chinese traders. This data revealed emerging trends in product types, pricing and trading practices. Additionally, EIA engaged directly with Thai and Laotian authorities, discussing the challenges they face in enforcement and the steps needed to improve responses.

In line with our advocacy efforts, after pushing for a review of the National Ivory Action Plan process (NIAP) at CITES CoP19, EIA's Elephant Campaign team participated in expert interviews with the consultant conducting the review, providing technical input to inform the process. We also continued to record seizures and prosecutions related to illegal trade in elephant parts and products in our Global Environmental Crime Tracker, which we shared as usual with all CITES parties to assist them with their annual illegal trade reporting obligations.

The Campaign also branched out to undertake a short-term project regarding live pangolin trade in Africa. The GIZ-funded project, which focused on Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania, was completed in early 2024 and involved a rapid review of legislation, pangolin seizures and prosecution data. A field scoping exercise in Malawi, which involved interviews with 46 local individuals, including traditional healers, authorities and individuals convicted of pangolin-related crimes, helped us to understand the drivers, routes and consumer groups in this illicit trade. The findings were shared with the project donor and governments, contributing to increased awareness and action against the live pangolin trade in the region.

In late 2024, the Campaign published *Off the Hook 2* – an updated assessment of our 2021 findings on the need for transparency and better criminal justice in tackling wildlife crime. Key recommendations across the four identified themes include the allocation of resources to set up and maintain centralised wildlife crime databases and the increased use of financial investigations into wildlife crime syndicates.

Looking ahead

The Elephant Campaign will continue to disrupt illegal trade in elephant products through targeted research, strategic advocacy and collaborative partnerships. As preparations begin for CITES CoP20, we will provide parties with up-to-date intelligence on ivory trafficking trends and propose actionable policy recommendations to strengthen the National Ivory Action Plan process. In collaboration with NGO partners, we will work to counter expected proposals from Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries seeking to reopen the ivory trade, using evidence-based, data-driven outputs.

We will seek additional funding to scale up our Asian elephant project, which will enable us to capture a more comprehensive picture of trade in non-ivory elephant products across new languages and platforms, which will be shared widely with enforcement and conservation stakeholders alike.

We will also continue to examine the trafficking corridor between West and Central Africa and South-East Asia – particularly the Nigeria-Vietnam route – to identify key actors and enforcement gaps and share actionable information as appropriate.

In parallel, we will increase advocacy against the use of endangered species in traditional Chinese medicines, ensuring these practices are challenged with credible research and strong advocacy.

Wildlife



Pangolins

We conducted an outreach trip to Malaysia, meeting with key stakeholders including Government agencies, pangolin researchers and NGOs across both west and east Malaysia. As a result, we fostered good relationships which have enabled us to share intelligence and data with several trusted organisations.

We continued engagement on the ongoing Pelly Petition, following on from the 2023 certification of China for diminishing the effectiveness of CITES through trade in pangolins. In October, the Office of the United States Trade Representative requested comments on potential import sanctions on China. Together with partners, our response proposed prohibitions on products made by companies known to manufacture traditional Chinese medicine goods containing pangolin derivatives and other threatened wildlife species.

Throughout the year, we published blogs and news articles relating to pangolins on our website, covering topics such as China's commitment to develop substitutes for endangered wildlife used in TCM, the disinvestment by Norges Bank from a TCM company which EIA research revealed was producing TCM stated to contain pangolin and a trek into the Bornean rainforest in search of the elusive Sunda pangolin.

In March and April, we used the *Investing in Extinction* report as the basis for our hand-raiser campaign on Facebook, asking individuals to sign our pledge to stand up to financial organisations invested in traditional Chinese medicine manufacturers known to sell products listing pangolin scales and leopard bone. Our advertisements were seen by more than 153,000 supporters, with in excess of 17,000 engaging with them by commenting, liking or sharing the posts.

Maintaining current data on EIA's Global Environmental Crime Tracker, in 2024 we recorded a total of 161 pangolin incidents including seizures and poaching across Africa and Asia. Our data enables us to build a picture of trafficking hotspots, routes and methods which we use to raise awareness and advocate for stronger protections.

With 2025 being a big CITES year, we kept abreast of developments relating to domestic markets which contribute to the illegal pangolin trade, with a focus on China and other source, transit and consumer countries where significant illegal trade is reported. As such, we are well placed to provide our analysis and recommendations to CITES and its Parties, which we do so through stakeholder calls, bilateral communication and sharing briefings in the lead-up to the in-person meetings.

Looking ahead

In 2025, we will leverage two major CITES meetings – the 78th Standing Committee and the 20th Conference of the Parties – where our major priority will be to advocate for the closure of legal domestic markets of pangolins, in addition to stronger policies relating to stockpile management and transparency in reporting.

As long as countries such as China allow domestic trade in pangolins to persist, the poaching will continue.

We will continue closely observing legal and policy developments in China relating to the use of pangolins for traditional Chinese medicine, which includes monitoring the country's Wildlife Protection Law, relevant Government announcements and notices, documents submitted to CITES and key news and dialogue relating to the legal domestic market for pangolins.

Together with EIA's Asian Big Cats campaign, we will publish a report analysing Chinese court cases to uncover key trafficking methodologies including transport and concealment methods, smuggling routes and crime convergence, in addition to interpretation of the law and the associated application of penalties.

We will also continue to closely monitor seizures of pangolins to keep track of potential changes in trafficking trends.

Wildlife



Securing Criminal Justice (Wildlife)

Key highlights from 2024

Throughout 2024, we made significant progress towards the enactment of Nigeria's Endangered Species Bill, which stumbled initially due to national elections. We re-gathered momentum and found a dynamic new sponsor, House Representative Honourable Terseer Ugbor, Deputy Chairman of the House Committee on Environment. To date, the Bill has secured its first and second readings in the House of Representatives. After the third and final readings, anticipated for mid-2025, the Bill will then be passed to the Senate for enactment before going to the President for assent. We will then work to ensure the legislation is effectively implemented and used by law enforcement agencies and prosecutors.

In February 2024 we ran an international law enforcement roundtable in Abuja, Nigeria bringing together, for the first time, law enforcement and financial intelligence officials from Nigeria, Cameroon and the Republic of Congo to discuss challenges surrounding international cooperation and financial investigations in the region. The participants developed an action plan for cooperation and requested a follow-up event, which is planned for late 2025.

In September, we held a 'Roundtable on Best-

Practice in Prosecuting Wildlife Trafficking' in Abuja, the first time the criminal justice sector in Nigeria have been brought together to address wildlife crime. The meeting provided a platform for prosecutors to share their experiences, discuss challenges and explore strategies for more effective prosecutions of wildlife trafficking. The event was in two parts, the first a high-level event hosted by the Federal Director of Public Prosecutions and then a roundtable with representatives from key agencies involved in prosecuting wildlife crimes, including financial intelligence units, Nigeria Customs and the national INTERPOL bureau.

Rounding off a productive year in the fight to improve criminal justice responses, in October EIA signed an historic agreement with the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Crimes Commission (ICPC), which is the leading agency responsible for tackling corruption in the public sector in Nigeria. We hope this will help lead to increased transparency and accountability to address environmental crime and open the door for increased information sharing from EIA to the Commission. We are actively exploring opportunities to support investigations into corrupt officials facilitating wildlife crime.

Summary of key activities

Enhancing our knowledge on individuals and their methods enables us to develop policy

responses to bring about lasting change in the conditions and systems that allow trafficking to flourish. Throughout the year, EIA's Intelligence and Investigations Unit used a variety of methods, including direct engagements with suspected traffickers, to generate more than 200 intelligence reports on wildlife trafficking in Nigeria. Our intelligence outputs were selectively shared with law enforcement agencies, international organisations and NGOs operating in the region.

The Securing Criminal Justice team continues to support key multi-lateral agreements relating to environmental crime. In May 2024, the programme leads for our SCJ and Intelligence and Investigation Unit attended the 33rd meeting of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Commission (CCPCJ). EIA has attended the CCPCJ meetings since the mid 2000s when we urged the international community to recognise environmental crime as a priority crime area and launched our report Environmental Crime – A threat to our future. A key emerging topic, which we will be following closely, is a call for enhancements to the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) in relation to environmental crime.

Looking ahead

- With our partners from Justice Initiatives Global, we will work with prosecutors in Nigeria to improve prosecutions related to wildlife trafficking to ensure that outcomes are effective and just and to overcome some of the key challenges to securing prosecutions against mid- to high-level wildlife traffickers. We will also explore effective deterrents and non-custodial penalties, including the use of proceeds of crime legislation.
- We will hold a second roundtable event with key law enforcement officials from Cameroon, Nigeria and the Republic of Congo to improve cooperation and enhance their use of international tools for the exchange of intelligence and evidence. We will be supported by officials from INTERPOL and the World Customs Organisation to increase understanding of measures such as WCO Alerts and INTERPOL notices.
- We will continue to support the progress of Nigeria's Endangered Species Conservation and Protection Bill, 2024 as it navigates its way through the final stages before adoption. We will then collaborate with Nigerian authorities to ensure this important legislation is implemented and put into practice.



Intelligence

Intelligence and Investigation Unit

In 2024, EIA's Intelligence and Investigations Unit (I&I) conducted 12 investigations targeting crime networks and key criminal actors involved in environmental crime, providing essential intelligence to effect long-lasting change.

Our investigations have generated 499 reports on individuals and companies involved in environmental crime, resulting in 85 briefings for law enforcement, government agencies, academia, CSOs and intergovernmental organisations.

We have produced a variety of intelligence outputs on environmental crime, including red flag documents and typologies for key stakeholders. These outputs analyse the methods used in environmental crime as well as the factors that enable it, such as corruption. Our findings have been well-received by our partners and we will continue to expand our network of trusted partners, emphasising the importance of intelligence-sharing among key stakeholders.

In October, we launched the Illegal Plastic Waste dashboard on our Global Environmental Crime Tracker, showcasing data on 1,475 shipments of illegal plastic waste.

We also shared 2,220 names of criminal entities with the financial sector, leading to the creation of 1,066 new profiles and updates to 173 existing profiles for "Know Your Customer" checks.

I&I will continue to collaborate with EIA's campaign teams to support strategic goals through intelligence analysis, investigations and capacity-building in open-source intelligence for law enforcement and NGO partners.

Fundraising



Raising funds

The majority of EIA's funding is from restricted sources, predominantly grants from trusts and foundations and, while we have had increasing success in securing large institutional grants in recent years, this model does not allow for full cost recovery.

Given the nature of EIA's work, salaries for campaigners, crime analysts and investigators represent the bulk of charitable expenditure and this needs to be supported by human resources, IT, finance and office costs. Therefore, raising unrestricted funds is crucial to supplementing project funding, increasing our impact and investing in the development of EIA UK.

We are extremely grateful for the continued support in 2024 of a small group of just over 1,400 individual regular monthly donors, many of whom have supported EIA since the early 1990s. Their loyal support helps us plan ahead with more confidence.

In 2024, we continued to shift towards new donor acquisition and supporter development to build relationships which will increase unrestricted income over the medium to long term, allowing us to invest in the areas where the need is greatest.

Institutional fundraising

Grants from statutory funders, trusts and foundations continue to provide a significant

percentage of income for EIA UK. We are extremely grateful to all funders and thank them for their long-standing generosity in support of the Climate, Forests, Ocean and Wildlife (Asian Big Cat, Pangolin and Elephant) programmes of work.

Income from major institutional funders represented a significant proportion of our income during 2024, funders include the UK Government through the Illegal Wildlife Challenge Fund (DEFRA), the US Government through the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) (Wildlife), the Government of Norway through the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), the Elephant Crisis Fund, EJF Philanthropies (Elephant and Pangolin), the Plastic Solutions Fund (Ocean), the Children's Investment Fund Foundation (Climate), the Swedish Postcode Foundation (Ocean), The Waterloo Foundation (Forests) and The Robert H. N. Ho Family Foundation (Asian Big Cat).

We are also extremely appreciative of donors to the former EIA Trust who have continued to loyally support us in 2024, including ClimateWorks Foundation, the David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation, the Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust, the Henocq Law Trust, John Ellerman Foundation, the Network for Social Change, Oak Foundation, the Rufford Foundation and Save the Rhino International.

Individual giving

In recent years, we have benefitted from a growth in unrestricted income which has been predominantly due an increase in legacy income as some of our most committed and loyal supporters left EIA an incredibly generous final gift in their Will. We have also raised more income from High-Net-Worth Individuals (HNWI) who are passionate about the environment and want to ensure the natural world is protected for future generations.

It was another strong year across both these funding streams and we invested to grow income from HNWI at an accelerated pace by recruiting a Philanthropy Manager within the Fundraising team.

It was wonderful to meet some of our supporters and funders at our 40th anniversary celebration in September 2024. The event gave us the opportunity to reflect on the successes and impact we have had over the past 40 years as well as sharing our plans for the future.

We also launched a three-year supporter acquisition campaign using a range of public

fundraising channels to recruit new regular supporters. During 2024, we focused on increasing our digital fundraising, launching our regular giving ask 'Nature Protectors' and converting existing supporters to regular givers through telephone fundraising.

In March 2024, we asked supporters on social media to sign our pledge to stand up to financial organisations funding extinction through investment in traditional Chinese medicine manufacturers that were selling products known to include leopard bone and pangolin scales. Our adverts were seen by more than 153,000 supporters and more than 17,000 engaged with them by commenting, liking or sharing the posts.

We continued to strengthen our digital supporter engagement by designing bespoke digital appeals for all of our appeals, each one including a short film to present the ask effectively to a digital audience. We also sent out monthly updates to more than 20,000 of our digital supporters, updating them on our recent successes and informing them of other ways that they can support us.

Looking ahead

We will continue to seek opportunities to develop new relationships with major funders to lay the groundwork for support in the future, diversify our support and continue growing our income, including from smaller grant-making trusts and family foundations.

To mitigate any potential negative impact of the continued economic crisis on core funding, we will continue to focus on the stewardship of existing funders and individual supporters.

During 2025, we will continue to invest in our supporter acquisition campaign using a range of public fundraising channels to recruit new regular supporters. We will also launch our first philanthropy strategy, aiming to develop relationships with both existing and new supporters to build trust and opportunities for collaboration to increase the income from HNWI in the medium and longer term.

While large multi-year grants are essential to ensuring our work continues, diversifying and increasing our unrestricted income is vital to develop the organisation and increase global impact. In 2025, we are therefore seeking to establish new partnerships with grant-making trusts and philanthropists willing to provide funding for the development of core elements of our work.

Our Fundraising Practice

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

Effective planning: Income and expenditure forecasts are produced bi-annually, based on the outcome of fundraising initiatives and applications submitted. As part of the planning process, we also monitor the return on investment of each unrestricted income stream and adjust as required. Deadlines for reports due and calls for proposals are shared with budget-holders monthly, along with future income projections and assumptions on application success.

Supervision of fundraisers: Our fundraising policies have been approved by the Board of Trustees, including references to the necessity to be mindful of supporters who may be vulnerable or in vulnerable circumstances. Inhouse fundraisers receive appropriate monthly supervision. In Autumn 2024, we worked with a professional fundraising organisation to conduct our telephone regular giving campaigns. The callers received training by EIA and the quality of calls was monitored.

Protecting the assets and reputation of the organisation: Monthly reconciliation processes are in place between Sage and our CharityCRM

fundraising database. Our ethical private funding and gift acceptance policy includes guidance on anti-money laundering regulations introduced by the Board of Trustees and guidance from the Charity Commission's Know Your Donor.

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

Following recognised standards, being open and accountable: Complaints are reported to the Trustees and no formal fundraising complaints were received from supporters in 2024. Our fundraising complaint policy is available on our website. We ensure the right policies are in place and understood internally. EIA UK is in compliance with the standards in the Code of Fundraising Practice. Our Year in Review publication, Annual Report and Accounts ensure our aims and achievements are clearly communicated to funders and supporters.



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Thank you

Institutional donors

US State Department Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

US Fish and Wildlife Service: Asian Elephant Conservation Fund

Children's Investment Fund Foundation

ClimateWorks Foundation

David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation

Funded by the UK Government Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund (DEFRA)

Funded by the UK Government through the Darwin Initiative

EJF Philanthropies

Elephant Crisis Fund, an initiative by Save the Elephants and Wildlife Conservation Network

Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust

Henocq Law Trust

Animal Welfare Japan

John Ellerman Foundation

Network for Social Change Charitable Trust

Funded by the Government of Norway through the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation

Oak Foundation

Pangolin Crisis Fund, an initiative by the Wildlife Conservation Network and Save Pangolins

Plastic Solutions Fund

Save the Rhino International

Schwab Charitable Fund made possible by Anonymous

Swedish Postcode Foundation

The Rufford Foundation

The Waterloo Foundation

The Robert H. N. Ho Family Foundation

Silicon Valley Community Fund

Roger Raymond Charitable Trust

Global Methane Hub

Paul M. Angell Family Foundation

FCDO Forest Governance, Markets and Climate Programme, Accountable Grant via European Forest Institute.

And thank-you to all our friends, individual donors and corporate supporters, including comedian and EIA Ambassador Ronni Ancona, artist Gary Hodges, Jamie at Emmerson Press, HappyPorch, Angela Hayes, Partner at law firm DAC Beachcroft LLP, and the professional photographers who give us pro bono access to their portfolios. We hugely appreciate you.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Structure, governance and management

The Environmental Investigation Agency UK is a registered company limited by guarantee, number 07752350, incorporated on 25 August 2011. It was registered as a charity – number 1182208 – on 26 February 2019 and produces its annual reports under the provisions of FRS 102 and the Charity SORP.

Prior to being registered as a charity, EIA UK operated as a not-for-profit company and worked collaboratively with EIA Trust until the Trust was wound up and closed. The latter's assets were transferred by deed to EIA UK. Previous EIA UK annual reports can be seen on the Companies House website.

EIA UK was established under a memorandum and articles of association which established the objects and powers of the company and is governed under its articles of association. The articles were revised in 2019.

The Trustees' report has been produced under the provisions of FRS 102, the Charity SORP, to comply with best practice.

The Trustees who served during the year and up to the date of the report are listed on page 2. The Trustees have no beneficial interest in the charity.

The Trustees have the power to appoint or to co-opt new members to the Board by an ordinary resolution. New trustees are recruited by advertising widely and through a competitive recruitment process. The induction process for new trustees includes provision of key information about the organisation, its operations and the Trustees' responsibilities.

The objects and purposes are described elsewhere in this report. To achieve our charitable purposes, the Trustees take into account the Charity Commission public benefit guidance when making any decision relevant to it. The Trustees meet to set the strategic direction for the charity to review and agree the campaign and organisational plans drawn up by the Executive Team and to actively manage the key risks faced.

The Finance Committee met quarterly in the year to review financial performance, audit and risk management. The Board of Trustees reviews governance and policies to ensure the charity is compliant and robust.

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

Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Committee

As in the past, Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) has continued to be an important focus for EIA.

EDI continues to be a focus in 2025, with responsibility for EDI sitting with the Strategic Co-ordination Group.

Financial review

Results for the year

Thanks to the generosity of our supporters, EIA UK continues to be successful in raising funds to achieve our strategic objectives.

In 2024, total income receivable amounted to £6,617,426, an increase of 11 per cent compared to the prior year. Restricted grant income increased by a quarter to £5,535,139, accounting for 84 per cent of the total income receivable during the year.

In addition to increased funding from our established funders, new grants totalling more than £1m were secured for our programmes of work. These include grants from the US Agency for International Development, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Silicon Valley Community Foundation, Robert H N Ho Family Foundation, Paul M Angell Family Foundation, Foundation for International Law for the Environment, Whale and Dolphin Conservation, Animal Welfare Japan and Deutsche Umwelthilfe.

The Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office also provided a bridging grant for our Forests Programme, which was notably under-resourced in the previous year. The continued financial support from Statutory, Trust and Foundation grants has enabled us to achieve the successes noted in this report.

A list of the restricted grant donors is available in Note 2(v) in the Notes to the Financial Statements as well as the Fundraising section above. EIA is grateful to all donors that have enabled our invaluable work to continue during the year and beyond.

Unrestricted income from Donations and Legacies decreased by 27 per cent compared to the prior year. Diversifying income streams continues to be a priority for our Fundraising team. In 2024, we invested in a new donor

TRUSTEES' REPORTFOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

acquisition programme to build our loyal but small supporter base. There are various fundraising initiatives underway to develop the unrestricted income streams to support our programmes of work and develop the organisation.

Donations from individual supporters included a gift of £400,000 from one of our High-Net-Worth Individual supporters, with additional Gift Aid in the sum of £100,000. This generous gift has enabled us to buffer shortfalls on restricted funded projects and to invest in the core functions of the organisation, which tend to be under-resourced.

Included within Donations and Legacies are Gifts in Kind valued at £5,317, comprising various software licences donated by ManchesterCF, Quantifind, North Data and Azure plus printing services by Emmerson Press.

Total expenditure during the year amounted to £6,934,297, increasing by a third compared with the previous year. We continue to invest in fundraising activities to develop a diversified unrestricted funding base. We recruited a Philanthropy Manager during the year, as well as additional staff to support the Individual Giving Programme. The cost of raising funds includes £92,116 support costs allocated to fundraising activities.

Staff costs represent half of the total expenditure during the year. The average number of employees increased from 62 to 70 as we continue to expand capacity for both our campaign programmes and core work areas.

A notable new role was the recruitment of a Director of Operations to have oversight of Human Resources, Fundraising, Finance and Communications. A Human Resource review undertaken in the previous year had also highlighted gaps in the HR function. A Human Resources Officer was employed in 2024 and additional specialist HR support outsourced to a consultancy firm. In addition, staff residing overseas were onboarded to an Employer of Record to ensure employment requirements in the various jurisdictions are managed more efficiently.

There was a substantial increase in direct project costs, including travel overseas to undertake investigations and attend various meetings and workshops, as highlighted in the programme activities cited in this report. The additional funding also created opportunities to collaborate with new implementing partners including

Greenhood Nepal, International Energy Initiative Brasil, Justice Initiative Global, Solutions for Our Climate, Sustainable Research and Action for Environmental Development, Wildlife Protection Society of India and Centre for Environmental Justice and Development.

Included in the expenditure on charitable activities are support and governance costs amounting to £1,316,261 (2023: £936,347). The increase is primarily due to core function staff costs. Expenditure also includes the initial cost of upgrading the accounting system to cloud-based software and one-off costs related to the celebration of EIA UK's 40th anniversary.

Other costs increased in line with the growth in staff numbers and the general increase in the cost of goods and services. For example, the cost of payroll, equipment, IT, insurance, audit fees, etc.

The lease for the office premises expired in the first quarter and was renewed for another five years, expiring 24 March 2029. Thanks to the generosity of the landlord, the annual rent remains unchanged for a third five-year term.

Reported expenditure includes the sum of £5,317 representing Gifts in Kind for software licences and printing services.

Total expenditure during the year exceeded the total income receivable, resulting in a deficit of £316,871. The charity's total net assets amounted to £2,956,034 as at 31 December 2024, consisting of restricted reserves at £1,898,219 and unrestricted reserves in the sum of £1,057,815, of which £477,000 is designated by the Board of Trustees for specific purposes during the next two years.

The Notes to the Financial Statements provide further details on the figures presented on the Statement of Financial Activities and the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2024.

Gifts in Kind

Donations and legacies received during the period include Gifts in Kind to the value of £5,317.

Value of volunteers

The Trustees would like to pay tribute to our volunteers for their time, support and commitment. They make a significant contribution to the work and success of the organisation. Volunteers continued to support the work of the charity during the period. At least 16 volunteers helped with our research, data input and analysis, translations, archiving and general administration.

TRUSTEES' REPORTFOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

It is inherently difficult to measure the true value associated with this support and therefore a monetary value for volunteer time has not been included in these financial statements.

Details of reserves

As at 31 December 2024, total reserves held by the charity amounted to £2,956,034. This consisted of unrestricted reserves in the sum of £1,057,815, of which the free reserves amounted to £493,740. As highlighted in note 13, £477,000 of these reserves has been designated for specific purposes over the next two years. Restricted reserves totalled £1,898,219.

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

Consequently, the reserves policy focuses on the need to maintain free reserves in unrestricted funds at a level that equates to between three to six months' of unrestricted operational expenditure, the definition of which includes the operational support costs funded by restricted funds. At present, this is between £539,000 and £1,078,000. The Trustees consider that at these levels, EIA UK would retain sufficient funds to enable it to respond to changes in operations and to adequately cover the financial impact of any adverse development within EIA UK.

The unrestricted free reserves reported as at 31 December 2024 are below the free reserves range indicated in the Board's policy. Raising unrestricted funds to safeguard future operations and maintain unrestricted reserves at the required level continues to be a priority. The fundraising section in this report provides more details on the various fundraising initiatives that are currently underway. It is noted that included in the accrued income, legacy income totals £85,000. The income recognition criteria of the charity SORP may lead to instances where this income is included in the current year results but not received until after the year end, which impacts on our income and therefore reserves, but we do not feel it is prudent to spend the money until there is more certainty about the likely timing of receipt.

The organisation's recent organisational review has been funded by free reserves, including any structural changes implemented as a result of the review. As is usual, while external funding is awaited, some campaigns have received support from the unrestricted free reserves during the period and will do so in 2025. The Trustees continue to receive and review recommendations

from senior leaders on potential organisational investments that would benefit the development of our work.

The uncertainty regarding future grants from the US is a concern but the organisation has been successful in minimising the effects of recent suspensions of existing grants.

Going concern

During the year, EIA UK's financial stability has been maintained. Work practices that evolved during and since the pandemic have been maintained, with the result of much more flexible working arrangements being in place.

As a result, most staff continue to work from home at least part of the week. A desk booking app is used to effectively manage desk occupancy.

A fortnightly newsletter is produced and circulated, including office updates and campaign news, introducing new staff, staff photos and jokes. All-staff meetings were held in January and July 2024, focused on campaign and office updates as well as development of the structural review.

As is highlighted in the campaign reports, EIA's work has continued very successfully, with remarkable achievements. The Trustees sincerely thank all EIA UK staff for their dedication, tenacity and commitment to achieving EIA's goals.

The Trustees much appreciate EIA UK's loyal regular donors for their continued support. As always, budget-holders maintain a dialogue with funders regarding progress and changes to activities. The Trustees sincerely thank donors for their support and flexibility with respect to grant spending.

EIA UK has continued to fulfil its aims and objectives with regular assessments and monitoring of income and expenditure, showing that the organisation has the ability to continue as a going concern.

With respect to the reserves position, Trustees have a reasonable expectation that EIA UK has adequate resources and certainty of future income to continue in operation for a period of at least 12 months from the approval of the financial statements.

Accordingly, they have adopted the going-concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Risks

The Trustees regularly review the risks facing the organisation. A wide-ranging Risk Register

TRUSTEES' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

exists and is regularly updated as required, with its review being a standing item of the meetings of the Trustees and the Finance Committee (of which the Senior Management Team are members) to ensure appropriate control systems are in place. Where appropriate and possible, systems or procedures have been established to mitigate the risks the company faces.

During 2024, the Trustees ensured regulatory compliance by reviewing the current governance framework together with any additional regulations from the Charity Commission and requirements of the Fundraising Regulator. We benchmark ourselves against the Charity Governance Code.

A timetable for reviewing policies by the Board of Trustees is in place. This, combined with regular review of governance, reduces the risk to the organisation.

Those considered top risks are listed on page 36.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Risk	Action taken
Income not sufficient to cover outgoings	<p>Strategies and accompanying budgets reviewed and approved by Trustees each year and include three-year projections.</p> <p>Fundraising team ensures raising required income is realistic and required reporting on progress is undertaken.</p> <p>Spending commitments are not made unless sufficient funds are available.</p>
Insufficient unrestricted free reserves to meet EIA UK's liabilities in the event of unforeseen and/or catastrophic events	<p>Strategy to monitor free reserves is in place to ensure they are within the target range.</p> <p>Particular attention is paid to the reserves balances during review of the Management Accounts.</p>
Inadequate financial controls and compliance with regulatory requirements inhibit funding of EIA's work, furtherance of its objectives and can cause reputational damage	<p>The Finance Committee, of which three Trustees are members, meets quarterly during the year to review income and expenditure and factors that may impact the financial stability.</p> <p>Trustees regularly monitor income and expenditure against the agreed budget and strategies for the year.</p> <p>The Trustees ensure governance and policies are fit for purpose and are reviewed according to an agreed timetable.</p> <p>Compliance with regulatory requirements is frequently reviewed.</p> <p>Compliance with GDPR is reviewed annually and based on ICO guidance.</p>
Risks (security, injury, illness, death) associated with challenging environments in which campaigns work is often carried out	<p>"Life Comes First" policy risk assessments for operations. A travel safety system is in place to ensure the organisation meets its duty of care for staff travelling overseas. Pre-trip risk assessments carried out.</p> <p>Comprehensive travel insurance provision and on-the-ground practical help in place.</p>
Risk of legal action in response to EIA publications	<p>Reports and other key campaign documents are checked by libel lawyers before publication.</p> <p>All reports are fact-based, with facts carefully verified.</p>
Health and safety of staff.	<p>Health and safety is a key priority for the charity and a Health and Safety report is a standing item on the Trustees' meeting agendas.</p>
Lack of succession planning causes harm to the organisation	<p>Succession planning by members of the Board of Trustees is in place. Structural review being undertaken.</p>
Fraud and cyber attacks	<p>Sound financial controls in place and described in the comprehensive and updated Finance Manual.</p> <p>The Finance Manual is provided to all staff who must confirm they have read it.</p> <p>A cyber-attack prevention and response strategy is in place.</p>

TRUSTEES' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Statement of Trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the Report of the Trustees and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Trustees have elected to prepare the financial statement in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law).

Under company law, the Trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

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

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

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

So far as the Trustees are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the EIA UK's auditors are unaware, and each Trustee has taken all the steps they ought to have taken as a Trustee in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

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

Relationships with related parties and other organisations

EIA UK works in cooperation with EIA US Inc with respect to its campaigns.

EIA Netherlands, a company incorporated on 21 January 2013, was activated in the Hague by EIA UK in 2021. Two employees of EIA UK are directors of the company.

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

On behalf of the Board:

Paul Townley (Trustee)

18 August 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Independent auditors' report

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Environmental Investigation Agency UK ('the charitable company') for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs(UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the trustees' annual report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the trustees' annual report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' annual report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and from preparing a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 37, 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, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

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

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the charitable company.

Our approach was as follows:

- we obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the charitable company and considered that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, the Charities Act 2011, UK financial reporting standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and UK taxation legislation
- we obtained an understanding of how the charitable company complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance
- we assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance
- we enquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations

- based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and those charged with governance and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable 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 auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to any party other than the charitable company and charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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

28 August 2025

**9 Appold Street
London
EC2A 2AP**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total 2024 £	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total 2023 £
Income and endowments from							
Donations & Legacies	2(i)	1,017,421	35,958	1,053,379	1,402,376	37,109	1,439,485
Income from other trading activities	2(ii)	8,315	-	8,315	6,089	-	6,089
Investment Income	2(iii)	20,593	-	20,593	13,032	-	13,032
Income from charitable activities	2(v)	-	5,535,139	5,535,139	-	4,501,248	4,501,248
Other Income	2(iv)	-	-	-	150	-	150
Total income and endowments		1,046,329	5,571,097	6,617,426	1,421,647	4,538,357	5,960,004
Expenditure on							
Expenditure on Raising Funds	3	446,832	-	446,832	323,817	-	323,817
Charitable Activities	4	852,697	5,634,768	6,487,465	707,936	4,279,763	4,987,699
Total Expenditure		1,299,529	5,634,768	6,934,297	1,031,753	4,279,763	5,311,516
Net income/(expenditure)		(253,200)	(63,671)	(316,871)	389,894	258,594	648,488
Transfers							
Transfers between funds		23,094	(23,094)	-	11,222	(11,222)	-
Net (Expenditure)/Income before other recognised gains and losses		(230,106)	(86,765)	(316,871)	401,116	247,372	648,488
Other recognised gains/losses		-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Movement in Funds		(230,106)	(86,765)	(316,871)	401,116	247,372	648,488
Reconciliation of funds							
Total funds brought forward		1,287,921	1,984,984	3,272,905	886,805	1,737,612	2,624,417
Total funds carried forward		1,057,815	1,898,219	2,956,034	1,287,921	1,984,984	3,272,905

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2023 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible Assets	8	74,825	45,279
		74,825	45,279
Current assets			
Debtors	9	938,570	413,437
Short term investments	15	285,000	550,000
Cash at bank and in hand	16	2,318,959	2,715,500
		3,542,529	3,678,937
Creditors amounts falling due within one year	10	(661,320)	(451,311)
		(661,320)	(451,311)
Net current assets			
		2,881,209	3,227,626
Total assets less current liabilities		2,956,034	3,272,905
Funds			
Unrestricted funds	12	580,815	658,921
Designated funds	13	477,000	629,000
Restricted funds	11	1,898,219	1,984,984
Total funds		2,956,034	3,272,905

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

The Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on **18 August 2025** and signed on their behalf by:

John Stephenson (Chair, Board of Trustees)

Paul Townley (Trustee)

Company No: 07752350

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	2024 £	2023 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(595,893)	739,389
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(65,648)	(37,610)
Utilisation of current asset investments	265,000	-
Net cash provided by/used in investing activities	(199,352)	(37,610)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period	(396,541)	701,779
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	2,715,500	2,013,721
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	2,318,959	2,715,500
Reconciliation of net income/(expenditure) to net cash flow from operating activities		
Operating surplus/(deficit)	(316,871)	648,488
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charges	36,102	20,924
(increase)/decrease in debtors	(525,133)	175,913
increase/(decrease) in creditors	210,009	(105,936)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(595,893)	739,389
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents and net debts		
Cash in hand		
Opening balance	2,715,500	2,013,721
Decrease/(increase) in cash	(396,541)	701,779
Total	2,318,959	2,715,500

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Statutory Information

Environmental Investigation Agency UK is a charitable company limited by guarantee and is incorporated in the United Kingdom. The registered address is 62-63 Upper Street, London N1 0NY. It was registered as a charity, number 1182208 with effect from 26 February 2019.

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) including Update Bulletin 2. The charity also prepared its financial statements in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (The FRS 102 Charities SORP), the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act 2011.

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

Going concern

The EIA UK Trustees have assessed whether the use of the going concern basis is appropriate and have considered possible events or conditions that might cast significant doubt on the ability of the company to continue as a going-concern. The Trustees have given due consideration to the current global economic challenges and are confident that with the continued support of its loyal supporters and donors, the charity will accomplish its goals. The Trustees have made this assessment for a period of at least one year from the date of approval of the financial statements.

The Trustees are confident that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, meeting its obligations as they fall due, and that therefore the going concern basis continues to be appropriate.

The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below:

Income

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

(i) Grants and donations

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

Statutory grants are accounted for when there is evidence of entitlement to the funds, receipt is probable, and the amount can be measured reliably.

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

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

(ii) Legacies

Legacies are recognised following probate and once there is sufficient evidence that receipt is

probable, and the amount of the legacy receivable can be measured reliably. Where entitlement

to a legacy exists but there is uncertainty as to its receipt or the amount receivable, details are disclosed as a contingent asset until the criteria for income recognition are met.

(iii) Interest

Bank interest is recognised on a receivable basis.

(iv) Merchandise and film sales

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

(v) Foreign currencies

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(vi) Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost less estimated residual value of tangible fixed assets held for charitable use by equal annual instalments over their expected useful economic lives. The rates generally applicable on a straight-line basis are:

Furniture – 25 per cent

Equipment – 33 per cent

Field equipment – 50 per cent

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

(vii) Leasing commitments

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

(viii) Other financial instruments

The charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Debtors and creditors

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

(ix) Taxation

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

Expenditure

Expenditure, which is charged on an accruals basis, is allocated between:

- expenditure incurred directly in the effort to raise voluntary contributions (cost of generating funds)
- expenditure incurred directly to the fulfilment of the charitable objectives.

Charitable expenditure comprises all the expenditure incurred in furtherance of the charitable objectives and is analysed between:

- grants payable in the furtherance of the charitable objectives
- costs of charitable activities
- support costs in furtherance of the charitable activities.

Support costs comprise all other overhead costs for the running of the organisation in fulfilment of its charitable objectives. These costs are apportioned on a reasonable basis as determined by the Trustees.

(x) Value Added Tax

The Charity is not registered for VAT and accordingly, where applicable, all expenditure incurred is inclusive of VAT.

(xi) Grants payable

Grants are recognised when they become due for payment. Included within the Statement of Financial Activities is the cost of grant instalments that are payable to implementing partner organisations.

(xii) Fund accounting

Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked for particular purposes. The aim and use of the fund is set out in the reserves policy and the notes to the financial statements.

Unrestricted funds are donations and other incoming resources received or generated for expenditure on general charitable objectives.

Restricted funds are donations received from a donor who has specified a particular project or area of work to which the donation should be allocated.

Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

In preparing financial statements it is necessary to make certain judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The following judgements and estimates are considered by the Trustees to have the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Depreciation and amortisation charges are based on the estimated useful life of the assets held

Legacies are recognised following probate and once there is sufficient evidence that receipt is probable, and the amount of the legacy receivable can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2	ANALYSIS OF INCOME	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2024 £	2023 £
(i)	Donations & Legacies				
	Legacies	203,969	-	203,969	338,303
	Donations	808,135	35,958	844,093	1,042,812
	Gifts in Kind	5,317	-	5,317	58,370
		1,017,421	35,958	1,053,379	1,439,485
	Gifts in kind comprises of various software licences donated by ManchesterCF, Quantifind, North Data and Azure, and printing services provided by Emmerson Press.				
(ii)	Activities for generating funds				
	Film & Images	8,315	-	8,315	6,089
(iii)	Investment income				
	Bank Interest	20,593	-	20,593	13,032
(iv)	Other income	-	-	-	150

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(v) Project Grants

Year to 31 December 2024

Funder	Tigers	Ocean	Ocean (Global Plastics)	Climate	Elephants	Forests	Pangolins	Intelligence & Investigations	Wildlife	2024
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Animal Welfare Japan		5,000					5,000			10,000
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs									814,291	814,291
Centre for International Environmental Law*			124,527							124,527
Children's Investment Fund Foundation				723,854						723,854
David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation	36,666						30,000			66,666
Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs	303,173								112,805	415,978
Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH					2,116					2,116
Deutsche Umwelthilfe**				149,422						149,422
EIA US		60,947				216,804				277,751
EJF Philanthropies					55,911					55,911
Elephant Crisis Fund					38,862					38,862
Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust	60,000									60,000
Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office						451,569				451,569

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(v) Project Grants (cont'd)**Year to 31 December 2024**

Funder	Tigers	Ocean	Ocean (Global Plastics)	Climate	Elephants	Forests	Pangolins	Intelligence & Investigations	Wildlife	2024
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Foundation for International Law for the Environment				32,057						32,057
John Ellerman Foundation		12,575								12,575
Network for Social Change Charitable Trust				20,000						20,000
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation		146,730								146,730
Oak Foundation					74,896					74,896
Pangolin Crisis Fund***							80,053			80,053
Paul M. Angell Family Foundation			73,961							73,961
PEW Charitable Trust			10,000							10,000
Plastic Solutions Fund			280,749							280,749
Robert H N Ho Family Foundation	134,128									134,128
Roger Raymond Trust		10,000								10,000
Rufford Foundation	12,500				12,500					25,000
Shetland Tiger Fund	1,000									1,000
Silicon Valley Community Foundation				253,936						253,936
Swedish Postcode Lottery		168,186								168,186
United States Agency for International Development						244,966				244,966

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(v) Project Grants (cont'd)

Year to 31 December 2024

Funder	Tigers	Ocean	Ocean (Global Plastics)	Climate	Elephants	Forests	Pangolins	Intelligence & Investigations	Wildlife	2024
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
US Fish and Wildlife Service					184,113					184,113
Waterloo Foundation						70,000				70,000
Whale and Dolphin Conservation		6,000								6,000
Zero Waste Europe		114,348								114,348
Other Grants				401,494						401,494
	547,467	523,786	489,237	1,580,763	368,398	983,339	115,053	-	927,096	5,535,139

* EIA UK is a sub-grantee on a grant funded by Bloomberg Philanthropies

** EIA UK is a sub-grantee on a grant funded by The Global Methane Hub

*** A funding initiative under the Wildlife Conservation Network

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(v) Project Grants (cont'd)

Year to 31 December 2023

Funder	Tigers	Ocean	Ocean (Global Plastics)	Climate	Elephants	Forests	Pangolins	Intelligence & Investigations	Wildlife	2023
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Alan Turing Institute	3,758									3,758
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs									510,655	510,655
Centre for Biological Diversity		761								761
Centre for International Environmental Law*			171,224							171,224
Children's Investment Fund Foundation				884,232						884,232
ClimateWorks Foundation (KCEP PL & MF)				84,739						84,739
David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation	20,000						30,000			50,000
Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs	228,980							54,418	252,784	536,182
Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH					43,569					43,569
EIA US		48,491				189,426				237,917
EJF Philanthropies					63,898					63,898
Elephant Crisis Fund					38,862					38,862
Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust	60,000									60,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(v) Project Grants (cont'd)

Year to 31 December 2023

Funder	Tigers	Ocean	Ocean (Global Plastics)	Climate	Elephants	Forests	Pangolins	Intelligence & Investigations	Wildlife	2023
Japan Animal Welfare Society		10,000								10,000
John Ellerman Foundation		64,159								64,159
Lilongwe Wildlife Trust								30,896		30,896
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation		151,736								151,736
Oak Foundation					40,543					40,543
Plastic Solutions Fund			272,539							272,539
Roger Raymond Trust		10,000								10,000
Royal United Services Institute					2,932			1,335		4,267
Rufford Foundation	25,000				25,000					50,000
Save the Rhino International	30,024									30,024
Schwab Charitable Fund				460,778						460,778
Swedish Postcode Lottery		109,201								109,201
Waterloo Foundation						70,000				70,000
WWF								3,890		3,890
Zero Waste Europe		88,257								88,257
Other Grants				419,161						419,161
	367,762	482,605	443,763	1,848,910	214,804	259,426	30,000	90,539	763,439	4,501,248

* EIA is a sub-grantee on a grant funded by Bloomberg Philanthropies

** A funding initiative under the Wildlife Conservation Network

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

3	RAISING FUNDS	2024 £	2023 £
	Fundraising and Publicity	354,716	262,490
	Support Costs	92,116	61,327
	Total	446,832	323,817

4 (i)	CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES				
	The amount spent on charitable activities is analysed across projects as follows:				
	Year to 31 December 2024				2024
		Support & Governance	Grants Payable	Direct Expenditure	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Tigers	49,055	-	188,717	237,772
	Tigers (DEFRA)	72,128	151,055	137,236	360,419
	Pangolins	32,984	-	121,217	154,201
	Intelligence & Investigations	760	-	2,498	3,258
	Elephants	91,344	-	339,093	430,437
	Wildlife - INL	175,589	110,167	587,287	873,043
	Wildlife - Defra West & Central Africa	32,295	8,576	118,219	159,090
	Wildlife - Other	2,823	-	12,081	14,904
	Wildlife - SCJ INL 2024/26	24,046	28,093	63,925	116,064
	Ocean	31,801	-	115,284	147,085
	Ocean (Global Plastics)	98,229	50,500	341,950	490,679
	Ocean (Waste Trade)	49,026	21,750	173,454	244,230
	Ocean (Norad)	41,906	-	173,085	214,991
	Ocean - EU & UK Plastics	30,613	-	115,705	146,318
	Climate - CIFF	201,414	423,789	399,258	1,024,461
	Climate - CWF	12,240	-	46,909	59,149
	Climate - Other	76,245	130,449	171,061	377,755
	Climate - Schwab Charitable Fund	63,401	-	235,499	298,900
	Climate - SVCF	4	-	15	19
	Forests - FCDO	106,275	139,299	281,958	527,532
	Forests - USAID	54,175	39,122	170,021	263,318
	Forests - NORAD (2021/25)	53,538	35,002	173,145	261,685
	Forests - Waterloo	16,370	33,238	32,547	82,155
		1,316,261	1,171,040	4,000,164	6,487,465

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES (cont'd)				
Year to 31 December 2023	2023			
	Support & Governance	Grants Payable	Direct Expenditure	Total
	£	£	£	£
Tigers	45,563	-	188,117	233,680
Tigers (DEFRA)	44,536	53,088	140,258	237,882
Pangolins	29,229	-	118,494	147,723
Intelligence & Investigations	27,540	1,450	115,434	144,424
Elephants	82,543	-	344,508	427,051
Wildlife - INL	104,049	104,248	342,933	551,230
Wildlife - Defra West & Central Africa	46,731	8,326	193,438	248,495
Wildlife - Other	1,574	-	7,556	9,130
Ocean	48,132	-	197,098	245,230
Ocean (Global Plastics)	98,395	75,500	358,463	532,358
Ocean (Waste Trade)	28,351	21,750	101,401	151,502
Ocean (Norad)	23,318	-	104,366	127,684
Climate - CIFF	33,180	-	142,311	175,491
Climate - CWF	18,624	-	77,364	95,988
Climate - Other	120,212	262,000	279,841	662,053
Climate - Schwab Charitable Fund	86,330	260,000	133,081	479,411
Forests - FCDO	35,971	-	148,856	184,827
Forests - NORAD (2021/25)	50,092	54,691	162,447	267,230
Forests - Waterloo	11,977	35,521	18,812	66,310
	936,347	876,574	3,174,778	4,987,699

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

4(ii) Charitable Activities were funded as follows:

The expenditure below sets out the costs incurred on charitable activities disclosing the amounts funded by general unrestricted and restricted funds.

Year to 31 December 2024	Unrestricted	Restricted	2024
	£	£	£
Tigers	36,056	201,716	237,772
Tigers (DEFRA)	56,232	304,187	360,419
Pangolins	29,766	124,435	154,201
Intelligence & Investigations	-2,978	6,236	3,258
Elephants	65,707	364,730	430,437
Wildlife - INL	151,563	721,480	873,043
Wildlife - Defra West & Central Africa	9,478	149,612	159,090
Wildlife - Other	2,809	12,095	14,904
Wildlife - SCJ INL 2024/26	14,852	101,212	116,064
Ocean	58,311	88,774	147,085
Ocean (Global Plastics)	43,471	447,208	490,679
Ocean (Waste Trade)	19,326	224,904	244,230
Ocean (Norad)	29,790	185,201	214,991
Ocean - EU & UK Plastics	21,964	124,354	146,318
Climate - CIFF	80,417	944,044	1,024,461
Climate - CWF	6,850	52,299	59,149
Climate - Other	31,135	346,620	377,755
Climate - Schwab Charitable Fund	30,251	268,649	298,900
Climate - SVCF	4	15	19
Forests - FCDO	76,516	451,016	527,532
Forests - USAID	33,181	230,137	263,318
Forests - NORAD (2021/25)	44,881	216,804	261,685
Forests- Waterloo	13,115	69,040	82,155
	852,697	5,634,768	6,487,465
Year to 31 December 2023	Unrestricted	Restricted	2023
Tigers	40,321	193,359	233,680
Tigers (DEFRA)	23,334	214,548	237,882
Pangolins	25,638	122,085	147,723
Intelligence & Investigations	46,908	97,516	144,424
Elephants	73,625	353,426	427,051
Wildlife - INL	54,377	496,853	551,230
Wildlife - Defra West & Central Africa	11,499	236,996	248,495
Wildlife - Other	1,574	7,556	9,130
Ocean	45,845	199,385	245,230
Ocean (Global Plastics)	28,695	503,663	532,358
Ocean (Waste Trade)	9,725	141,777	151,502
Ocean (Norad)	15,909	111,775	127,684
Climate - CIFF	13,309	162,182	175,491
Climate - CWF	5,153	90,835	95,988
Climate - Other	42,918	619,135	662,053
Climate - Schwab Charitable Fund	27,157	452,254	479,411
Forests - FCDO	177,319	7,508	184,827
Forests - NORAD (2021/25)	54,784	212,446	267,230
Forests- Waterloo	9,846	56,464	66,310
	707,936	4,279,763	4,987,699

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

4(iii)	SUPPORT COSTS	Staff	IT	Premises	Office Costs & Sundries	Governance	2024	2023
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	Tigers	30,691	1,572	4,956	10,492	1,344	49,055	45,562
	Tigers (DEFRA)	46,885	2,401	4,759	16,028	2,055	72,128	44,536
	Pangolins	19,714	1,010	4,657	6,739	864	32,984	29,229
	Intelligence & Investigations	406	21	176	139	18	760	27,540
	Elephants	55,147	2,824	12,104	18,853	2,416	91,344	82,543
	Wildlife - INL	113,428	5,809	12,606	38,777	4,969	175,589	104,049
	Wildlife - Defra West & Central Africa	20,621	1,056	2,666	7,050	902	32,295	46,731
	Wildlife - Other	1,965	101	-	672	85	2,823	1,574
	Wildlife - SCJ INL 2024/26	14,965	766	2,543	5,116	656	24,046	-
	Ocean	18,749	960	4,861	6,410	821	31,801	48,132
	Ocean (Global Plastics)	63,825	3,269	6,521	21,819	2,795	98,229	98,395
	Ocean (Waste Trade)	31,746	1,626	3,410	10,853	1,391	49,026	28,351
	Ocean (Norad)	28,149	1,442	1,459	9,623	1,233	41,906	23,318
	Ocean - EU & UK Plastics	18,817	964	3,575	6,433	824	30,613	-
	Climate - ClIFF	133,853	6,856	9,082	45,760	5,863	201,414	33,180
	Climate - CWF	7,629	391	1,278	2,608	334	12,240	18,626
	Climate - Other	49,035	2,511	5,787	16,763	2,149	76,245	120,212
	Climate - Schwab Charitable Fund	38,300	1,961	8,369	13,093	1,678	63,401	86,330
	Climate - SVCf	2	-	-	1	1	4	-
	Forests - FCDO	68,510	3,509	7,835	23,421	3,000	106,275	35,972
	Forests - USAID	34,013	1,742	5,302	11,628	1,490	54,175	-
	Forests - NORAD (2021/25)	33,851	1,734	4,898	11,573	1,482	53,538	50,091
	Forests - Waterloo	10,699	548	997	3,658	468	16,370	11,976
	Total support costs charged to charitable activities	841,000	43,073	107,841	287,509	36,838	1,316,261	936,347
	Total support costs charged to fundraising activities	57,688	2,955	9,224	19,722	2,527	92,116	61,327
	Total Support Costs	898,688	46,028	117,065	307,231	39,365	1,408,377	997,674

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

4(iv)	GOVERNANCE COSTS	2024 £	2023 £
	Audit costs - fees for the current year	21,300	17,670
	Audit costs - in respect of other fees	6,942	1,458
	Legal and professional fees	10,284	2,872
	Other consultancy costs	-	58
	Trustees' expenses	839	-
	Total	39,365	22,058

Governance costs are allocated within support costs and charged to charitable and fundraising activities.

4(v)	GRANTS PAYABLE	2024 £	2023 £
	The following material grants were paid during the year:		
	Africa Nature Investors (ANI) Foundation	75,138	83,356
	2Celsius	36,000	103,000
	Centre Agile	12,500	23,500
	CEJAD	81,185	-
	Centre for International Environmental Law	21,750	21,750
	Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V.	36,000	115,000
	Education for Nature Vietnam	10,699	32,374
	EIA US	-	83,000
	European Environmental Bureau	45,000	47,000
	European Environmental Citizens' Organisation for Standardisation	-	20,000
	Food & Water Watch	-	94,000
	Fundación Ecología y Desarrollo (ECODES)	41,000	20,000
	Greenhood Nepal	38,226	-
	International Energy Initiative Brasil	80,449	-
	Justice for Wildlife Malaysia	-	1,450
	Justice Initiative Global	15,411	-
	League for the Environment - Legambiente	36,000	20,000
	MarViVa Foundation	38,000	52,000
	Solutions for Our Climate	77,604	-
	Sustainable Research and Action for Environmental Development	85,000	-
	Telapak	246,660	79,055
	WildAid	56,287	29,218
	Wildlife Friends Foundation of Thailand	1,105	20,714
	Wildlife Protection Society of India	41,543	-
	ZERO	36,000	20,000
	Other Grants	59,483	11,157
	Total Grants	1,171,040	876,574

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

5	NET INCOMING RESOURCES	2024 £	2023 £
	Net incoming resources are stated after:		
	Auditors' Remuneration - Current year	17,750	14,725
	Auditors' Remuneration - in respect of other services	1,239	1,215
	Depreciation of Fixed Assets	36,102	20,924
6	TRUSTEES' REMUNERATION		
	There were no remunerated trustees during 2024 or in the previous year.		
7	STAFF COSTS	No.	No.
	The average number of employees was	70	62
	Staff costs were as follows:	£	£
	<i>Staff on UK payroll</i>		
	Wages and Salaries	2,467,850	2,101,899
	Social Security Costs	275,133	221,740
	Pension Costs	128,929	112,537
	WFH Allowances	27,096	24,922
	Holiday Accrual	43,215	-
	Sub Total	2,942,223	2,461,098
	Other Salary Costs	597,676	486,279
	Training & Recruitment Costs	54,124	57,632
		3,594,023	3,005,009
	Pension costs represent contributions to a personal pension scheme and payments as a result of auto enrolment.		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

7	STAFF COSTS (cont'd)		.
	The number of employees with emoluments above £60,000 were:	2024	2023
	£60,000 - £69,999	6	3
	£70,000 - £79,999	2	1
	£80,000 - £89,999	1	1
	Employer's pension contribution in respect of higher paid employees in 2024 totalled £38,860 (2023: £25,225)		
	The key management personnel of the Charity comprise the Executive Director, Campaigns Director and Director of Operations.		
	The total cost of employing key management personnel in the year was £280,497 (2023: £188,384)		
	The above staff costs include employer's national insurance costs and employer pension contributions.		
8	FIXED ASSETS	2024	2023
		Furniture and Equipment £	Furniture and Equipment £
	Cost at 1st January 2024	227,383	233,766
	Additions	65,648	37,610
	Disposals	11,008	43,993
	Cost at 31st December 2024	282,023	227,383
	Depreciation at 1st January 2024	182,104	205,173
	Charge for the Period	36,102	20,924
	Disposals	11,008	43,993
	Depreciation at 31st December 2024	207,198	182,104
	Net Book Value at 31st December 2024	74,825	45,279
	Net Book Value at 31st December 2023	45,279	28,593
9	DEBTORS	2024	2023
		£	£
	Grants due from EIA US	1,020	-
	Other Debtors	61,640	40,409
	Prepayments	55,800	43,674
	Accrued Income	820,110	329,354
		938,570	413,437
	Included in other debtors is a rent deposit of £12,250 on which the property landlords have a legal charge.		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

10 CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Trade Creditors	113,005	61,885
Taxes and Social Security	71,689	87,894
Accruals	166,506	76,910
Deferred Income	259,964	221,333
Pension Liability	5,697	2,464
Other Creditors	44,459	825
	661,320	451,311

11 RESTRICTED FUNDS

	Balance b/f	Income	Staff Costs	Grants Payable	Support & Governance	Other Direct Costs	Transfers	Balance c/f
Year to 31 December 2024	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tigers	8,424	244,294	183,223	-	15,565	2,929	-	51,001
Tiger - Defra	16,498	303,173	102,793	151,055	15,896	34,443	-	15,484
Pangolins	20,009	115,053	112,098	-	3,218	9,119	-	10,627
Intelligence & Investigations	209	3,958	5,486	-	-	751	-	(2,070)
Elephants	144,426	368,398	313,280	-	25,637	25,813	(1,286)	146,808
Wildlife - INL	10,219	713,079	354,794	110,167	24,026	232,493	(1,818)	-
Wildlife - Defra West & Central Africa	86,044	112,805	36,194	8,576	22,817	82,025	-	49,237
Wildlife - Other	11,707	-	-	-	14	12,081	-	(388)
Wildlife - SCJ INL 2024/26	-	101,212	63,382	28,093	9,194	543	-	-
Ocean - Cetaceans	87,195	113,947	68,167	-	5,920	14,688	-	112,367
Ocean - Global Plastics	157,727	489,236	293,905	50,500	54,758	48,045	(1,172)	198,583
Ocean - Waste Trade	116,795	168,186	129,880	21,750	29,700	43,574	(740)	59,337
Ocean - Norad	38,490	146,730	106,580	-	12,116	66,504	-	20
Ocean - EU & UK Plastics		126,923	110,703	-	8,648	5,002	(1,000)	1,570
Climate - CIFF	721,383	723,854	352,070	423,789	120,997	47,188	(4,192)	497,001

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

11 RESTRICTED FUNDS (cont'd)

	Balance b/f	Income	Staff Costs	Grants Payable	Support & Governance	Other Direct Costs	Transfers	Balance c/f
Year to 31 December 2024	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Climate - CATF	1,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,362
Climate - CWF	52,379	-	42,457	-	5,390	4,451	-	81
Climate - Other	417,764	397,456	137,752	130,449	45,109	33,310	(1,286)	467,314
Climate - Schwab Charitable Fund	80,816	205,518	209,431	-	33,150	26,068	-	17,685
Climate - SVCF	-	253,936	-	-	-	15	-	253,921
Forests - FCDO	-	451,569	243,892	139,299	29,759	38,066	(6,885)	(6,332)
Forests - USAID	-	244,966	134,887	39,122	20,994	35,134	(4,715)	10,114
Forests - NORAD (2021/25)	-	216,804	148,228	35,002	8,657	24,918	-	(1)
Forests - Waterloo	13,537	70,000	27,270	33,238	3,255	5,276	-	14,498
Total	1,984,984	5,571,097	3,176,472	1,171,040	494,820	792,436	(23,094)	1,898,219

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

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

The negative balances carried forward relate to ongoing projects where funding has been received in the subsequent year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

11 RESTRICTED FUNDS (cont'd)

	Balance b/f	Income	Staff Costs	Grants Payable	Support & Governance	Other Direct Costs	Transfers	Balance c/f
Year to 31 December 2023	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tigers	63,001	138,781	169,957	-	10,318	13,083	-	8,424
Tiger (DEFRA)	2,066	228,980	118,860	53,088	21,202	21,398	-	16,498
Pangolins	91,394	50,700	109,644	-	3,591	8,850	-	20,009
Intelligence & Investigations	9,538	90,538	45,861	1,450	8,507	41,697	(2,352)	209
Elephants	283,048	214,805	297,512	-	8,918	46,997	-	144,426
Wildlife - INL	-	510,655	286,722	104,248	49,672	56,211	(3,583)	10,219
Wildlife - Defra West & Central Africa	70,257	252,784	141,100	8,326	35,231	52,340	-	86,044
Wildlife - Other	19,263	-	-	-	-	7,556	-	11,707
Ocean	48,501	238,078	150,972	-	21,009	27,403	-	87,195
Ocean (Global Plastics)	217,626	443,763	278,702	75,500	69,700	79,760	-	157,727
Ocean (Waste Trade)	150,394	109,201	81,826	21,750	18,626	19,575	(1,023)	116,795
Ocean (Norad)	-	151,736	61,121	-	7,409	43,245	(1,471)	38,490
Climate - CIFF	630	884,232	110,750	-	19,871	31,561	(1,297)	721,383
Climate - CATF	1,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,362
Climate - CWF	59,973	84,739	72,062	-	13,471	5,304	(1,496)	52,379
Climate - Other	617,738	419,161	250,910	262,000	77,294	28,931	-	417,764
Climate - Schwab Charitable Fund	72,293	460,778	110,968	260,000	59,173	22,114	-	80,816
Forests - FCDO	7,508	-	7,508	-	-	-	-	-
Forests - NORAD (2021/25)	23,020	189,426	135,691	54,691	7,512	14,552	-	-
Forests - Waterloo	-	70,000	18,802	35,521	2,130	10	-	13,537
Total	1,737,612	4,538,357	2,448,968	876,574	433,634	520,587	(11,222)	1,984,984

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

12 UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

	Balance b/f	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Balance c/f
	£	£	£	£	£
General unrestricted Funds	658,921	1,046,329	(1,147,529)	23,094	580,815
Total	658,921	1,046,329	(1,147,529)	23,094	580,815

Transfers includes the movement of £23,094 from restricted to unrestricted funds for the purchase of fixed assets.

13 DESIGNATED FUNDS

The Board of Trustees has earmarked some of the unrestricted funds for specific purposes. Following are details of the designated funds:

	Balance b/f	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Balance c/f
	£	£	£	£	£
Fundraising Programme - an initiative to increase the unrestricted income via individual supporter recruitment **	424,000	-	-	-	424,000
Organisational Improvements - Accounting Software Upgrade costs, Intelligence Analysis Software and HR review	105,000	-	(74,000)	-	31,000
Improving the employee benefits package	37,000	-	(15,000)	-	22,000
EIA 40th Anniversary Event	30,500	-	(30,500)	-	-
Funding for the Totoaba project	32,500	-	(32,500)	-	-
Total	629,000	-	(152,000)	-	477,000

** The Board of Trustees approved an investment in fundraising to increase unrestricted income via individual supporter recruitment, predominantly through face to face fundraising.

The recruitment could not go ahead as planned in 2024 following unforeseen problems with the potential supplier. In 2025 some of this funding will be used to scale up the telemarketing programme.

Increasing the unrestricted income is critical to the fundraising strategy, therefore it remains a priority to find another supplier for face to face recruitment.

	Timeline (year of spend)	£
Fundraising Programme - an initiative to increase the unrestricted income via individual supporter recruitment	2025 - 2027	424,000
Organisational Improvements - Accounting Software Upgrade costs, Intelligence Analysis Software and HR review	2025 - 2026	31,000
Improving the employee benefits package	2025	22,000
		477,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

14 NET ASSETS BY FUND

As at December 2024	Unrestricted funds	Designated funds	Restricted funds	Total funds
	£	£	£	£
Fixed Assets	74,825	-	-	74,825
Current Assets	708,064	477,000	2,357,465	3,542,529
Current Liabilities	(202,074)		(459,246)	(661,320)
Total	580,815	477,000	1,898,219	2,956,034

As at December 2023	Unrestricted funds	Designated funds	Restricted funds	Total funds
	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets	45,279	-	-	45,279
Current assets	781,821	629,000	2,268,116	3,678,937
Current liabilities	(168,179)	-	(283,132)	(451,311)
Total	658,921	629,000	1,984,984	3,272,905

15 CASH HELD AS INVESTMENT

This is cash held from unrestricted reserves held for investment or other purposes rather than to meet short term cash commitments.

The cash balance of £285,000 will be used to finance some of the activity approved under designated funds (refer to Note 13).

16 CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND

Cash at bank and in hand as at 31 December 2024 amounted to £2,318,959

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY UK

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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RELATED PARTIES

EIA UK co-operates with the Environmental Investigation Agency Inc, a 501(c)(3) tax exempt organisation registered in the USA.

During the year grant income totalling £277,751 (2023: £237,917) was receivable from EIA Inc.

EIA UK also co-operates with EIA Netherlands. Two employees of EIA UK are directors of the company.

During the year EIA UK incurred costs on behalf of EIA Netherlands in the sum of £16,568 (2023: £6,761) being governance and office running costs.

EIA International is a company registered in the UK that owns the rights to the EIA identity, licencing the use of the EIA name and brand to EIA entities, including EIA UK, EIA US and EIA Netherlands.

In 2024 the founders of EIA gifted their shares in EIA International equally (3 shares each) to EIA UK and EIA US.

The EIA International board is made up of 3 Directors each from shareholder entities EIA UK and EIA US.

EIA International is supported by a Clerk to the Board but has no finance capacity, outsourcing financial management to EIA UK.

During the year EIA UK incurred governance costs on behalf of EIA International in the sum of £2,040 (2023: Nil).

	2024	2023
Grants receivable from EIA Inc during the year	277,751	237,917
Grants payable to EIA Inc during the year	-	83,000

There were no other related party transactions in the year under review.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

18 LEASE COMMITMENTS

a) Land and buildings

The Charity's lease for its office premises expired on 24 March 2024 and was renewed for another 5 years expiring 24 March 2029. The annual rent remains unchanged at a rate of £57,950 per annum.

The remaining lease commitment payable at the year end amounted to:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Within 1 year	57,950	14,488
Within 1 - 2 years	115,900	-
Within 2 - 5 years	72,438	-
Total	246,288	14,488

b) Other lease commitments

A new photocopier agreement was entered into with CF Corporate Finance Ltd in April 2023.

The Charity agreed to pay £660 (VAT inclusive) per quarter for a primary period of 60 months - equivalent to 20 rentals.

	2024	2023
	£	£
Within 1 year	2,640	2,376
Within 1 - 2 years	5,280	2,376
Within 2 - 5 years	660	-
Total	8,580	4,752

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