ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

England & Wales · Charity number 1115350

Details

Status	Registered
Legal form	Charitable company
Company number	04929906
Registered	2006-07-17
Register	View on the Charity Commission register

Contact

Address	Fiander Tovell Ltd 63-64 The Avenue Southampton SO17 1XS
Phone	01929401005
Email	enquiries@go-east.org
Website	www.go-east.org

Activities

Objects: A TO PROMOTE THE CONSERVATION OF ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES;B TO ADVANCE THE EDUCATION ABOUT AND RESEARCH INTO ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES.

Activities: To promote the conservation of Endangered Species.To advance the education about and research into endangered Asian Species.

Classification

- **How:** Provides Buildings/facilities/open Space, Provides Services, Provides Advocacy/advice/information, Sponsors Or Undertakes Research
- **What:** Education/training, Animals
- **Who:** Other Defined Groups

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Geography

- **Area of benefit:** UNDEFINED. IN PRACTICE, NATIONAL AND OVERSEAS.
- Australia
- Indonesia
- New Zealand
- Vietnam
- Dorset

Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2025-02-28	£179,149	£204,670	-	-
2024-02-29	£216,602	£160,282	-	-
2023-02-28	£128,672	£145,029	-	-
2022-02-28	£146,467	£146,164	-	-
2021-02-28	£159,719	£193,281	-	-

Trustees

Name	Role	Appointed
BARRY EDWARD GLAZIER		
Dr ALISON LORRAINE CRONIN MBE		
PROFESSOR DR JAI-CHYI KURTIS PEI		

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ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

England & Wales - Charity number 1115350

Accounts

Charity registration number 1115350 (England and Wales)

Company registration number 04929906

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	Mr B Glazier Professor Dr J Pei Dr A L Cronin MBE
Charity number (England and Wales)	1115350
Company number	04929906
Principal address	Longthorns Wareham Dorset BH20 6HH
Registered office	Stag Gates House 63/64 The Avenue Southampton Hampshire SO17 1XS
Independent examiner	Fiander ETL Stag Gates House 63/64 The Avenue Southampton Hampshire SO17 1XS

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

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ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025

The Trustees present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2025.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements and comply with the charitable company's governing document, the Companies Act 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019)".

Objectives and activities

The charitable company's objectives as stated in its Memorandum of Association are:

- To promote the conservation of endangered Asian species; and
- To advance the education about, and research into endangered Asian species.

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

The Endangered Asian Species Trust provides a range of services in Vietnam to rescue, rehabilitate and release primates back into the wild. Endangered Asian Species Trust also carries out wildlife surveys and generally educates the public and raises awareness both in Vietnam and internationally.

Achievements and performance

See pages 3 - 18.

Financial review

The statement of financial activities is set out on page 20 and shows the results of the activities carried out during the period.

Income during the period was £179,149 (2024: £216,602), of which £nil was restricted (2024: £34,877). The total expenditure during the period was £204,670 (2024: £160,282). This resulted in a net unrestricted surplus of £498 (2024: £21,443 surplus) and a restricted deficit of £26,019 (2024: £34,877 surplus). The total reserves of the charity at 29 February 2025 were £62,584 (2024: £88,105).

It is the policy of the charitable company that unrestricted funds which have not been designated for a specific use should be maintained at a level equivalent to between three and six months' expenditure. The Trustees consider that reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a significant drop in funding, they will be able to continue the charitable company's current activities while consideration is given to ways in which additional funds may be raised. This level of reserves has been maintained throughout the year.

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

Structure, governance and management

The Endangered Asian Species Trust (EAST) was incorporated as a Company Limited by Guarantee on 13 October 2003, as amended by special resolution on 28 June 2006. It has no share capital and is a registered charity, the guarantee of each member being limited to £1. The governing document is the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company dated 28 June 2006 and the members of the Board of Trustees are the Directors of the company, for the purpose of company law. The rules regarding the number of directors and their appointment, reappointment and removal are contained in the Articles of Association to which reference should be made.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025

The Trustees, who are also the directors for the purpose of company law, and who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:

Mr B Glazier
Professor Dr J Pei
Dr A L Cronin MBE

Trustees are appointed by the existing trustees to fill a vacancy as required and in accordance with the Articles of Association. Trustee training is offered as required in order for trustees to carry out their duties.

The Trustees' report was approved by the Board of Trustees.

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Dr A L Cronin MBE
Trustee
Dated: 03-11-25

Endangered Asian Species Trust Trustees Report
February 2024 to February 2025

Purpose of the charity and main activities, including any aims of the charity

The Endangered Asian Species Trust works to help stop the illegal trade in primates, with a specific focus on South Vietnam. In South Vietnam, the Dao Tien Endangered Primate Species Centre founded in 2008 continues to work in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Vietnam in the rescue, rehabilitation and release of endangered primates naturally occurring in South Vietnam. Running alongside the animal welfare is a strong education awareness program, working in schools, local communities and internationally.

A primary aim is improving the standard of critical care, rehabilitation and managed release for the specialist endangered primates of South Vietnam: Pygmy loris (*Xanthonycticebis pygmaeus & intermedius)*, Black-shanked douc (*Pygathrix nigripes*), Silvered langurs (*Trachoptiyhecus margarita & germaini)* and golden-cheeked gibbons (*Nomascus gabriellae*). This will be achieved by working closely with the Vietnamese Government to confiscate individuals from illegal wildlife trade. Confiscated individuals are transferred to a 56-ha island on the Dong Nai River, Cat Tien National Park, where the Dao Tien Endangered Primate Species Centre is located. Individuals are healed and socialised and those meeting IUCN release criteria prepared for managed return to the forest.

Released individuals are monitored post-release using the most up to date telemetry technology available, in order to evaluate how well the primates adjust to the wild (general health, feeding, locomotion, territory use and social behaviour). If they do not adjust intervention is possible and return to the centre. Each time learning and improving release protocols that are shared Nationally & Internationally.

1. *Xanthonycticebus & Nycticebus* summary of the main achievements in the year

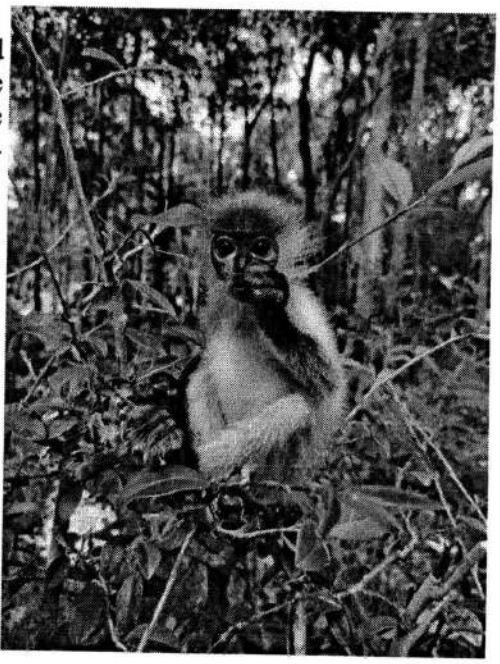
Rescue & release: EAST has continued to work in close collaboration with the Forestry Protection Department (FPD) to receive pygmy loris confiscated from the illegal wildlife trade in South Vietnam, with 6 individuals in the last year rescued and 5 released (figure 1). Numbers have decreased due to changes in rescue law. Healthy loris are now being rapidly released at confiscation site. The team are preparing for the satellite release of the northern pygmy loris (*Xanthonycticebus pygmaeus)* with managed release protocol training for local rangers in-situ.

Figure 1. Rehabilitated southern pygmy loris transferred to the field site for managed release.

***Xanthonycticebus Rehabilitation*:** Rehabilitation protocols are established for rescued pygmy loris, and being made available in a easily accessible format, including the necessary care needed when handling pygmy loris. Publication. Kenyon, M. and Phuong, N.T., 2024. A case of anaphylactic shock from a pygmy loris (*Xanthonycticebus pygmaeus*) bite in South Vietnam: an opportunity for factual knowledge to drive positive change in human and pygmy loris interactions. *Vietnamese Journal of Primatology*, *3*(5), pp.35-43.

2. *Pygathrix & Trahypopithecus spp.* summary of the main achievements in the year

***i. T.margarita* specialist care and rehabilitation**: We have continued our specialist care for Diep, a rescued silvered langur, with DNA confirming he is a *T.margarita,* the species naturally found in Cat Tien. Once Diep is 4 years of age he can be released in Cat Tien National Park with post-release monitoring.



Diep has been cared for in the new critical care house, with an outside cage funded by the International Primate Society captive care grant. Over 6 months as he became physically stronger, he was one by one introduced to our trio of silvered (*T.germaini)* young males for socialisation (figure 2). They are now a very tight small group.

Figure 2. T.margarita critical care, tree training and socialisation with an older T.germaini.

***ii. Pygathrix nigripes* specialist care, rehabilitation and release:**

Simon (fig 3), a rescued black-shanked douc, has now had several health checks to ensure he is healthy. He displayed raised inflammatory markers linked to joint issues. This was caused from being kept illegally in a bird cage for 5 years. Simon has responded well to treatment. and is provided with daily vitamins to help support improved mobility.

Figure 3. Simon (Black-shanked douc)

Peter, the adult male rescued two years ago, is now in excellent health and ready for release. Doucs are notorious for being quiet in the forest and difficult to monitor. To ensure post-release monitoring, we fitted a VHF/GPS iridium satellite collar onto Peter. This was the first time this type of collar has been used in monsoon rain forest and on a douc species (fig 4). Under the supervision of Dr Savvy from WildOne Taiwan, Peter was successfully collared and released on the southern tip of Dao Tien (fig 5). This allowed us to monitor Peter and assess the collar functionality, VHF signal strength, GPF fix success rate and degrees of position (GPS accuracy). Peter showed no negative reaction to the collar and GPS fix rate, accuracy and VHF beacon all were strong. The GPS/ iridium satellite collar and equipment was made possible from a Jim Cronin Memorial Fund grant.

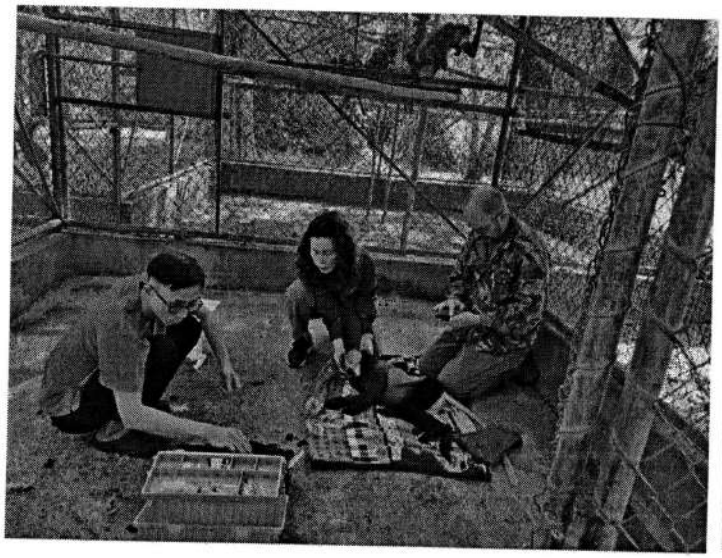


Figure 4. Fitting GPS collar

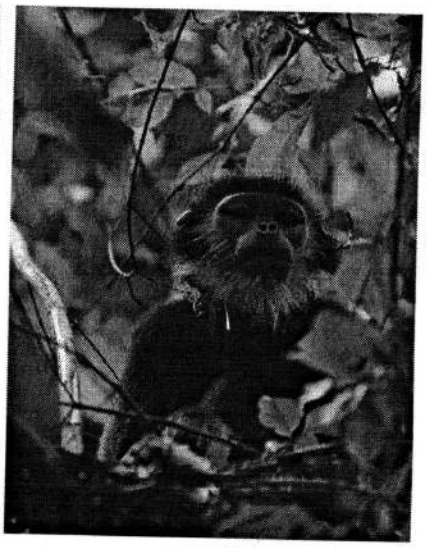


Figure 5. Peter collared

Initially Peter travelled to the southern tip of the island and met individuals from the expanding wild group, with founders released in 2010. After 2 weeks Peter suddenly travelled to the north-west edge of the island, most likely from a negative interaction from the alpha male of the group on the south. Phuong and Phuc would

daily monitor Peter's behaviour and feeding (fig 6). At two months post release, Peter leapt into the 4-ha enclosure that was holding our rehabilitating hand reared douc (Anna, Vu, Quy). After initial nervousness it was clear Peter oversaw the small hand reared trio.

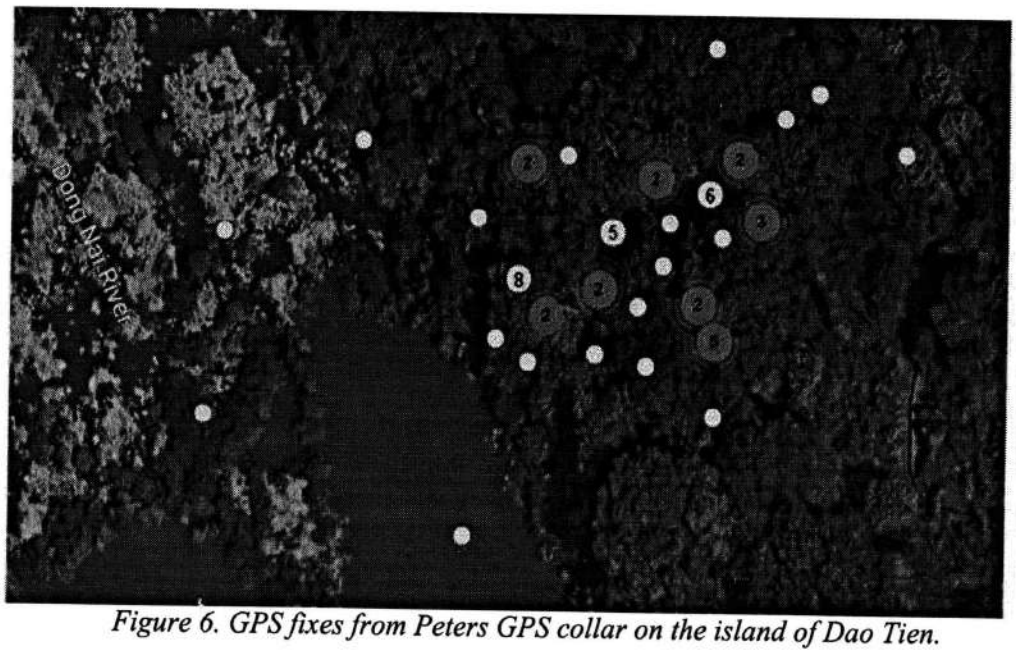


Figure 6. GPS fixes from Peters GPS collar on the island of Dao Tien.

3. *Nomascus spp.* summary of the main achievements in the year

***i.N.gabriellae* captive care and rehabilitation**: Adult male *Nomascus gabriellae* Hiep had lost condition and was discovered to have decay in all four canines. In the past this would have meant extraction and challenged his further life and feeding. However, thanks to support from specialist wildlife dental veterinarians from Taiwan, Hiep was successfully given 4 root canals over two sessions 2 months apart (fig 7). No complications were encountered and post treatment Hiep gained weight and improved his social behaviour with his female, an indicator of less pain. The treatment was made possible due to funding from the Jim Cronin Memorial Fund for an x ray camera and appropriate x ray plates.

Figure 7: Hiep canine x-ray and dental procedure.

Other gibbons on Dao Tien are being tested in forested enclosures for the potential of being release candidates. A young pair Hoi and Vang are being tested in a 4-ha enclosure, along with Uh and Lewis.

***ii. N.gabriellae* releases**: In September 2024, the rehabilitating gibbon family (Kizzy, Dong, Bich, Tuyen and infant Fizzy 1:1:3) were captured ready for GPS/iridium (Lotek) collar fitting and transfer to the release cage in La Nga. The male was uncomfortable in the capture cage and hurt his face. To ensure he was unable to hurt himself further, three vets calmly sedated him, and a special transfer cage was fabricated with smooth tin inside so he was unable to push his face against mesh and create further damage. (fig 8). Collaring and transfer went smoothly thanks to excellent organisation from Vo Thanh Binh, lead of the field team.

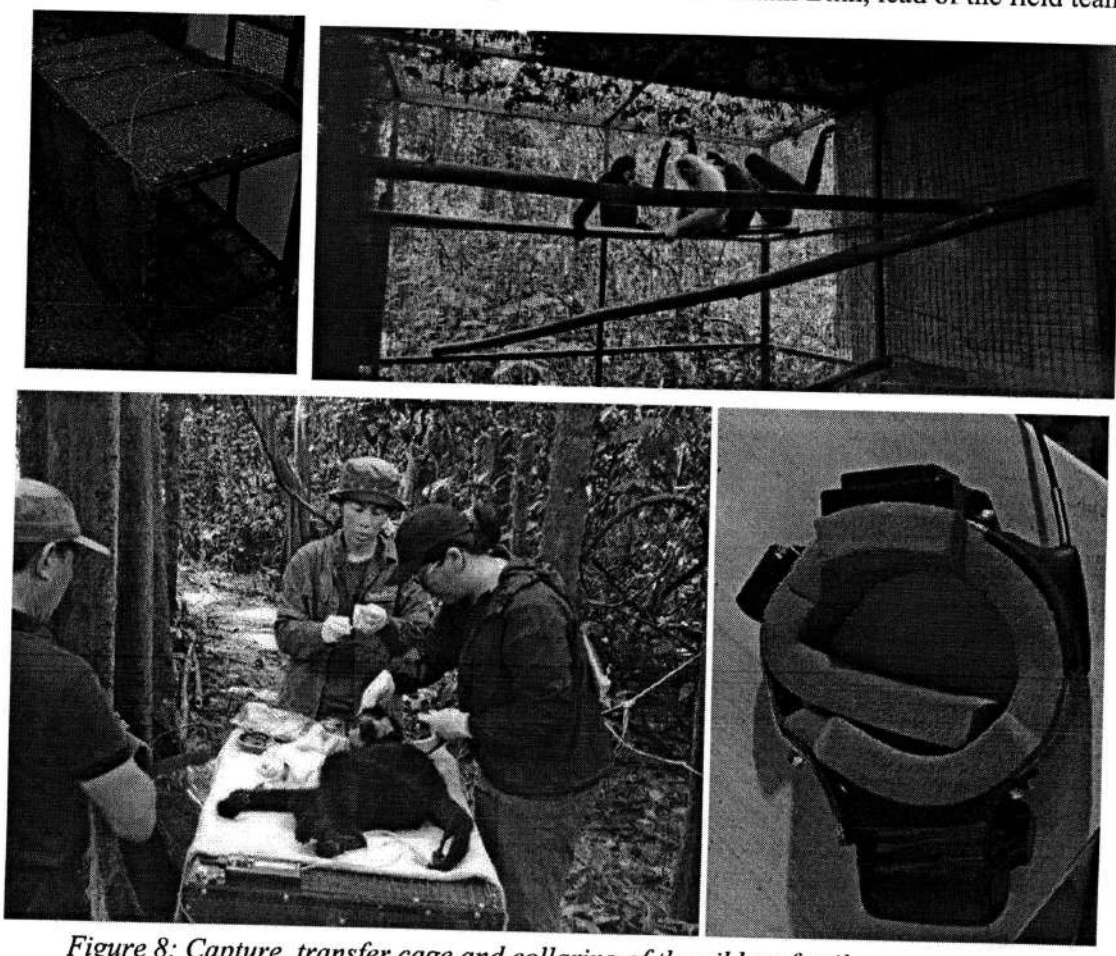


Figure 8: Capture, transfer cage and collaring of the gibbon family.

A release cage was established in La Nga, the newly protected area in the south, connected to Cat Tien National Park in an identified area of high species richness, over 2 km from any wild groups to the north (fig 10).

In direct collaboration with CTNP rangers, four ranger stations in this new region (Doi Dat Do, Doi Tron, Thanh son, Sa Mach & mobile team) were supported with a monthly bonus to support the EAST post-release tracking team and provide extra patrolling of this region while the gibbon family adjusted to a wildlife. The rangers have displayed incredible dedication and co-ownership of the post-release monitoring project. Rangers have increased skills with telemetry tracking and learnt gibbon ecology (fig 9 & 12).

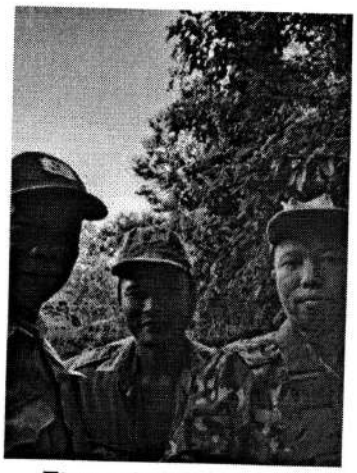


Figure 9: Local rangers.

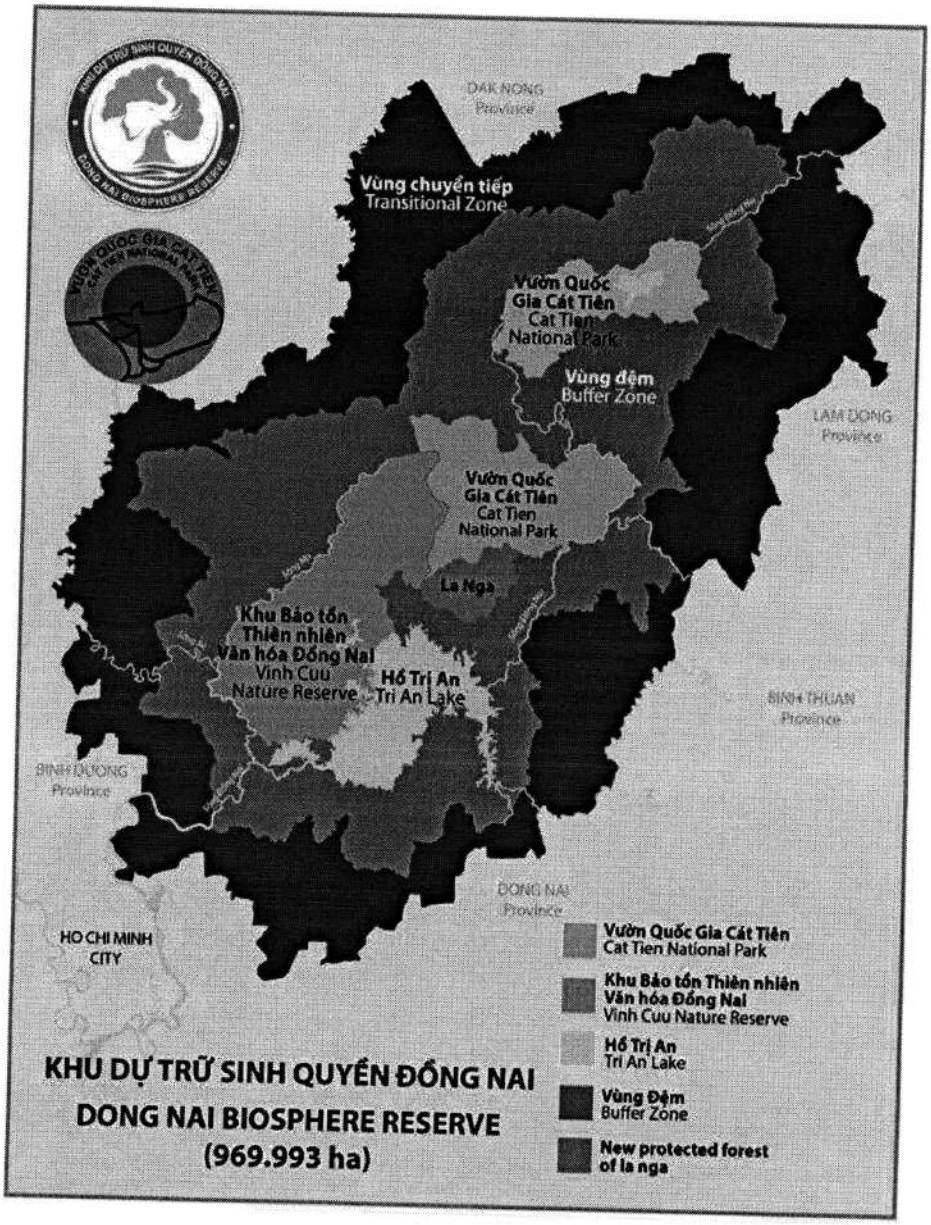


Figure 10. Map of Dong Nai Biosphere Reserve, with the newly protected area of La Nga highlighted.

Following IUCN guidelines, the gibbons were provided with food for the first few months, until a large enough area was being travelled by the gibbons to survive in both dry and wet season. The GPS fix data transmitted via the iridium satellite network worked well. It also showed the female travelled north, leaving her main family for a period of two weeks (fig 11).

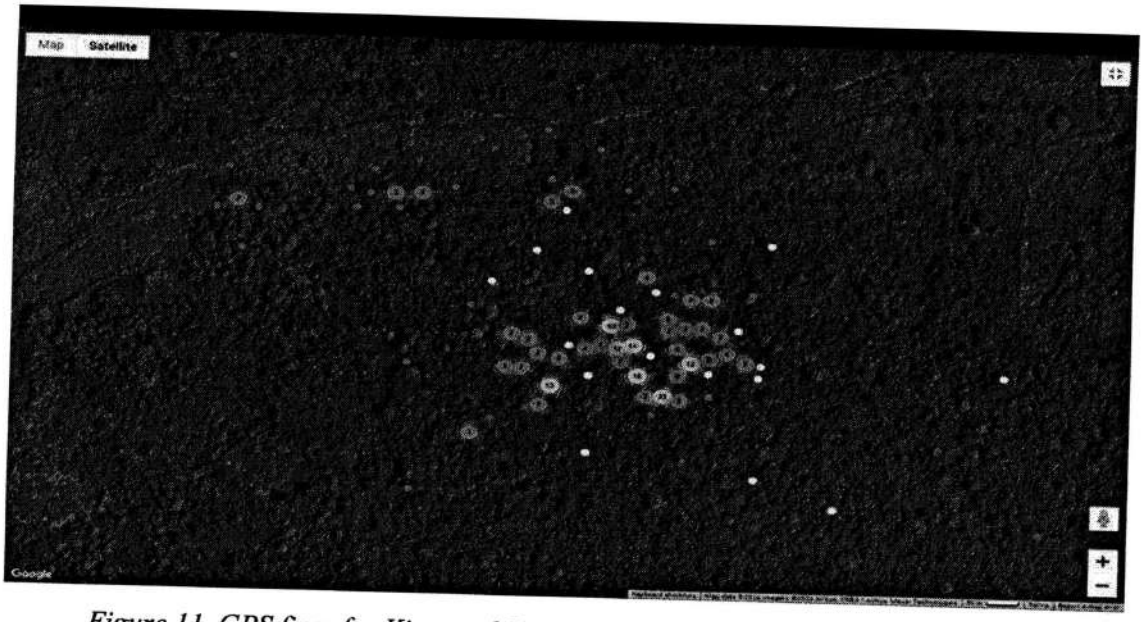


Figure 11. GPS fixes for Kizzy and Dong download via the irridium satelite network

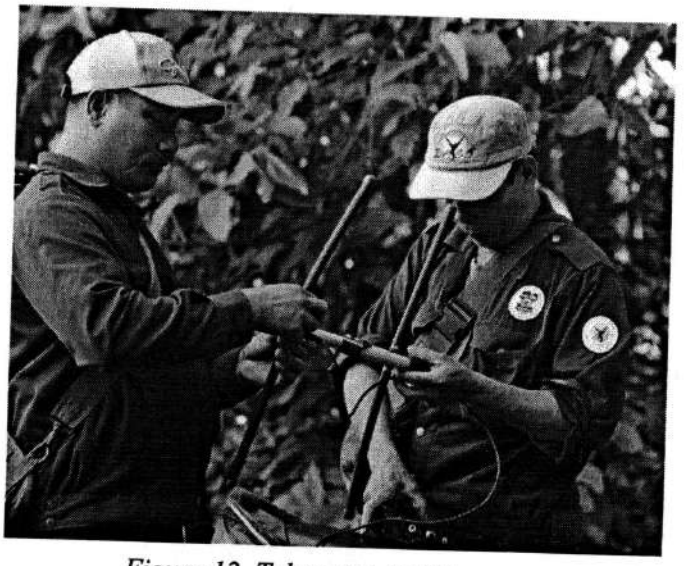


Figure 12. Telemetry training

The gibbon groups territories in the old forest of CTNP have been mapped, and dispersing males identified, to monitor intergroup interaction (fig 13).

The released male (fig 14) and female (fig 15) have shown no issues with the collar (no change in behaviour or snagging observed).

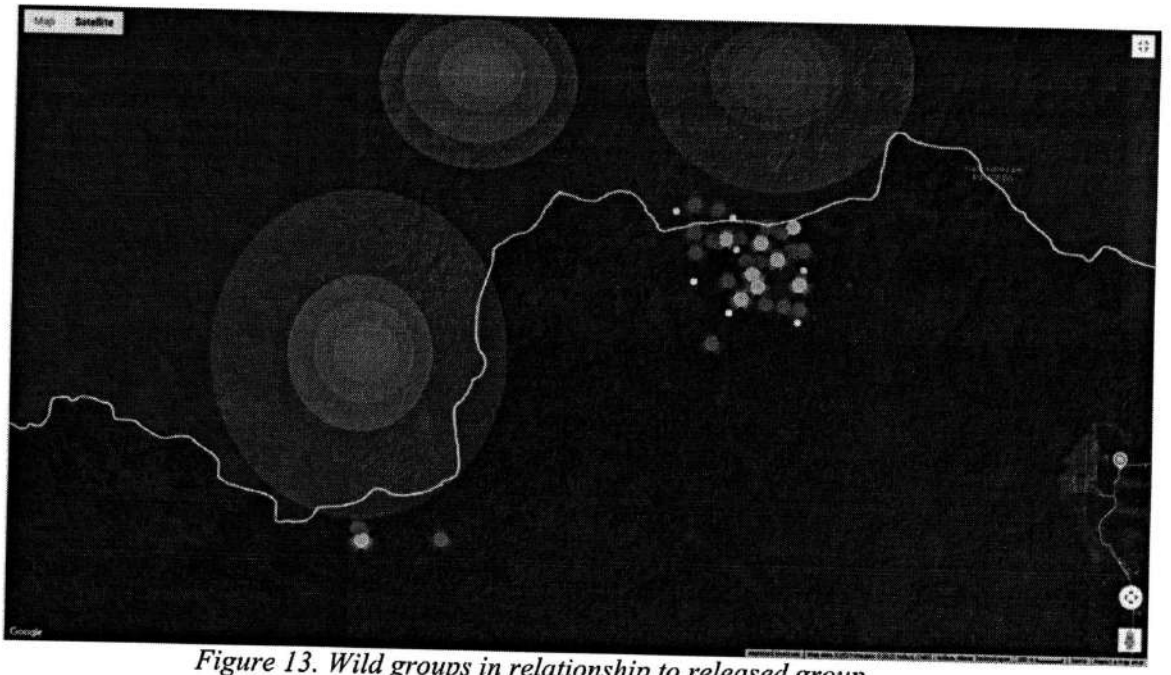


Figure 13. Wild groups in relationship to released group

Figure 14 : Adult male Dong.

Figure 15. Adult female Kizzy

Gibbon collars and funding for the post-release tracking rangers and veterinary help were supported by the ARCUS Foundation.

Summary of Construction and Repairs:

(a) Improved forested enclosure fence lines.

Storm repair damage on gibbon fence lines. Due to storm damage (fig 16) a completely new fence was constructed on forested enclosure 1. The old concrete posts were replaced by iron posts providing a stronger and longer lasting fence line. The new design worked well and will be carried out on all other forested enclosures.

Figure 16. Storm damage to fence line 4

(b) Improvement and new design for gibbon slides.

On the 10 phase one gibbon cages, many slides had deteriorated and were no longer working smoothly. All slides were replaced and placed on balls to improve running (fig 17). Also new arms were fabricated so both slides, which could be operated from one side. This helped improve movement of animals from one area to another for safe access for cleaning, with reduced stress.

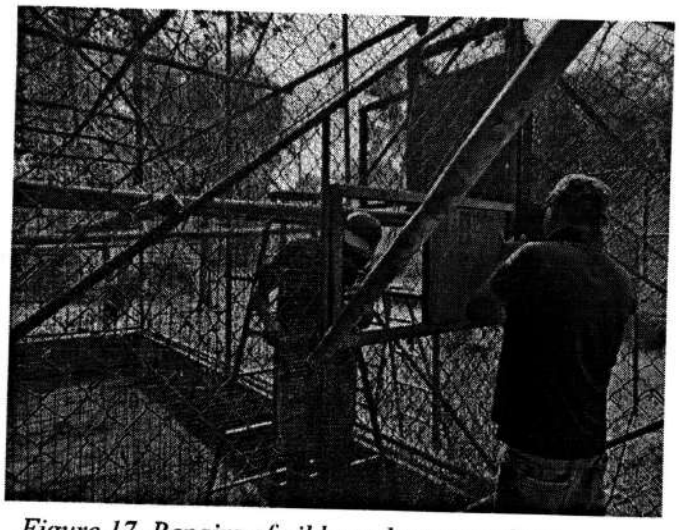


Figure 17. Repairs of gibbon phase one slides

(c) Construction of a small outside enclosure for critical care douc and silvered langur house.

Funds from the IPS Captive care grant enabled the construction of a small outside cage for infant douc, unable to mix with larger individuals. The small enclosure is planted with edible trees for the infants to eat leaves (fig 18).

Figure 18: Small outside enclosure for critical care house

Summary of Education awareness activities.

(a) Improvements of education activities on Dao Tien for visitors.

A large magnetic map was created of the forest area in Dong Nai Nature reserve, (fig 19) with fun magnets that children can place on the map. This encourages the children to consider where they have been and what they have seen, including all animals in Cat Tien such as gaurs, elephants, mosquitoes and leeches, not just primates. It also shows the CTNP buffer zone to introduce the idea that animals do not only stay within the National Park boundary, but animals such as the pygmy loris are encountered frequently in the buffer zone.

Figure 19: magnetic map in the education area on Dao Tien.

This map has proved beautiful and stimulating for groups visiting Dao Tien.

(b) **VIP visits to Dao Tien.** The ex-Communist leader and ex-Directors of CTNP continue to visit and be proud of the work of Dao Tien (fig 20 & 21).

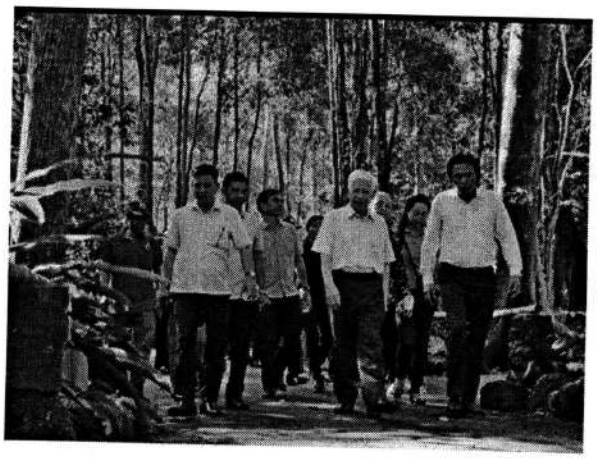


Figure 20. Ex-communist leader visit & Figure 21 ex-director visit.

(c) **CTNP workshops**
Project workshops in CTNP have taken place, with the distribution of EAST government posters on the ecology of gibbon, douc and loris (figure 22).

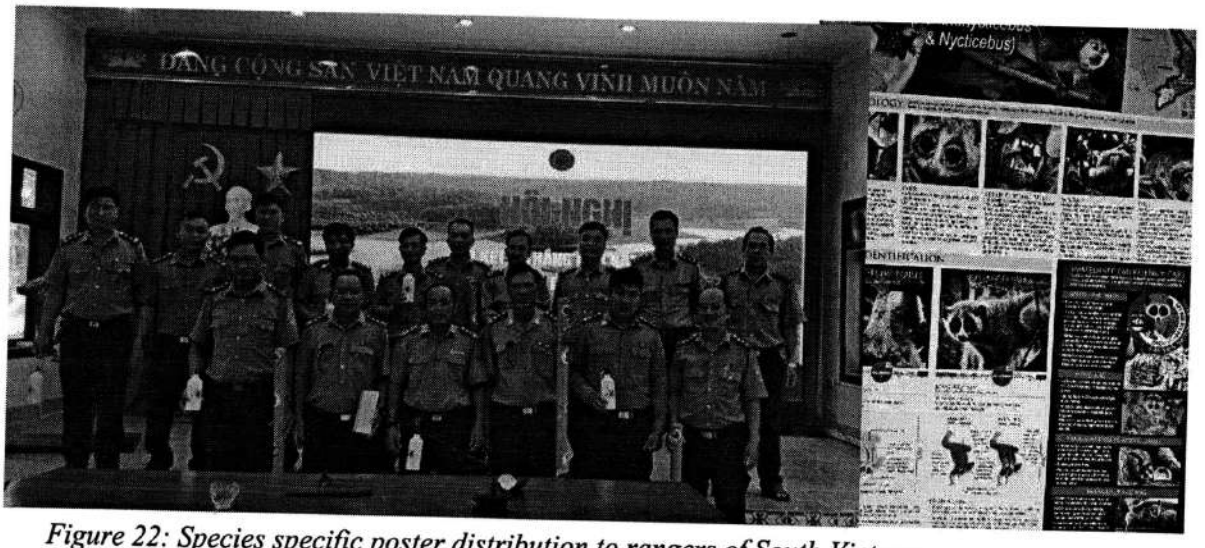


Figure 22: Species specific poster distribution to rangers of South Vietnam.

(d). Education Awareness in the release site with the local Police.
To continue our work in the community, we need not only Police permission but Police support and understanding of our activities. We visited the Thanh Son Police to explain our work and provide key fobs (fig 23), and

information on the importance of the rapid rescue of douc, in addition to EAST hat gifts (fig 24). All were well received.

Figure 23: Police exchange

Figure 24: Douc campaign fobs and gifts

(e) Education Awareness in the community

i. Interviews

Interviews were carried out to be able to evaluate the level of local knowledge on wildlife and the law existing in this newly protected forest, previously a logging concession (fig 25). Results revealed little knowledge and a nervousness to talk. The laws on protection of primates are now strong and people are naturally nervous to break the law or say the wrong thing.

Figure 25: Interviews in the community

ii. Education awareness in local coffee shops.

Communal coffee shops were chosen for the distribution of 300 posters (a) not eating primate meat (b) protecting all families and (c) do not damage your family by breaking the law. The posters tried to show that all families matter, the gibbon family and the human family. Hunting destroys families, the gibbons die and the hunter will go to jail, thus the human family is also broken (fig 26).

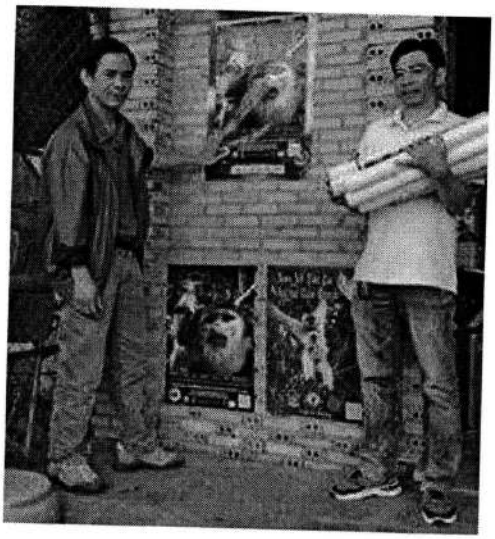


Figure 26. Posters distributed to coffee houses in the buffer zone near the gibbon release site

iii. School Education in the buffer zone of the release site.

Four schools (elementary & higher) from Thanh Son district, close to the gibbon and douc release site were chosen to work with, with over 4000 students.

1. A 5-week school program was developed. During the Monday morning (30 min) assembly a school was visited for 5 consecutive weeks. Firstly, introducing our project, then each week, theatrically introducing a primate (gibbon, loris, douc, silvered langur and a stump tailed macaque). Papier mâché heads were created and a family based story for each primate, with the children needing to help the primate and understand their ecology for survival. Teachers at the school all embraced this fully. Each week we were joined by 2 forest rangers, who also joined in with great enthusiasm and specialist knowledge (Fig 27). This work was in part funded by *Sainte Croix* wildlife park.

Figure 27: Morning assemblies, supported by teachers and rangers. Prizes were given to students who answered questions.

Posters were distributed to each school covering the ecology of each of the primate groups. Information books (500) were given to the participating children (fig 28), with knowledge, games and colouring in. Prizes of bespoke t-shirt, bags, and notebooks were distributed to children who answered questions.

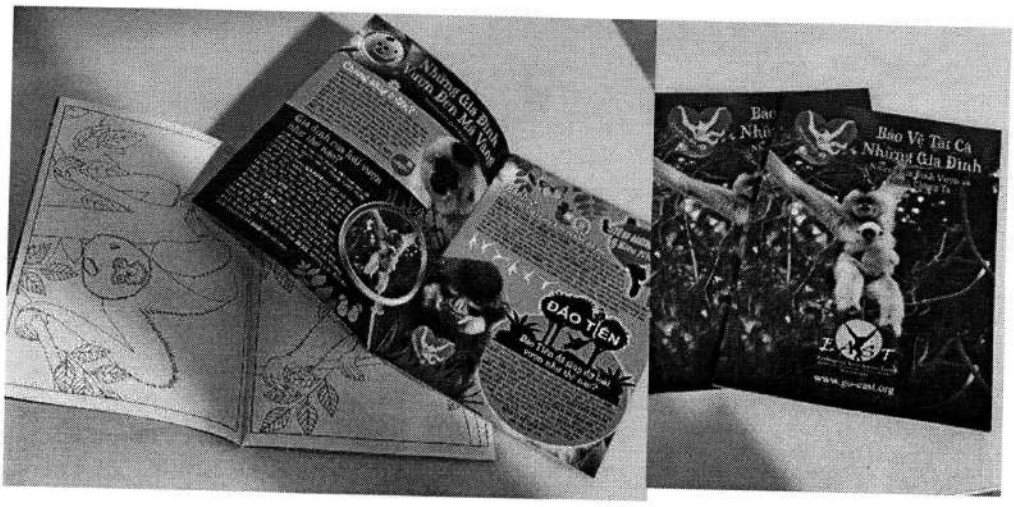


Figure 28: Books distributed to 500 participating students containing fun games and primate knowledge.

Summary of Capacity Building for Dao Tien staff

- Ongoing primate care development by specialists from the UK visiting.
- Specialist fabrication of enclosures supported by visits from specialists from the UK.
- Specialist education awareness by visiting student from the UK, focussing on education and school group engagement when visiting Dao Tien.
- Veterinary capacity building - a two-week trip to Taiwan for Dr Hoang to train with Wildone veterinary team, in addition to onsite training on Dao Tien when the Vet team visit (fig 29)

Figure 29: Specialist veterinary training in Taiwan and onsite on Dao Tien

Significant positive and negative factors that affected the achievement of objectives and how future affected

- The presence of conflict elephants and gaur in the release site have been challenging. This has limited access in the release site, often not allowing access until post 7 am to ensure the elephants have gone to rest (fig 30). During this last year in, nearby sites there have been some human fatalities fatality from both gaur and elephants. The rangers have displayed determination and skill to continue to work in this zone. Please note, even without our project the rangers would naturally be protecting this zone.

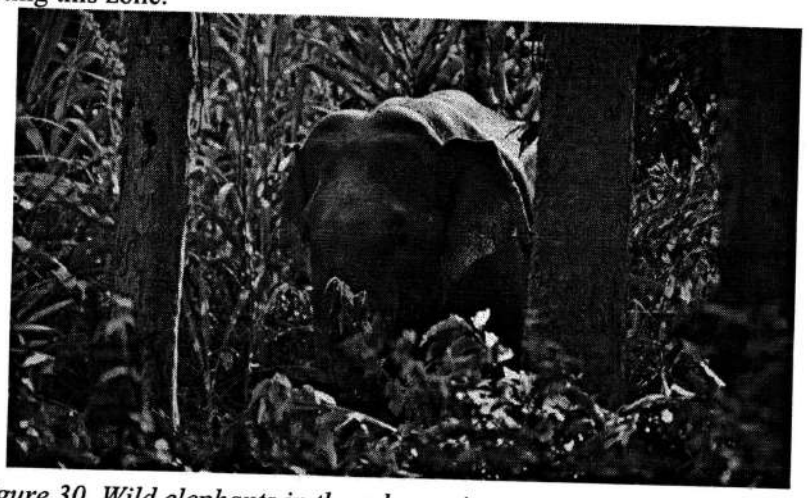


Figure 30. Wild elephants in the release site.

The significance of any volunteers:

On Dao Tien we have one international intern and 8 Vietnamese volunteers. The Vietnamese volunteers have supported our work in the community. They carry out interviews and support our theatrical school engagement. Volunteers involved Cat Tien staff and local ethnic minority individuals from the local community. All worked very well and created greater local community engagement.

Summary of future-plans including aims and objective activities planned to achieve them

- Gibbon release, pair or single in Single individual in La Nga fitted with satellite collar.
- Continuation of monitoring Kizzy family in La Nga and ranger engagement.
- Continuation of working with local Schools in the buffer zone at the release site, developing the primate stories involving the Dia, Thien and Nhan from Vietnamese tradition.
- Continued capacity building with rangers in the release site.
- Masters' scholarship for feeding of black-shanked douc.
- Carry out the Investigation into northern Vietnamese and Bengal slow loris release site which was not achieved in the last year.
- Northern pygmy loris satellite release.
- Printing and distribution of easily assessable protocols (loris, gibbon & douc) distributed throughout South Vietnam.
- Black-shanked douc release of Peter and the hand reared individuals into continuous forest.
- Discussion with the government on gibbon exit strategies nationally and internationally.
- Investigation into silvered langur release site.
- Investigation of thermal drone survey in the release site during the dry season, to assess gibbon and most importantly expanding douc populations.
- Investigation into pygmy loris abundance in the local community.
- Improved Dao Tien education area, for an inspiration place of healing and learning.

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT
TO THE TRUSTEES OF ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

I report to the Trustees on my examination of the financial statements of Endangered Asian Species Trust (the charitable company) for the year ended 28 February 2025.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As the Trustees of the charitable company (and also its directors for the purposes of company law), you are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Having satisfied myself that the financial statements of the charitable company are not required to be audited under Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and are eligible for independent examination, I report in respect of my examination of the charitable company's financial statements carried out under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011. In carrying out my examination I have followed the Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the Charities Act 2011.

Independent examiner's statement

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination giving me cause to believe that in any material respect:

1 accounting records were not kept in respect of the charitable company as required by section 386 of the Companies Act 2006.

2 the financial statements do not accord with those records; or

3 the financial statements do not comply with the accounting requirements of section 396 of the Companies Act 2006 other than any requirement that the financial statements give a true and fair view, which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination; or

4 the financial statements have not been prepared in accordance with the methods and principles of the Statement of Recommended Practice for accounting and reporting by charities applicable to charities preparing their financial statements in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the financial statements to be reached.

Fiander ETL

Andrew Jay FCA FCCA
Fiander ETL
Stag Gates House
63/64 The Avenue
Southampton
Hampshire
SO17 1XS
Date: 11/11/25

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2025 £	Restricted funds 2025 £	Total 2025 £	Unrestricted funds 2024 £	Restricted funds 2024 £	Total 2024 £
Income from:							
Donations and legacies	2	143,407	-	143,407	137,433	34,877	172,310
Charitable activities	3	35,742	-	35,742	44,292	-	44,292
Total income		179,149	-	179,149	181,725	34,877	216,602
Expenditure on:							
Charitable activities	4	178,651	26,019	204,670	160,282	-	160,282
Total expenditure		178,651	26,019	204,670	160,282	-	160,282
Net income/(expenditure) and movement in funds		498	(26,019)	(25,521)	21,443	34,877	56,320
Reconciliation of funds:							
Fund balances at 1 March 2024		53,228	34,877	88,105	31,785	-	31,785
Fund balances at 28 February 2025		53,726	8,858	62,584	53,228	34,877	88,105

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

The statement of financial activities also complies with the requirements for an income and expenditure account under the Companies Act 2006.

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2025

	Notes	2025 £	£	2024 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	10		2,900		-
Tangible assets	11		25,155		9,498
			28,055		9,498
Current assets					
Stocks	12	51,205		45,227	
Debtors	13	4,329		6,741	
Cash at bank and in hand		12,826		31,370	
		68,360		83,338	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(33,831)		(4,731)	
Net current assets			34,529		78,607
Total assets less current liabilities			62,584		88,105
Income funds					
Restricted funds - general	16		8,858		34,877
Unrestricted funds			53,726		53,228
			62,584		88,105

The charitable company is entitled to the exemption from the audit requirement contained in section 477 of the Companies Act 2006, for the year ended 28 February 2025. No member of the company has deposited a notice, pursuant to section 476, requiring an audit of these financial statements.

The Trustees acknowledge their responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The accounts were approved by the Trustees on 03-11-25

.....

Dr A L Cronin MBE

Trustee

Company Registration No. 04929906

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Endangered Asian Species Trust is a charitable company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Stag Gates House, 63/64 The Avenue, Southampton, Hampshire, SO17 1XS.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the charitable company's governing document, the Companies Act 2006, FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Charities SORP "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)". The charitable company is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The charitable company has taken advantage of the provisions in the SORP for charities not to prepare a statement of cash flows.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charitable company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The charity is reliant upon the continued support of its principle benefactor, Monkey World Limited. Although there is no contractual obligation or commitment further funds have been advanced since the year end that are adequate for the charities current requirements. There is no indication that funding is likely to be withdrawn. Thus the Trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors as to how they may be used.

1.4 Income

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

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

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

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

1 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

1.5 Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised when a liability is incurred. All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under the heading that aggregates all costs related to the category.

Governance costs include those costs incurred in the governance of the company's assets and are primarily associated with the constitutional and statutory requirements.

Irrecoverable VAT is treated as resources expended in the principal activity that incurred the original VAT.

1.6 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Trade marks	25% straight line
Website costs	25% straight line

1.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings	10% straight line
Plant and machinery	25% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the statement of financial activities.

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the charitable company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Cost is calculated by use of the FIFO method.

1.10 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Financial instruments

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

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

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

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.12 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the charitable company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in net income/(expenditure for the period).

2 Donations and legacies

	2025	2024
	£	£
Donations	135,757	136,988
Legacies receivable	6,503	-
Adoptions	1,147	35,322
	143,407	172,310

Donations and legacies in the current and prior year are all unrestricted.

3 Income from charitable activities

	Tourism income 2025	Shop income 2025	Total 2025	Total 2024
	£	£	£	£
Sales within charitable activities	4,932	30,810	35,742	44,292

Charitable trading income
Income from charitable activities in the current and prior year are all unrestricted.

4 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Charitable Expenditure 2025 £	Governance Costs 2025 £	Total 2025 £	Charitable Expenditure 2024 £	Governance Costs 2024 £	Total 2024 £
Direct costs						
Staff costs	89,029	-	89,029	88,325	-	88,325
Depreciation and impairment	3,555	-	3,555	2,860	-	2,860
Travel & subsistence	36,954	-	36,954	13,300	-	13,300
Clothing & uniform	2,984	-	2,984	1,142	-	1,142
Advertising	4,375	-	4,375	2,231	-	2,231
Postage & stationery	277	-	277	363	-	363
Telephone	650	-	650	1,143	-	1,143
Insurance	587	-	587	587	-	587
Charity shop	14,879	-	14,879	17,299	-	17,299
Training courses	-	-	-	885	-	885
Light & heat	3,094	-	3,094	4,368	-	4,368
Cleaning	413	-	413	127	-	127
Equipment expenses	6,466	-	6,466	906	-	906
Repairs	9,396	-	9,396	6,423	-	6,423
Animal costs	4,413	-	4,413	2,687	-	2,687
Animal food	8,920	-	8,920	7,806	-	7,806
Carriage	56	-	56	1	-	1
Educational costs	10,670	-	10,670	4,342	-	4,342
Exchange & finance charges	2,869	-	2,869	2,112	-	2,112
Legal fees	1,484	-	1,484	(349)	-	(349)
Fundraising	49	-	49	-	-	-
	201,120	-	201,120	156,558	-	156,558
Grant funding of activities	-	-	-	674	-	674
Share of support and governance costs						
Governance	-	3,550	3,550	-	3,050	3,050
	201,120	3,550	204,670	157,232	3,050	160,282
Analysis by fund						
Unrestricted funds	175,101	3,550	178,651	157,232	3,050	160,282
Restricted funds	26,019	-	26,019	-	-	-
	201,120	3,550	204,670	157,232	3,050	160,282

5 Net movement in funds

	2025 £	2024 £
The net movement in funds is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Fees payable for the independent examination of the charity's financial statements	3,550	3,050
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	3,218	2,860
Amortisation of intangible assets	337	-

6 Governance costs

	2025 £	2024 £
Independent Examination of annual accounts	3,550	3,050

7 Trustees

None of the Trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the charitable company during the current or prior year. There were no expenses reimbursed to Trustees in either year.

8 Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Management	1	3
Local Vietnamese staff	15	11
Total	16	14

Employment costs

	2025 £	2024 £
Wages and salaries	84,880	83,695
Social security costs	3,299	3,780
Other pension costs	850	850
	89,029	88,325

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was more than £60,000.

9 Taxation

The charity is exempt from taxation on its activities because all its income is applied for charitable purposes.

10 Intangible fixed assets

	Trade marks	Website costs	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 March 2024	4,113	847	4,960
Additions - separately acquired	3,237	-	3,237
Disposals	(4,113)	-	(4,113)
At 28 February 2025	3,237	847	4,084
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 March 2024	4,113	847	4,960
Amortisation charged for the year	337	-	337
Disposals	(4,113)	-	(4,113)
At 28 February 2025	337	847	1,184
Carrying amount			
At 28 February 2025	2,900	-	2,900
At 29 February 2024	-	-	-

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 March 2024	231,954	58,455	-	290,409
Additions	15,414	2,594	867	18,875
Disposals	-	(622)	-	(622)
At 28 February 2025	247,368	60,427	867	308,662
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 March 2024	222,456	58,455	-	280,911
Depreciation charged in the year	2,753	393	72	3,218
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(622)	-	(622)
At 28 February 2025	225,209	58,226	72	283,507
Carrying amount				
At 28 February 2025	22,159	2,201	795	25,155
At 29 February 2024	9,498	-	-	9,498

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

England & Wales - Charity number 1115350

Accounts

Charity registration number 1115350

Company registration number 04929906 (England and Wales)

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	Mr B Glazier Professor Dr J Pei Dr A L Cronin MBE
Charity number	1115350
Company number	04929906
Principal address	Longthorns Wareham Dorset BH20 6HH
Registered office	Stag Gates House 63/64 The Avenue Southampton Hampshire SO17 1XS
Independent examiner	Fiander Tovell Limited Stag Gates House 63/64 The Avenue Southampton Hampshire SO17 1XS

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

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ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

The Trustees present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 29 February 2024.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements and comply with the charitable company's governing document, the Companies Act 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019)".

Objectives and activities

The charitable company's objectives as stated in its Memorandum of Association are:

- To promote the conservation of endangered Asian species; and
- To advance the education about, and research into endangered Asian species.

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

The Endangered Asian Species Trust provides a range of services in Vietnam to rescue, rehabilitate and release primates back into the wild. Endangered Asian Species Trust also carries out wildlife surveys and generally educates the public and raises awareness both in Vietnam and internationally.

Achievements and performance

See pages 3 - 13.

Financial review

The statement of financial activities is set out on page 15 and shows the results of the activities carried out during the period.

Income during the period was £216,602 (2023: £128,672), of which £34,877 was restricted (2023: £nil). The total expenditure during the period was £160,282 (2023: £145,029). This resulted in a net unrestricted surplus of £21,443 (2023: £16,357 deficit) and a restricted surplus of £34,877 (2023: £nil). The total reserves of the charity at 29 February 2024 were £88,105 (2023: £31,785).

It is the policy of the charitable company that unrestricted funds which have not been designated for a specific use should be maintained at a level equivalent to between three and six months' expenditure. The Trustees consider that reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a significant drop in funding, they will be able to continue the charitable company's current activities while consideration is given to ways in which additional funds may be raised. This level of reserves has been maintained throughout the year.

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

Structure, governance and management

The Endangered Asian Species Trust (EAST) was incorporated as a Company Limited by Guarantee on 13 October 2003, as amended by special resolution on 28 June 2006. It has no share capital and is a registered charity, the guarantee of each member being limited to £1. The governing document is the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company dated 28 June 2006 and the members of the Board of Trustees are the Directors of the company, for the purpose of company law. The rules regarding the number of directors and their appointment, reappointment and removal are contained in the Articles of Association to which reference should be made.

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

The Trustees, who are also the directors for the purpose of company law, and who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:

Mr B Glazier
Professor Dr J Pei
Dr A L Cronin MBE

Trustees are appointed by the existing trustees to fill a vacancy as required and in accordance with the Articles of Association. Trustee training is offered as required in order for trustees to carry out their duties.

The Trustees' report was approved by the Board of Trustees.

.....
Dr A L Cronin MBE
Trustee
Dated: 11/11/24

Endangered Asian Species Trust Trustees Report
February 2023 to February 2024

Purpose of the charity and main activities, including any aims of the charity

The Endangered Asian Species Trust works to help stop the illegal trade in primates, with a specific focus on South Vietnam. In South Vietnam the Dao Tien Endangered Primate Species Centre founded in 2008 continues to work in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Vietnam in the rescue, rehabilitation and release of endangered primates, naturally occurring in South Vietnam. Running alongside the animal welfare is a strong education awareness program; working in schools, local communities and internationally.

A primary aim is to develop successful release protocols for confiscated pygmy loris (*Xanthonycticebis pygmaeus*), Black-shanked douc (*Pygathrix nigripes*), Annamese silvered langurs (*Trachoptiyhecus margarita)* and golden-cheeked gibbons (*Nomascus gabriellae*). These will be achieved by working closely with the Vietnamese Government to confiscate endangered primate from the illegal wildlife trade, then on the 56 hectare island of Dao Tien rehabilitate in preparation for managed release. Following IUCNC guidelines, released individuals are monitored post-release using telemetry tracking in order to evaluate how well the primates adjust to the wild (general health, feeding, locomotion, territory use and social behaviour). If they do not adjust, intervention is possible and they would return to the centre. With each release, we continue learning until successful protocols are achieved which can then be shared Nationally & Internationally.

Figure 1. Rescued pygmy loris

Xanthonycticebus & Nycticebus summary of the main achievements in the year

Xanthonycticebus Rescue: EAST has continued to work in close collaboration with the Forestry Protection Department (FPD) of Vietnam to receive pygmy loris confiscated from the illegal wildlife trade in South Vietnam, with over 15 individuals in the last year. Through this, East have identified that there has been an increase in individuals rescued from fruit gardens (figure 1).

Routine hair samples have been collected for DNA, which has supported research in establishing the two species of pygmy loris in Vietnam. (Blair, M. E., Cao, G. T., Lopez-Nandam, E. H., Veronese-Paniagua, D. A., Birchette, M. G., Kenyon, M., ... & Le, M. D. (2023). Molecular phylogentic relationships and unveiling novel genetic diversity among slow and pygmy lorises, inlcuding resurrection of Xanthonycticebus intermedius. *Genes, 14*(3), 643).

So far only one individual has been confirmed as the northern species, with plans being made for release in the correct geographical range next year.

***Xanthonycticebus Rehabilitation*:** Rehabilitation protocols are established for rescued pygmy loris, captive born or rescued from the illegal trade. Until now we have not had a long term pet protocol for rehabilitation to successful release. In the last year, a successful release of ex-pet pygmy loris was achieved, after three years of rehabilitation.
Publication of "Summary of pygmy loris rescue and care protocols developed on Dao Tiên". Kenyon, M., Phoung, N. T., Binh, V. T., & Cronin, A. (2023). The development of care protocols for pygmy lorises (Xanthonycticebus pygmaeus) from 2008 to 2023 at the Dao Tien Endangered Primate Species Centre, Cat Tien National Park, Vietnam. *Vietnamese Journal of Primatology*, *3*(4), 37-49).

***Xanthonycticebus Release*:** Based on managed release protocol, individuals are successfully released into the newly protected southern region of Cat Tien National Park, following strict protocols. One individual was monitored using VHF collar, to confirm if highly humanised pygmy loris can be successfully rehabilitated and released. The male was successfully monitored for 7 months post-release.

Nycticebus bengalensis Rescue & Rehabilitation: No Bengal slow loris were rescued, however two infants were successfully born at the centre (figure 2). Genotype mapping is still ongoing in Germany, to better understand the geographical distribution of potential Bengal slow loris species within the present geographical range.

Figure 2. Juvenile Bengal slow loris corn on Dao Tien

Xanthonycticebus & Nycticebus Education awareness & Community Engagement: A questionnaire survey (figure 3) was carried out in the buffer zone of Cat Tien National Park, with 50 cashew farmers (25 in ethnic Ma & Steing village and 25 in Kinh village). We gained a better understanding of the management practices in cashew, specifically chemical use and the observations of pygmy loris. It was established chemicals are rarely used in cashew and knowledge on pygmy loris behaviour is strong, with benefits of having pygmy loris in your cashew understood.

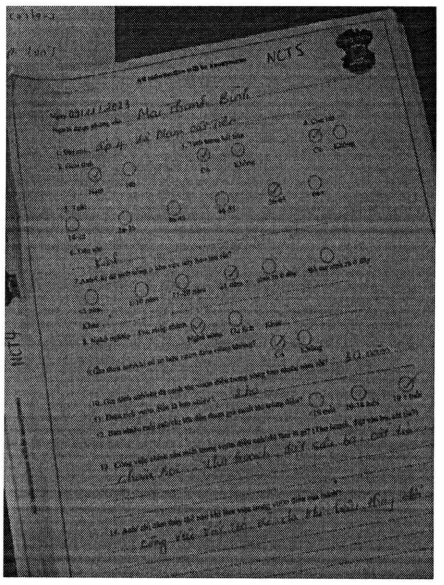

Figure 3. Cashew family questionnaire

A "wildlife in harmony" presentation was given in four schools in the two communities (>1000 students), followed by the launch of an art competition. With over 100 entries ranging from 6 years to 14 years, four winners were selected & 20 runners up (figure 4 & 5). The winning artwork was made into a postcard for sale on Dao Tien and also for the local community to sell and generate their own funds (figure 6).

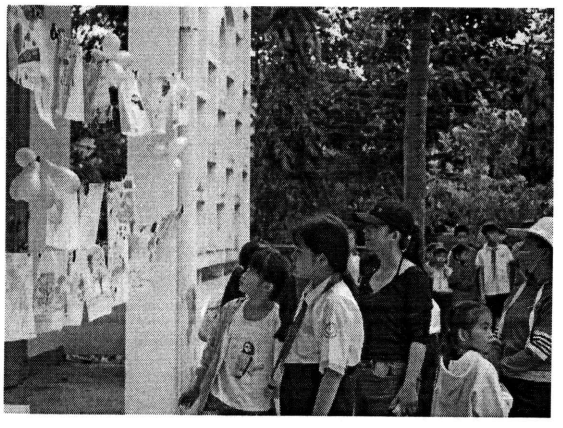

Figure 4 & 5. Art competition winners and entries on display

Figure 6. Overall art competition winner 2023

Following on from this, in each village a formal debate was carried out. To generate a more interactive debate, loris costumes were used to replicate the good loris (that helps the farmer) and the bad loris (that is dangerous and harms the crop) (figure 7). This created a more theatrical display and a more relaxed workshop with more people willing to interact. The debate was followed on by a talk from Dao Tiên staff on pygmy loris in captivity and in the wild.

Figure 7. Bad loris in the debate

Once the debate was concluded, a children's primate festival took place. Nine different fun games were established, all replicating a unique ecological feature of the specific primates; to share knowledge in a fun way (figure 8,9,10 & 11). Both children and adults participated (>500) in the activities, with prizes won. The activities were carried out by Dao Tien staff and local Vietnamese volunteers (figure 12).

Figure 8,9,10 & 11 Festival activities

Figure 12. Dao Tien staff and volunteers

Five hundred EAST 2024 calendars were distributed to Forestry Protection Department and the local community, following on from a talk on primate conservation and the work of dao Tien. The calendars displayed beautiful photos of rescued endangered primates and information on their protection and rehabilitation on Dao Tien (figure 13 & 14).

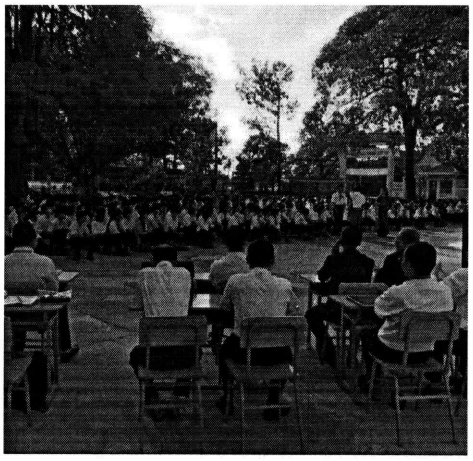

Figure 13. School talk.

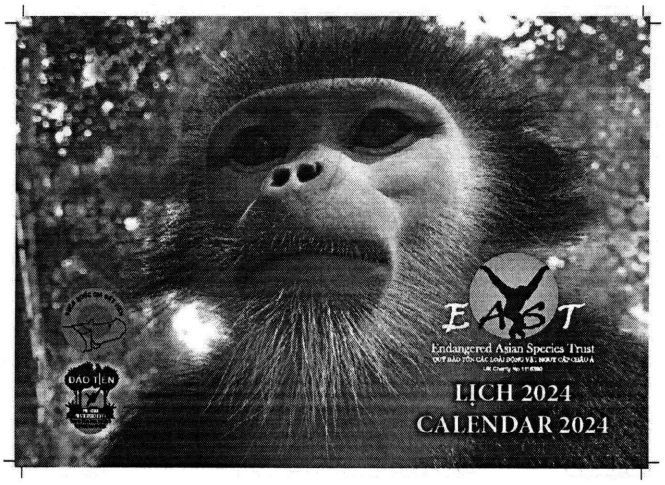

Figure 14. EAST calendar 2024

Pygathrix & Trahyyopthecus spp. summary of the main achievements in the year

Pygathrix & Trahyyopthecus Rescue: One infant black-shanked douc (*Pygathrix nigripes*) was rescued. The young female was seriously ill on arrival and did not survive the night.

One Indochinese silvered langur (*Trachyopithecus germainin*) arrived from Hon Me, for rehabilitation with other langurs. Full health checks and DNA testing carried out (figure 15 & 16). A second infant was confiscated from Lam Dong province.

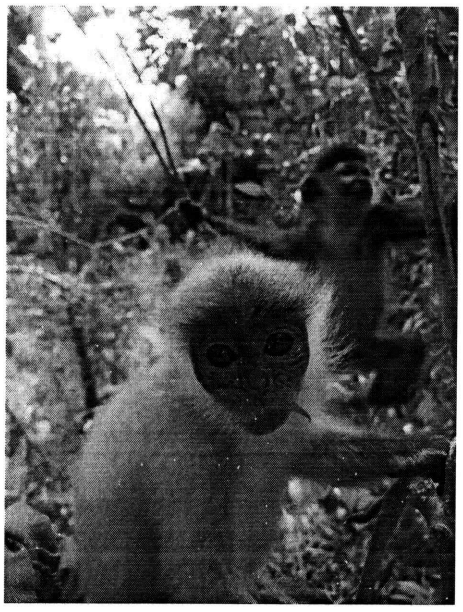

Figure 15. Collection of infant male from Hone Me Rescue Centre. Figure 16. Rehabilitation in the trees with another langur.

Pygathrix & Trahyopithecus Rehabilitation: The specialist emergency care house for douc and silvered langurs was completed (figure 17), in addition to 6 inside cages and one large outside cage. The house has a full kitchen, tunnels to connect bedrooms, insulated roof to keep cool and blinds and heat lamps to keep warm in the cold season. The house is mosquito and snake proof (figure 18). The first individuals in the house are silvered langurs. The high connectivity of the house enables introductions of newly rescued langurs to older individuals.

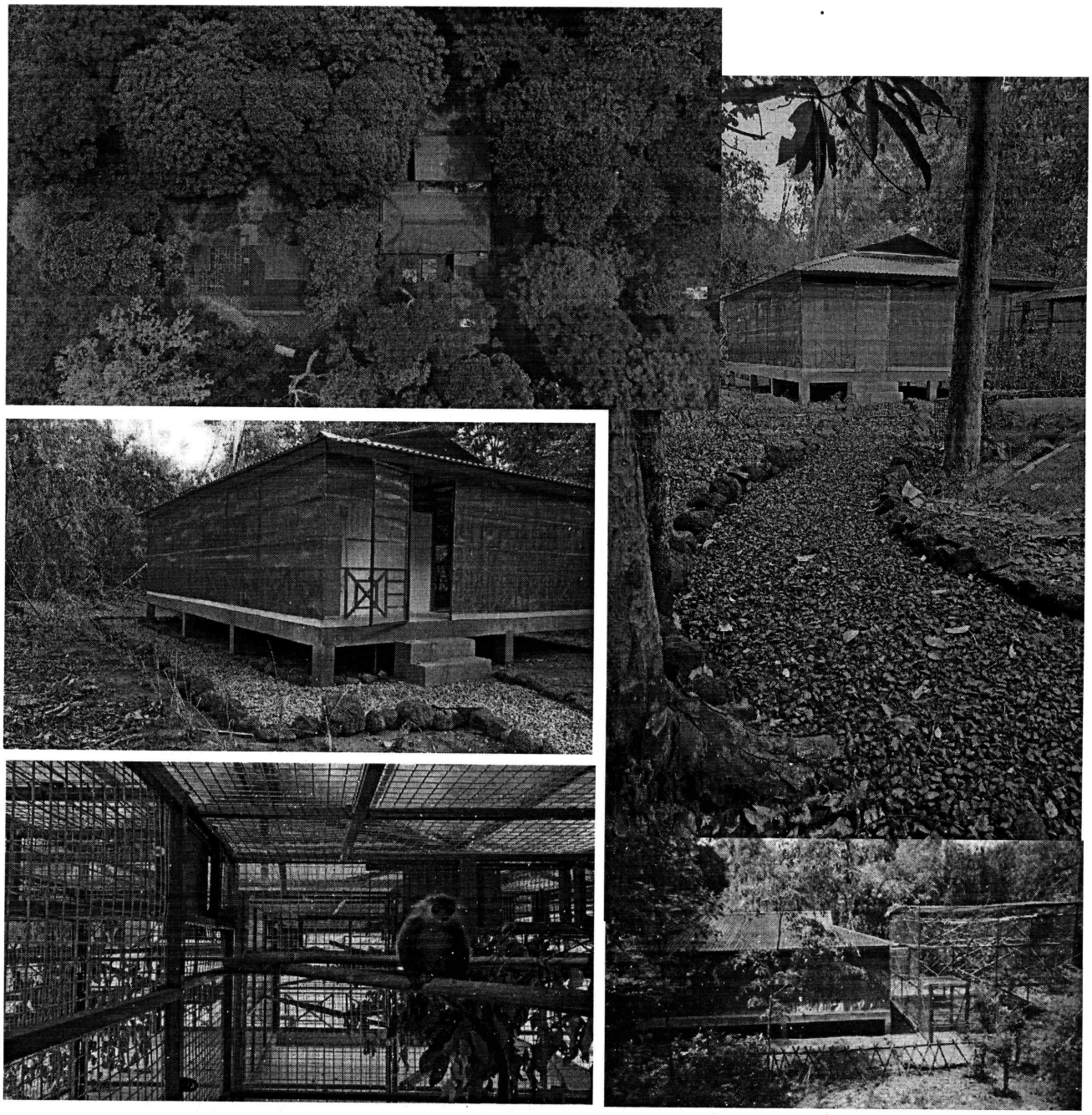

Figure 17. New silvered langur and douc emergency care house

The emergency care house has access from the outside but also safe access (snake and mosquito proof) from the onsite staff accommodation, enabling good access around the clock, but especially through the night for infant care

Figure 18. Blinds to keep warmth in at night, mosquito mesh and a covered walkway from onsite staff accommodation.

Pygathrix & Trahyopithecus Release: In January Lotek Lite telemetry collars were ordered for an adult black-shanked douc, scheduled for release June 2024. Investigations into release sites were undertaken ahead of this.

Pygathrix & Trahyopithecus Education awareness: In August 2023 a workshop took place in Cat Tien National Park (figure 19) with delegates from Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry Protection Department and NGO's which reviewed the work of the last year and highlighting the importance of Rapid Rescue, especially in the case of black-shanked douc. A campaign for 2024 was outlined to provide emergency care materials and contact details for rapid rescue throughout the FPD of South Vietnam (figure 20).

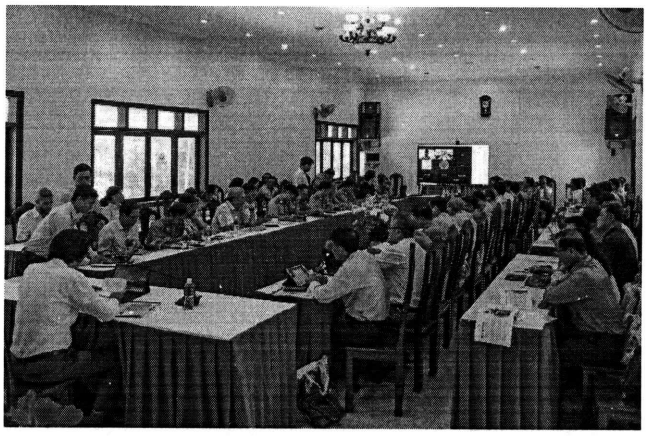

Figure 19. Dao Tien workshop.

Figure 20. Rapid rescue logo

Nomascus gabriellae summary of the main achievements in the year

Nomascus gabriellae Rescue: at full capacity no gibbons have been rescued. A family of five gibbons are in final preparation for release in 2024. In November 2023 a meeting with government and Forestry Protection Department was held to discuss the detail for exit-strategies on individuals not fit for release (figure 21). An evaluation of individuals held by Dao Tien were presented, with detailed criteria outlined (disease and behavioural) demonstrating *Nomascus gabriellae* gibbons unsuitability for release into continuous forest (figure 22).

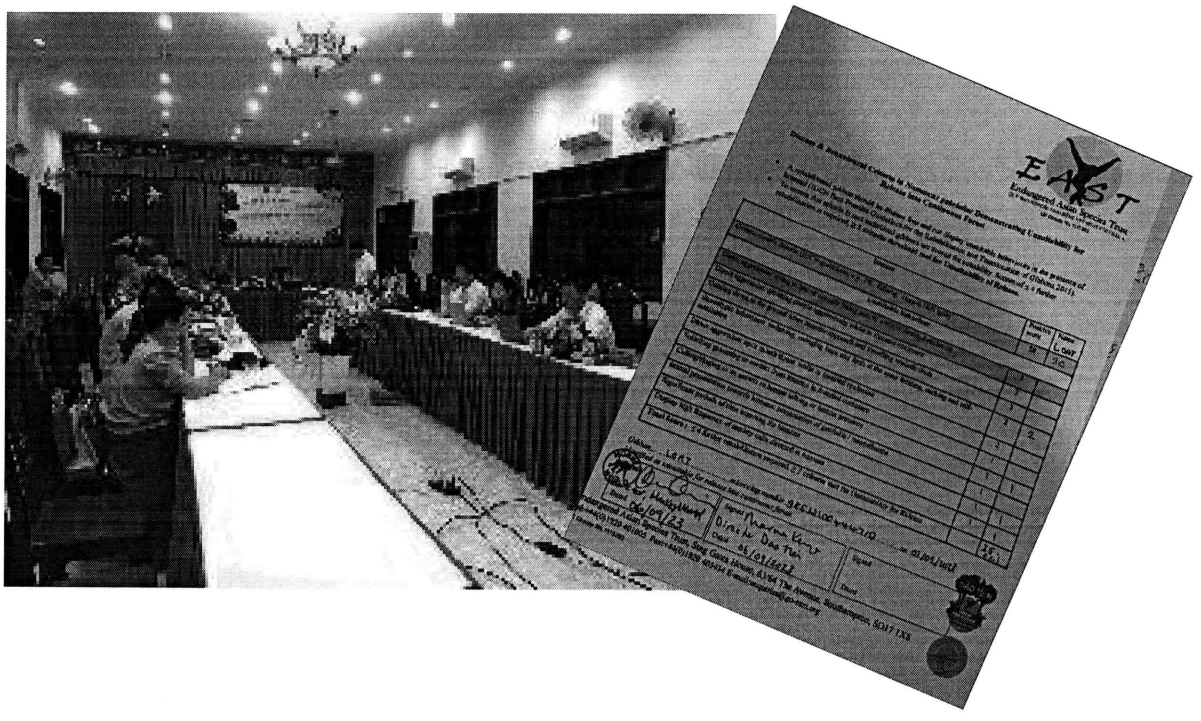

Figure 21. November 23 workshop on gibbon exit strategies. *Figure 22. Unsuitability for release criteria*

Nomascus gabriellae Rehabilitation: Gibbons were continued to be rehabilitated in forested enclosures, in preparation for release in 2024 of all the gibbons that have been rehabilitated,. The length of time in the illegal trade, in the cage and time in forested enclosure was evaluated (figure 23).

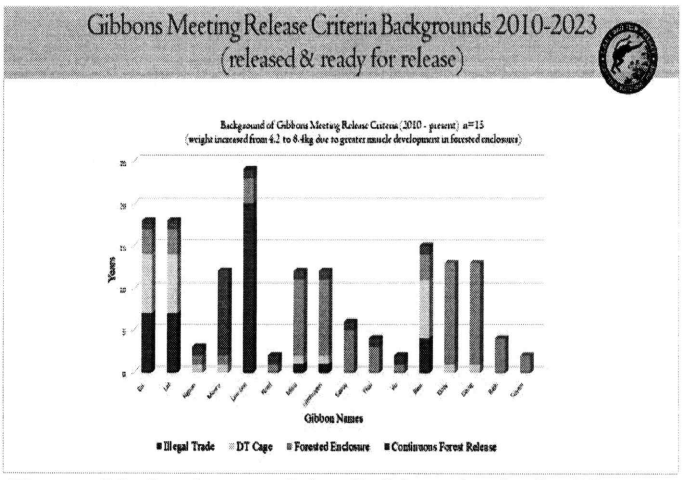

Figure 23. Background for Golden-cheeked gibbons meeting release criteria.

Nomascus gabriellae Release: Telemetry collars order for scheduled release of a family of 5 golden-cheeked gibbons in 2024.

Nomascus gabriellae Education awareness: Reopening guided educational tours on Dao Tien after 5 years closure (figure 24 & 25). The tour receives Vietnamese and International visitors including many school and Government Officials.

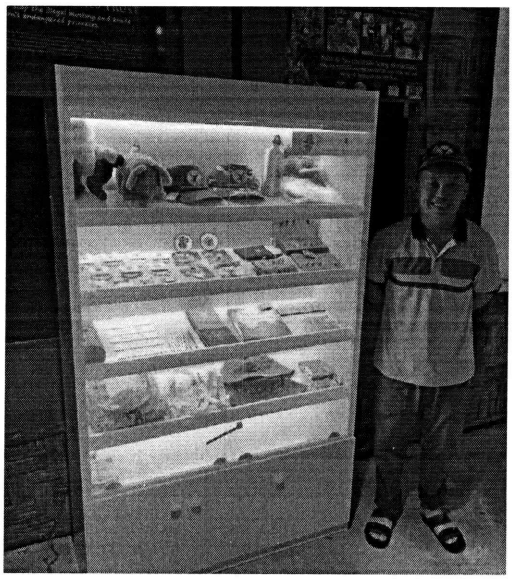

Figure 24 & 25. Dao Tien guided educational tour re-opened.

The significance of any volunteers: On Dao Tien we have one International volunteer and 12 Vietnamese volunteers to assist in community engagement. The Vietnamese volunteers created a huge positive impact on the children's activities, especially as the event was run twice. On the second occasion the volunteers fully understood the mission and were fully committed to achieve the overall goal.

Significant positive and negative factors that affected the achievement of objectives and how future plans affected

- Delay in telemetry collar production due to unprecedented demand, postponed douc and gibbon releases, until later in 2024.
- Many National visitors to Dao Tien are disappointed as they cannot get close or touch the primates. More investment needed in educational activities.
- Black-shanked douc infants confiscated, still not being rapidly transferred and becoming sick before arrival on Dao Tien.
- No progress on policy change for exit-strategies for non-releasable gibbons.

Summary of future plans including aims and objective activities planned to achieve them

- Single male black-shanked douc release June 2024.
    - Investigation into release site and a series of health checks planned for release candidate.
    - GPS/iridium collar ordered for post-release monitoring.
- Family group of golden-cheeked gibbons to be released 2024
    - Investigation into release site, evaluating presence or absence of wild gibbons, habitat quality and protection effectivity
    - GPS/iridium collared for post-release monitoring ordered.
- Final printing and distribution of endangered primate ecology and emergency care posters to FPD in South Vietnam, focussing on known hotspots for illegal trade and rescue.
    - Posters designed based on data gained from the work on Dao Tien and peers.
- Improvement of guided tours on Dao Tien, a focus on more interactive engagement in the education area.
    - Greater investment in engagement activities on Dao Tien.
- Rapid Rescue campaign, focussing initially on black-shanked douc.
    - Increased awareness with Confiscation authorities (police and FPD).
    - Increased awareness in the community on the illegality of eating douc meat.
- Continuation of the loris in the buffer zone questionnaires.
    - In 2024 focussing on fruit gardens instead of cashew. As cashew is being cut for Durian. An understanding of what this means for pygmy loris living in the buffer zone is needed.
- Family festival and debate planned Nov 24, for pygmy loris living in harmony in the buffer zone.
- Investigation into Loris release sites and managed protocol use.
    - Release site survey for northern Vietnamese and Bengal slow loris
    - Greater collaboration with FPD in hotspots of southern pygmy loris rescue and release. Vung Tau identified.
- Further discussion with the government on policy interpretation for gibbon exit-strategies
    - Meetings in Hanoi planned 2024.

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

I report to the Trustees on my examination of the financial statements of Endangered Asian Species Trust (the charitable company) for the year ended 29 February 2024, which are set out on pages 15 to 25.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As the Trustees of the charitable company (and also its directors for the purposes of company law) you are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 (the 2006 Act).

Having satisfied myself that the financial statements of the charitable company are not required to be audited under Part 16 of the 2006 Act and are eligible for independent examination, I report in respect of my examination of the charitable company's financial statements carried out under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act). In carrying out my examination I have followed all the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act.

Independent examiner's statement

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination giving me cause to believe that in any material respect:

1 accounting records were not kept in respect of the charitable company as required by section 386 of the 2006 Act; or

2 the financial statements do not accord with those records; or

3 the financial statements do not comply with the accounting requirements of section 396 of the 2006 Act other than any requirement that the accounts give a true and fair view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination; or

4 the financial statements have not been prepared in accordance with the methods and principles of the Statement of Recommended Practice for accounting and reporting by charities applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the financial statements to be reached.

Fiander Tovell Limited

Fiander Tovell Limited

Stag Gates House
63/64 The Avenue
Southampton
Hampshire
SO17 1XS

Dated: 22/11/24

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2024 £	Restricted funds 2024 £	Total 2024 £	Unrestricted funds 2023 £
Income from:					
Donations and legacies	2	137,433	34,877	172,310	101,623
Charitable activities	3	44,292	-	44,292	27,049
Total income		181,725	34,877	216,602	128,672
Charitable activities	4	160,282	-	160,282	145,029
Net income/(expenditure) and movement in funds		21,443	34,877	56,320	(16,357)
Reconciliation of funds:					
Fund balances at 1 March 2023		31,785	-	31,785	48,142
Fund balances at 29 February 2024		53,228	34,877	88,105	31,785

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

The statement of financial activities also complies with the requirements for an income and expenditure account under the Companies Act 2006.

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2024

	Notes	2024 £	£	2023 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8		9,498		5,827
Current assets					
Stocks	9	45,227		23,972	
Debtors	10	6,741		94	
Cash at bank and in hand		31,370		14,983	
		83,338		39,049	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(4,731)		(13,091)	
Net current assets			78,607		25,958
Total assets less current liabilities			88,105		31,785
Income funds					
Restricted funds	13		34,877		-
Unrestricted funds			53,228		31,785
			88,105		31,785

The charitable company is entitled to the exemption from the audit requirement contained in section 477 of the Companies Act 2006, for the year ended 29 February 2024. No member of the company has deposited a notice, pursuant to section 476, requiring an audit of these financial statements.

The Trustees acknowledge their responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The accounts were approved by the Trustees on 11/11/24

.....

Dr A L Cronin MBE

Trustee

Company Registration No. 04929906

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Endangered Asian Species Trust is a charitable company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Stag Gates House, 63/64 The Avenue, Southampton, Hampshire, SO17 1XS.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), the Companies Act 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016). The charitable company is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charitable company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

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

1.2 Going concern

The charity is reliant upon the continued support of its principle benefactor, Monkey World. Although there is no contractual obligation or commitment further funds have been advanced since the year end that are adequate for the charities current requirements. There is no indication that funding is likely to be withdrawn. Thus the Trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors as to how they may be used.

1.4 Income

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

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

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

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

1 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

1.5 Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised when a liability is incurred. All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under the heading that aggregates all costs related to the category.

Governance costs include those costs incurred in the governance of the company's assets and are primarily associated with the constitutional and statutory requirements.

Irrecoverable VAT is treated as resources expended in the principal activity that incurred the original VAT.

Expenditure is recognised when a liability is incurred. All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under the heading that aggregates all costs related to the category.

Governance costs include those costs incurred in the governance of the company's assets and are primarily associated with the constitutional and statutory requirements.

Irrecoverable VAT is treated as resources expended in the principal activity that incurred the original VAT.

1.6 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Trade marks are written off in equal instalments over their estimated useful economic life of 4 years.

Website costs are written off in equal instalments over their estimated useful economic life of 8 years.

1.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings	10% straight line
Plant and machinery	25% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the statement of financial activities.

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the charitable company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Cost is calculated by use of the FIFO method.

1.10 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.11 Financial instruments

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

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

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

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.12 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the charitable company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in net income/(expenditure for the period).

2 Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2024	Total 2023
	£	£	£	£
Donations	136,988	-	136,988	101,460
Adoptions	445	34,877	35,322	163
	137,433	34,877	172,310	101,623

Donations and legacies in the current and prior year are all unrestricted.

3 Income from charitable activities

	Research volunteers	Tourism income	Shop income	Total 2024	Total 2023
	£	£	£	£	£
Sales within charitable activities	-	5,005	39,287	44,292	27,049

Income from charitable activities in the current and prior year are all unrestricted.

4 Charitable activities

	Charitable expenditure 2024	Governance costs 2024	Total 2024	Total 2023
	£	£	£	£
Staff costs	88,325	-	88,325	66,525
Depreciation and impairment	2,860	-	2,860	7,072
Travel & subsistence	13,300	-	13,300	20,233
Clothing & uniform	1,142	-	1,142	248
Advertising	2,231	-	2,231	1,590
Postage & stationery	363	-	363	96
Telephone	1,143	-	1,143	1,869
Insurance	587	-	587	587
Charity shop	17,299	-	17,299	11,637
Training courses	885	-	885	170
Light & heat	4,368	-	4,368	3,908
Cleaning	127	-	127	233
Equipment expenses	906	-	906	2,685
Repairs	6,423	-	6,423	4,923
Animal costs	2,687	-	2,687	3,748
Animal food	7,806	-	7,806	6,677
Carriage	1	-	1	530
Educational costs	4,342	-	4,342	5,084
Exchange & finance charges	2,112	-	2,112	4,368
Legal fees	(349)	-	(349)	578
	156,558	-	156,558	141,879
Grant funding of activities	674	-	674	-
Governance costs (note 5)	-	3,050	3,050	3,150
	157,232	3,050	160,282	145,029

5 Governance costs

	2024	2023
	£	£
Independent Examination of annual accounts	3,050	3,150

6 Trustees

None of the Trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the charitable company during the current or prior year. There were no expenses reimbursed to Trustees in either year.

7 Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Management	3	2
Local Vietnamese staff	11	9
Total	14	11

Employment costs	2024 £	2023 £
Wages and salaries	83,695	63,356
Social security costs	3,780	2,800
Other pension costs	850	369
	88,325	66,525

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was more than £60,000.

8 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 March 2023	225,423	58,455	283,878
Additions	6,531	-	6,531
At 29 February 2024	231,954	58,455	290,409
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 March 2023	220,227	57,824	278,051
Depreciation charged in the year	2,229	631	2,860
At 29 February 2024	222,456	58,455	280,911
Carrying amount			
At 29 February 2024	9,498	-	9,498
At 28 February 2023	5,196	631	5,827

9 Stocks

	2024	2023
	£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	45,227	23,972

During the year £17,299 (2023: £11,637) of stock was recognised as an expense.

10 Debtors

	2024	2023
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Other debtors	6,741	-
Prepayments and accrued income	-	94
	6,741	94

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Other taxation and social security	852	642
Trade creditors	-	926
Other creditors	1,079	8,873
Accruals and deferred income	2,800	2,650
	4,731	13,091

12 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes

The charitable company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the charitable company in an independently administered fund.

The charge to the statement of financial activities in respect of defined contribution schemes was £850 (2023: £369).

13 Restricted funds

The restricted funds of the charity comprise the unexpended balances of donations and grants held on trust subject to specific conditions by donors as to how they may be used.

	At 1 March 2023	Incoming resources	At 29 February 2024
	£	£	£
	-	34,877	34,877

14 Unrestricted funds

The unrestricted funds of the charity comprise the unexpended balances of donations and grants which are not subject to specific conditions by donors and grantors as to how they may be used. These include designated funds which have been set aside out of unrestricted funds by the trustees for specific purposes.

	At 1 March 2023	Incoming resources	Resources expended	At 29 February 2024
	£	£	£	£
General funds	31,785	181,725	(160,282)	53,228

Previous year:	At 1 March 2022	Incoming resources	Resources expended	At 28 February 2023
	£	£	£	£
General funds	48,142	128,672	(145,029)	31,785

15 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds 2024	Restricted funds 2024	Total 2024
	£	£	£
Fund balances at 29 February 2024 are represented by:			
Tangible assets	9,498	-	9,498
Current assets/(liabilities)	43,730	34,877	78,607
	53,228	34,877	88,105

15 Analysis of net assets between funds **(Continued)**

	Unrestricted funds 2023	Restricted funds 2023	Total 2023
	£	£	£
Fund balances at 28 February 2023 are represented by:			
Tangible assets	5,827	-	5,827
Current assets/(liabilities)	25,958	-	25,958
	31,785	-	31,785

16 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the charitable company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

One of the trustees, Dr Alison Cronin MBE, is also the director and shareholder of Monkey World Limited. A charitable donation of £105,000 (2023: £95,000) was received during the year from Monkey World Limited.

Dr Alison Cronin MBE is also a director and shareholder of Ape Concessions Limited.

At the balance sheet date, there are amounts due to connected companies of £1,079 (2023: £8,873). This is interest free and repayable on demand.

At the balance sheet date, there are amounts due from connected companies of £6,741 (2023: £nil). This is interest free and repayable on demand.

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

England & Wales - Charity number 1115350

Accounts

Charity registration number 1115350

Company registration number 04929906 (England and Wales)

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	Mr B Glazier Professor Dr J Pei Dr A L Cronin MBE
Charity number	1115350
Company number	04929906
Principal address	Longthorns Wareham Dorset BH20 6HH
Registered office	Stag Gates House 63/64 The Avenue Southampton Hampshire SO17 1XS
Independent examiner	Fiander Tovell Limited Stag Gates House 63/64 The Avenue Southampton Hampshire SO17 1XS

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

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ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

The Trustees present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2023.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements and comply with the charitable company's governing document, the Companies Act 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019)".

Objectives and activities

The charitable company's objectives as stated in its Memorandum of Association are:

- To promote the conservation of endangered Asian species; and
- To advance the education about, and research into endangered Asian species.

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

The Endangered Asian Species Trust provides a range of services in Vietnam to rescue, rehabilitate and release primates back into the wild. Endangered Asian Species Trust also carries out wildlife surveys and generally educates the public and raises awareness both in Vietnam and internationally.

Achievements and performance

See pages 3 - 14.

Financial review

The statement of financial activities is set out on page 10 and shows the results of the activities carried out during the period.

Income during the period was £128,672 (2022: £146,467). All income was unrestricted. The total expenditure during the period was £145,029 (2022: £146,164). This resulted in a net unrestricted deficit of £16,357 (2022: £303 surplus). The reserves of the charity at 28 February 2023 were £31,785 (2022: £48,142).

It is the policy of the charitable company that unrestricted funds which have not been designated for a specific use should be maintained at a level equivalent to between three and six months' expenditure. The Trustees consider that reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a significant drop in funding, they will be able to continue the charitable company’s current activities while consideration is given to ways in which additional funds may be raised. This level of reserves has been maintained throughout the year.

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

Structure, governance and management

The Endangered Asian Species Trust (EAST) was incorporated as a Company Limited by Guarantee on 13 October 2003, as amended by special resolution on 28 June 2006. It has no share capital and is a registered charity, the guarantee of each member being limited to £1. The governing document is the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company dated 28 June 2006 and the members of the Board of Trustees are the Directors of the company, for the purpose of company law. The rules regarding the number of directors and their appointment, reappointment and removal are contained in the Articles of Association to which reference should be made.

The Trustees, who are also the directors for the purpose of company law, and who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:

Mr B Glazier
Professor Dr J Pei
Dr A L Cronin MBE

Trustees are appointed by the existing trustees to fill a vacancy as required and in accordance with the Articles of Association. Trustee training is offered as required in order for trustees to carry out their duties.

The Trustees' report was approved by the Board of Trustees.

.....
Dr A L Cronin MBE
Trustee
Dated: .....

Endangered Asian Species Trust Trustees Report

February 2022 to February 2023

The Endangered Asian Species Trust works to help stop the illegal trade in primates, with a specific focus on South Vietnam. In South Vietnam the Dao Tien Endangered Primate Species Centre founded in 2008 continues to work in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Vietnam in the rescue, rehabilitation and release of endangered primates, naturally occurring in South Vietnam. Running alongside the animal welfare is a strong education awareness program; working in schools, local communities and internationally.

Activities:

1. Endangered Primate RESCUE

Dao Tien receives endangered primates confiscated by Vietnamese Government authorities, enforcing national and international law. In this last year Dao Tien rescued three douc langur (*Pygathrix nigripes)*, two silvered langur and 10 pygmy slow loris (*Xanthonycticebus pygmaeus*) from the illegal wildlife trade.

1.1 Pygathrix: Of the two black-shanked douc infants rescued, only one survived (figure 1 & 2). Black-shanked douc are hunted for meat and traditional medicine in Vietnam, with infants opportunistically entering the illegal pet trade. Sadly with such specialist guts being fed the wrong diet, such as sugared milk; few infants survive if not transferred rapidly before the gut is damaged.

Figure 1. Orphan black-shanked douc.

Figure 2.Phoung, head of critical care with Quy

Identified issues:

(a). Dao Tien had identified the need for specialist infant douc facilities, taking into consideration specialist needs. This was delayed in 2021/22 due to COVID and immigration legislation changes – this is now planned October 2023 (figure 3).

(b). After the workshop last year the rapid transfer of douc has still been poor, and douc are still being sent to the nearest centre instead of a specialist centre, with fatal results. A follow up workshop is planned November 2023 with a tour of the new facilities on Dao Tien. In addition specialist posters for douc ecology and critical care will be handed out to all provinces in the South of Vietnam

(c). Issue of law enforcement with ethnic minority groups has become apparent, the authorities appear weak in enforcing the law with these groups. We are hoping that the workshop in Nov will start to address this and improve protocols.

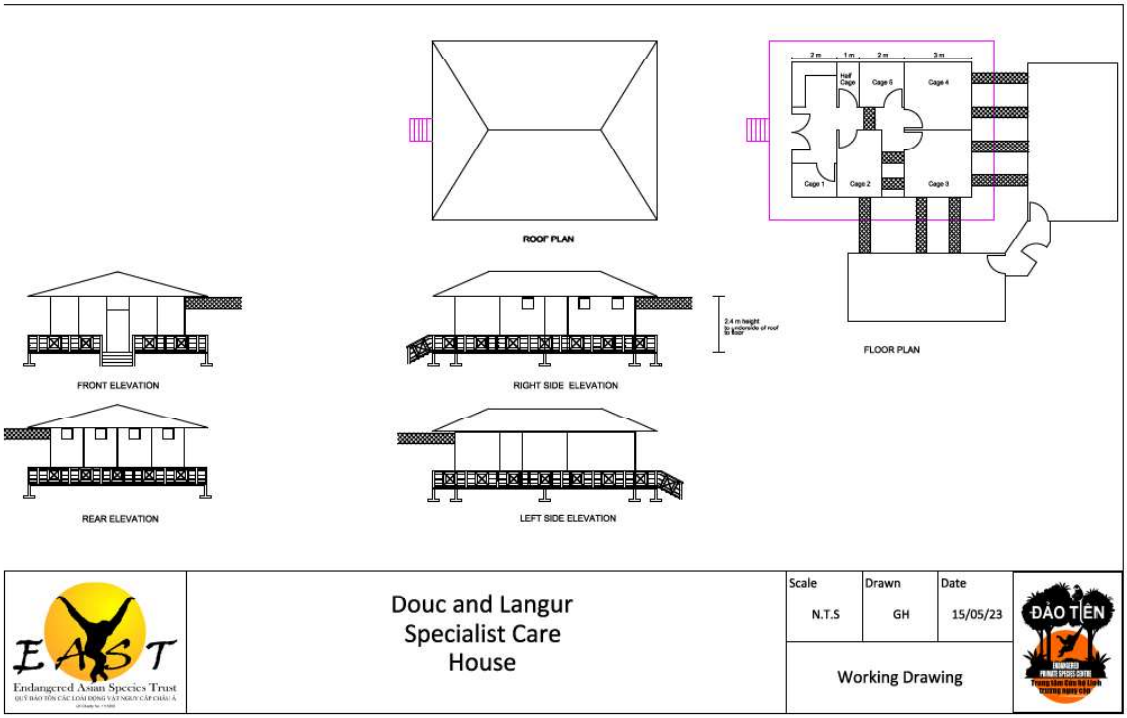

Figure 3. Specialist infant douc and langur facility

1.2 Xanthonycticebus & Nycticebus: Pygmy and Slow loris rescue has been continuous since 2008 (figure 4). Thirty five percent have arrived malnourished with minor injuries (figure 5). Specialist emergency care and rehabilitation on arrival has now been established for this species and is being published.

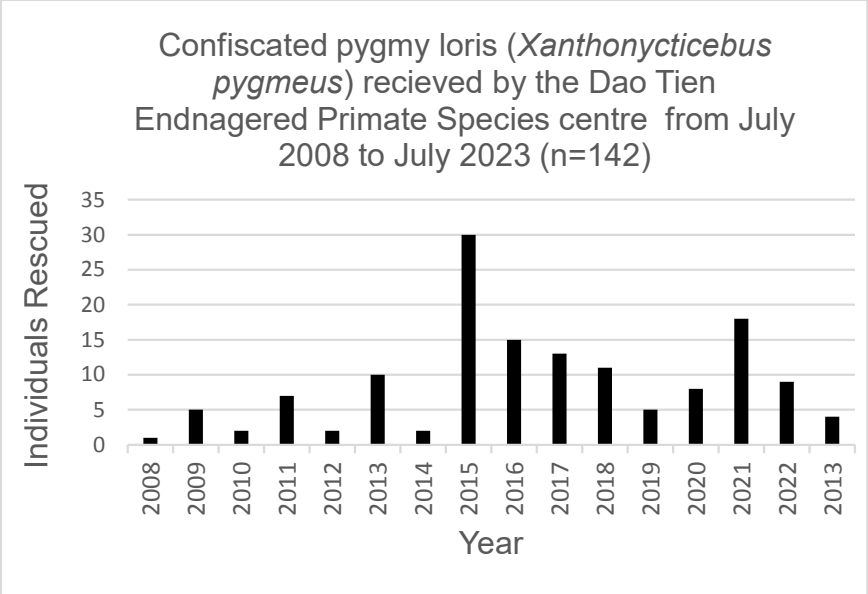

Figure 4. Annual number of confiscated pygmy loris.

Figure 5. Rescued pygmy loris, underweight

Identified issues:

(a). A major area of concern is the number of pygmy loris rescues from plantation forest. This is now a natural habitat of pygmy loris that is shared with humans. Greater awareness is needed on living alongside pygmy loris, and that they do not need to be removed from this landscape.

(d). More specialised information on captive care is needed for Bengal slow loris (*Nycticebus bengalensis*) and genetics clarification.

1.3 **Trachypithecus:** Two silvered male langurs were rescued from Danang City. A sick infant and an adolescent (figure 6). Both responded well to the transition to a leaf diet and passed health checks. Both were genetically confirmed as *T.germaini*, naturally found in the Mekong delta in Vietnam (not CTNP).

Figure 6. Infant silvered langur kept as a pet in Danang

Identified issues:

(a). Genetic confirmation of juveniles. Could not be done on morphology alone.

2. Endangered Primate REHABILITATION

The rehabilitation of endangered primates is always in constant development and improvement (husbandry techniques, using new data gathered from wild observations and post-release individuals).

2.1 Nomascus: We care for 38 rescued gibbons from the illegal trade, at different stages of rehabilitation (quarantine to release). Maintaining and improving the standard of welfare for non-releasable gibbons and improving our phase two rehabilitation process before release. Firstly maintaining cage infrastructure (figure 7). This also involves daily enrichment to maintain mental condition in addition to physical (figure 8).

Figure 7: Gibbon cage maintenance

Additionally forested enclosures require constant maintenance to cut back bamboo and trees to ensure the fence line is safe for the primates (figure 9).

Figure 8: Behavioural enrichment

Figure 9: Gibbon fence line maintenance of forested enclosures.

Identified issues:

(a). Gibbons being apes humanise easily, and develop stereotypic behaviours from living in small cages, as opposed to 40 ha of home range in the forest. The continual renewal of cage infrastructure and daily enrichment is vital to maintain physical and mental ability of rehabilitating gibbons.

(b).Some gibbons are not fit for release due to disease or are too dangerous. Exit strategies to government approved centre in Vietnam with high welfare, have been found for 4 non-releasable gibbons. Planned transfer 2023.

(c). Dao Tien is still overcapacity for gibbons and cannot rescue at this time.

2.2 Xanthonycticebus & Nycticebus: continued rehabilitation and preparation for release. With established rescue and rehabilitation protocols, the rehabilitation process takes on average only 4 weeks for pygmy loris.

Identified issues:

(a). Although Dao Tien does not try to breed rescued primates; some breeding does occur while primates wait for release. On DTEPSC we had two Bengal slow loris births (*Nycticebus bengalensis*). A slow loris species that is data deficient and struggles to breed in captivity (figure 10). With origin established as not Vietnamese, no releases are planned.

Figure 10. Bengal slow loris (*Nycticebus bengalensis*) pair and captive born infant.

2.3 Pygathrix: Work has been done on health screening specific to douc (figure 11) and extra nutrition needed for transition from juvenile to adolescent animals. This stage also includes the separation from the hand rearing team and semi-independent living in a forested enclosure pre-release (figure 12). As douc are able to leap long distances to keep them in forested enclosures has been challenging. They are willing to go to the ground to go under the fences in addition to making fearless leaps from trees onto open ground. To develop a way to keep them in a forested enclosure trees were cut but also the baseline of a gibbon enclosure was strengthened to stop the douc coming to the ground. Sheet metal was dug into the fence line, providing an impenetrable barrier for the douc (figure 13 & 14)

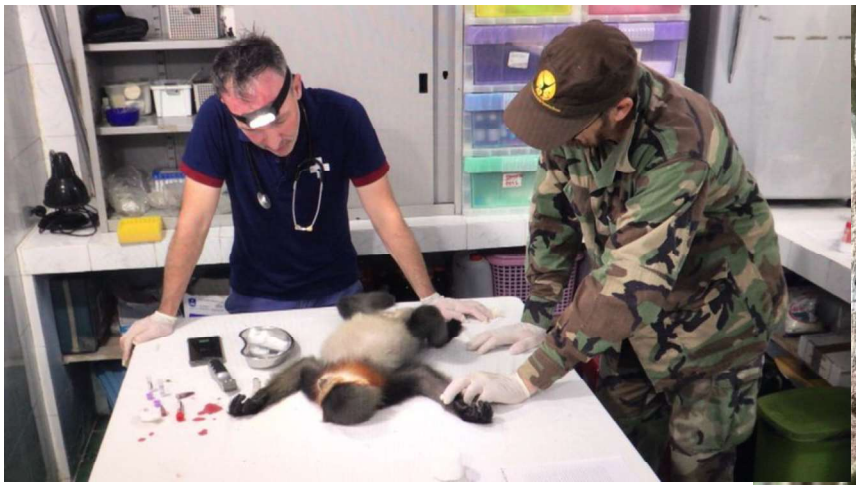

Figure 11. Douc health check.

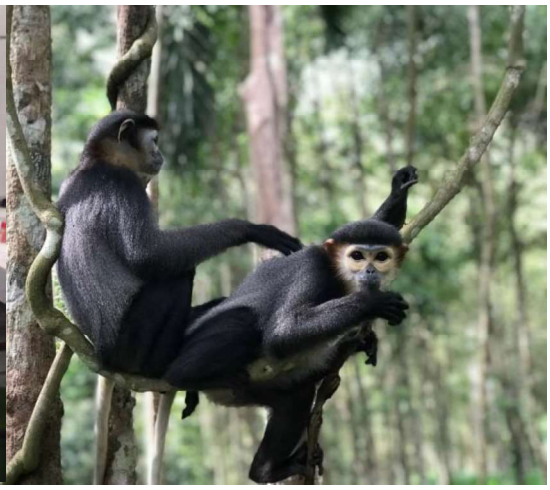

Figure 12. Hand reared douc living in forested enclosure

Figure 13: new douc fence line.

Figure 14. Dao Tien team who fitted the metal sheet on to the fence

Identified issues:

(a). The rehabilitation of douc (especially black-shanked) is challenging. The rehabilitation and release of hand-reared douc has not been attempted before. But based on our assessment of our douc so far we believe it is possible.

(b) Appropriate medicine is difficult to find in country. Douc being sensitive only respond well to certain medicines, these are hard to find in Vietnam.

2.4 Trachypithecus: Silvered langurs require 50% leaf, thus wild leaf are collected from the forest daily. This has improved the condition of both silvered langurs, both passing their health checks (figure 15).

Figure 15. Juvenile silvered langur with leaf breakfast

Identified issues:

(a). Collecting sufficient leaf for langurs is challenging. Luckily collection is possible in the main forest of Cat Tien.

(b). Silvered langur releases have not yet been attempted in Vietnam.

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3. Endangered Primate RELEASE

3.1. Xanthonycticebus & Nycticebus: Managed release of 10 pygmy slow loris from the illegal pet trade. This has allowed Dao Tien to reach the point of a successful flow from rescue and release.

Identified issues:

(a). Reintroduction protocols are not being followed for pygmy loris in country by other centres. Facebook shows how many centres simply release rescued pygmy loris quickly back into the forest. We hope the publication of our paper will help address this matter in Vietnam. In addition to onsite training courses on Dao Tien for Vietnamese Nationals from other centres.

(b). Pygmy loris now belong now to a new genus (Xanthonycticebus), with a northern and southern species in Vietnam. Greater care needs to be taken now to ensure the species pre-release. Hair samples are gathered now for every pygmy loris to establish origin species and also indicate possible changes in the pattern of the illegal trade. Previously all pygmy loris rescued by Dao Tien have been the southern species.

(c).Not able to release Bengal slow loris. The genetics data on Bengal slow loris is not yet available to clarify origin for individuals we receive, and thus where they should be released (Vietnam, Cambodia or Thailand). We hope with continued collaboration with Professor Anna Nekaris and Christian Roos this will be achieved 2024.

3.2 Nomascus gabriellae: Dao Tien is on track for gabriellae releases third quarter of 2024.

Identified issues:

(a) Community Engagement work near the release site ongoing. Working with local ethnic minority families and English tuition for children (figure 16).

(b) Testing of new cable that will link the antennae raised to 15 m height, connected to the receiver on the ground. If successful this will allow successful telemetry post-release tracking in the flat release site.

Figure 16. English tuition with Cha ma children

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3.3 Pygathrix: Black-shanked douc releases are planned 2023/24 in CTNP, based on mapping using thermal images of existing douc in a low density area.

Identified issues:

(a). Single male douc releases have never been done before. Single males or bands of males are life strategies for wild douc. Can we release a single male douc to survive this system?

(b). Based on results of single male will influence the release of hand reared male and female douc.

(c) Fitting telemetry collars on douc for the first time.

3.4 Trachypithecus: at this stage no release schedule has been outlined. The results from douc male releases will influence planning.

Identified issues:

(a). Identifying protected forest for release

(b). Greater understanding of male silvered langur releases and post-release survival.

4. Endangered Primate RESEARCH

Dao Tien carries out constant research on nutrition, captive behaviour, with onsite capacities increased with post-mortem sample collection to ensure as much data is gathered at all times.

Identified issue: Due to COVID and the inability for research students to visit onsite, Vietnamese or International research has been limited. International experts such as our Veterinary support team have also been unable to travel to Vietnam, forcing EAST to find solutions within country. This has triggered greater collaboration within Vietnam with specialists, such as wildlife veterinarians. Our first International students are due to return March 2023.

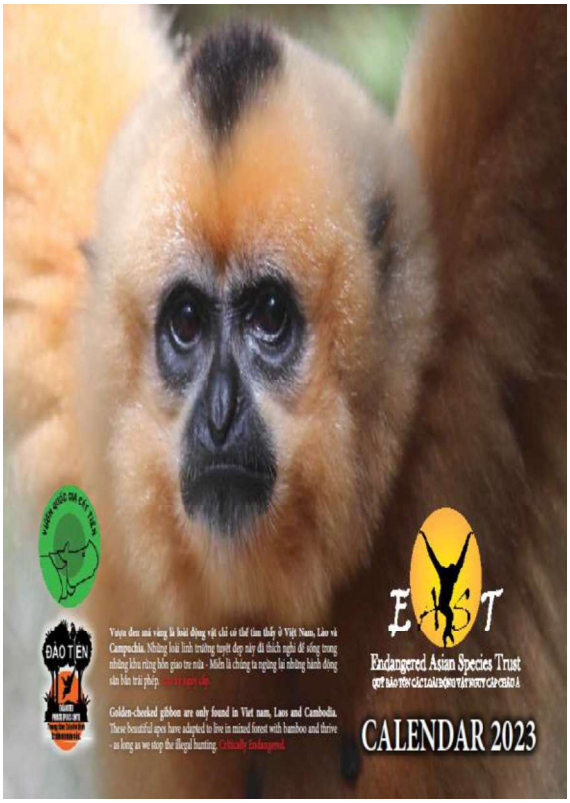
5. Captive Breeding.

Dao Tien does not actively seek to breed individuals, and carries out an ongoing program of contraception with the small apes. Breeding is only permitted in individuals in the final stages of pre-release or Bengal slow loris.

6. Construction: with COVID restrictions and ensuring safety of our primates, no major construction has taken place, just ongoing repairs.

Identified issues: New douc facility plans ready for building.

7. Education: On site education awareness tours and community outreach suspended due to COVID will re-start April 2023. EAST has created bilingual multiplication sheets with primate ecological knowledge on for local children and Dao Tien calendars for families in the local buffer zone of Cat Tien.



Identified issues:

(a). Managing educational tours with primate welfare. To manage this when tours re-start they will just be in the morning. Allowing staff in the afternoon to gather extra leaf for langurs.

8. Collaboration and sharing of information: Collaboration from Government down to local communities is key, especially between provinces in South Vietnam.

EAST staff have attended the 8th Asian Primate Symposium presenting posters on pygmy loris and douc management (figure 17) and a presentation on pygmy loris rehabilitation (figure 18).

Figure 19. Nguyen Thi Phoung presenting. Figure 18. Dr Marina Kenyon presenting

Dao Tien were invited to provide expert advice to the Vietnam primate specialist group meeting in Hanoi and the present gibbon, douc and pygmy loris data at the Vietnam Zoo Association Meeting in Phu Quoc.

9. Capacity Building: Nguyen Thi Phoung was supported to write up her data from managing critical care of douc and pygmy loris on Dao Tien.

Identified issues:

(a) Until permanent onsite International managers reinstated onsite, capacity building has been limited.

How achievement of aims will further mission.

(a) In conclusion with increased collection of specialist knowledge and improved cooperation between provinces in South Vietnam, the wildlife rescue network within South Vietnam will become strong.

(b) From detailed post-release monitoring planned for gibbon and douc releases, this will provide valuable data to support successful reintroduction and long-term conservation of these Critically Endangered Species.

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

I report to the Trustees on my examination of the financial statements of Endangered Asian Species Trust (the charitable company) for the year ended 28 February 2023, which are set out on pages 9 to 18.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As the Trustees of the charitable company (and also its directors for the purposes of company law) you are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 (the 2006 Act).

Having satisfied myself that the financial statements of the charitable company are not required to be audited under Part 16 of the 2006 Act and are eligible for independent examination, I report in respect of my examination of the charitable company's financial statements carried out under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act). In carrying out my examination I have followed all the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act.

Independent examiner's statement

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination giving me cause to believe that in any material respect:

1 accounting records were not kept in respect of the charitable company as required by section 386 of the 2006 Act; or

2 the financial statements do not accord with those records; or

3 the financial statements do not comply with the accounting requirements of section 396 of the 2006 Act other than any requirement that the accounts give a true and fair view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination; or

4 the financial statements have not been prepared in accordance with the methods and principles of the Statement of Recommended Practice for accounting and reporting by charities applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the financial statements to be reached.

Fiander Tovell Limited

Stag Gates House
63/64 The Avenue
Southampton
Hampshire
SO17 1XS

Dated: .....

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Income from:			
Donations and legacies	**2**	101,623	136,820
Charitable activities	**3**	27,049	9,647
Total income		128,672	146,467
Expenditure on:			
Charitable activities	**4**	145,029	146,164
Net (expenditure)/income for the year/ Net movement in funds		(16,357)	303
Fund balances at 1 March 2022		48,142	47,839
Fund balances at 28 February 2023		31,785	48,142

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

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

The statement of financial activities also complies with the requirements for an income and expenditure account under the Companies Act 2006.

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2023 £	2022 £	2022 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	**8**		-		178
Tangible assets	**9**		5,827		12,794
			5,827		12,972
Current assets					
Stocks	**10**	23,972		14,224	
Debtors	**11**	94		1,383	
Cash at bank and in hand		14,983		23,366	
		39,049		38,973	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**12**	(13,091)		(3,803)	
Net current assets			25,958		35,170
Total assets less current liabilities			31,785		48,142
Income funds					
Unrestricted funds			31,785		48,142
			31,785		48,142

The charitable company is entitled to the exemption from the audit requirement contained in section 477 of the Companies Act 2006, for the year ended 28 February 2023. No member of the company has deposited a notice, pursuant to section 476, requiring an audit of these financial statements.

The Trustees acknowledge their responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The accounts were approved by the Trustees on .....

.....
Dr A L Cronin MBE
Trustee

Company Registration No. 04929906

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Endangered Asian Species Trust is a charitable company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Stag Gates House, 63/64 The Avenue, Southampton, Hampshire, SO17 1XS.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), the Companies Act 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016). The charitable company is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charitable company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

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

1.2 Going concern

The charity is reliant upon the continued support of its principle benefactor, Monkey World. Although there is no contractual obligation or commitment further funds have been advanced since the year end that are adequate for the charities current requirements. There is no indication that funding is likely to be withdrawn. Thus the Trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors as to how they may be used.

1.4 Income

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

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

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

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

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.5 Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised when a liability is incurred. All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under the heading that aggregates all costs related to the category.

Governance costs include those costs incurred in the governance of the company's assets and are primarily associated with the constitutional and statutory requirements.

Irrecoverable VAT is treated as resources expended in the principal activity that incurred the original VAT.

Expenditure is recognised when a liability is incurred. All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under the heading that aggregates all costs related to the category.

Governance costs include those costs incurred in the governance of the company's assets and are primarily associated with the constitutional and statutory requirements.

Irrecoverable VAT is treated as resources expended in the principal activity that incurred the original VAT.

1.6 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Trade marks are written off in equal instalments over their estimated useful economic life of 4 years.

Website costs are written off in equal instalments over their estimated useful economic life of 8 years.

1.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings	10% straight line
Plant and machinery	25% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the statement of financial activities.

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the charitable company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Cost is calculated by use of the FIFO method.

1.10 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.11 Financial instruments

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

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

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

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.12 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the charitable company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in net income/(expenditure for the period).

2 Donations and legacies

	2023	2022
	£	£
Donations	101,460	122,699
Legacies receivable	-	13,644
Adoptions	163	477
	101,623	136,820

Donations and legacies in the current and prior year are all unrestricted.

3 Charitable activities

	Research volunteers	Shop income	Total 2023	Total 2022
	£	£	£	£
Sales within charitable activities	3,909	23,140	27,049	9,647

Income from charitable activites in the current and prior year are all unrestricted.

4 Charitable activities

	Charitable expenditure 2023	Governance costs 2023	Total 2023	Total 2022
	£	£	£	£
Staff costs	66,525	-	66,525	68,635
Depreciation and impairment	7,072	-	7,072	8,915
Travel & subsistence	20,233	-	20,233	10,604
Clothing & uniform	248	-	248	3,250
Rent	-	-	-	5,999
Advertising	1,590	-	1,590	-
Postage & stationery	96	-	96	194
Telephone	1,869	-	1,869	1,817
Insurance	587	-	587	524
Charity shop	11,637	-	11,637	3,758
Training courses	170	-	170	-
Light & heat	3,908	-	3,908	3,574
Cleaning	233	-	233	684
Equipment expenses	2,685	-	2,685	2,124
Repairs	4,923	-	4,923	5,059
Animal costs	3,748	-	3,748	4,103
Animal food	7,952	-	7,952	6,677
Carriage	530	-	530	229
Educational costs	5,084	-	5,084	13,450
Exchange & finance charges	2,211	-	2,211	4,368
Legal fees	578	-	578	-
	141,879	-	141,879	143,964
Governance costs (note 5)	-	3,150	3,150	2,200
	141,879	3,150	145,029	146,164

5 Governance costs

	2023	2022
	£	£
Independent Examination of annual accounts	3,150	2,200

6 Trustees

None of the Trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the charitable company during the current or prior year. There were no expenses reimbursed to Trustees in either year.

7 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Management	2	2
Local Vietnamese staff	9	2
	11	4

Employment costs	2023 £	2022 £
Wages and salaries	63,356	64,656
Social security costs	2,800	3,586
Other pension costs	369	393
	66,525	68,635

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was £60,000 or more.

8 Intangible fixed assets

	Trademarks £	Website £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 March 2022	4,113	920	5,033
Disposals	-	(73)	(73)
At 28 February 2023	4,113	847	4,960
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 March 2022	4,113	742	4,855
Amortisation charged for the year	-	105	105
At 28 February 2023	4,113	847	4,960
Carrying amount			
At 28 February 2023	-	-	-
At 28 February 2022	-	178	178

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 March 2022	225,423	62,227	287,650
Disposals	-	(3,772)	(3,772)
At 28 February 2023	225,423	58,455	283,878
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 March 2022	217,742	57,114	274,856
Depreciation charged in the year	2,485	4,482	6,967
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(3,772)	(3,772)
At 28 February 2023	220,227	57,824	278,051
Carrying amount			
At 28 February 2023	5,196	631	5,827
At 28 February 2022	7,681	5,113	12,794

10 Stocks

	2023	2022
	£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	23,972	14,224

During the year £11,637 (2022: £3,758) of stock was recognised as an expense.

11 Debtors

	2023	2022
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Other debtors	-	1,113
Prepayments and accrued income	94	270
	94	1,383

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other taxation and social security	642	675
Trade creditors	926	-
Other creditors	8,873	628
Accruals and deferred income	2,650	2,500
	13,091	3,803

13 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes

The charitable company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the charitable company in an independently administered fund.

The charge to the statement of financial activities in respect of defined contribution schemes was £369 (2022: £393).

14 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the charitable company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

One of the trustees, Dr Alison Cronin MBE, is also the director and shareholder of Monkey World Limited. A charitable donation of £95,000 (2022: £110,000) was received during the year from Monkey World Limited.

Dr Alison Cronin MBE is also a director and shareholder of Ape Concessions Limited.

At the balance sheet date, there are amounts due to connected companies of £8,873 (2022: £628). This is interest free and repayable on demand.

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

England & Wales - Charity number 1115350

Accounts

Charity Registration No. 1115350

Company Registration No. 04929906 (England and Wales)

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	Mr B Glazier Professor Dr J Pei Dr A L Cronin MBE
Secretary	Lester Aldridge Services Company Limited
Charity number	1115350
Company number	04929906
Principal address	Longthorns Wareham Dorset BH20 6HH
Registered office	Stag Gates House 63/64 The Avenue Southampton Hampshire SO17 1XS
Independent examiner	Fiander Tovell Limited Stag Gates House 63/64 The Avenue Southampton Hampshire SO17 1XS

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

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ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

The Trustees present their report and financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2022.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements and comply with the charitable company's governing document, the Companies Act 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019)".

Objectives and activities

The charitable company's objectives as stated in its Memorandum of Association are:

- To promote the conservation of endangered Asian species; and
- To advance the education about, and research into endangered Asian species.

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

The Endangered Asian Species Trust provides a range of services in Vietnam to rescue, rehabilitate and release primates back into the wild. Endangered Asian Species Trust also carries out wildlife surveys and generally educates the public and raises awareness both in Vietnam and internationally.

Achievements and performance

See pages 3 - 11.

Financial review

The statement of financial activities is set out on page 10 and shows the results of the activities carried out during the period.

Income during the period was £146,467 (2021: £159,719). All income was unrestricted. The total expenditure during the period was £146,164 (2021: £193,281). This resulted in a net unrestricted surplus of £303 (2021: £33,562 deficit). The reserves of the charity at 28 February 2022 were £48,142 (2021: £47,837).

It is the policy of the charitable company that unrestricted funds which have not been designated for a specific use should be maintained at a level equivalent to between three and six months' expenditure. The Trustees consider that reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a significant drop in funding, they will be able to continue the charitable company's current activities while consideration is given to ways in which additional funds may be raised. This level of reserves has been maintained throughout the year.

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

Structure, governance and management

The Endangered Asian Species Trust (EAST) was incorporated as a Company Limited by Guarantee on 13 October 2003, as amended by special resolution on 28 June 2006. It has no share capital and is a registered charity, the guarantee of each member being limited to £1. The governing document is the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company dated 28 June 2006 and the members of the Board of Trustees are the Directors of the company, for the purpose of company law. The rules regarding the number of directors and their appointment, reappointment and removal are contained in the Articles of Association to which reference should be made.

The Trustees, who are also the directors for the purpose of company law, and who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:

Mr B Glazier
Professor Dr J Pei
Dr A L Cronin MBE

Trustees are appointed by the existing trustees to fill a vacancy as required and in accordance with the Articles of Association. Trustee training is offered as required in order for trustees to carry out their duties.

The Trustees' report was approved by the Board of Trustees.

.....
Dr A L Cronin MBE
Trustee
Dated: 08/09/22

Endangered Asian Species Trust Trustees Report

February 2021 to February 2022

The Endangered Asian Species Trust works to help stop the illegal trade in primates, with a specific focus on South Vietnam. In South Vietnam the Dao Tien Endangered Primate Species Centre founded in 2008 continues to work in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Vietnam in the rescue, rehabilitation and release of endangered primates, naturally occurring in South Vietnam. Running alongside the animal welfare is a strong education awareness program; working in schools, local communities and internationally.

Activities:

1. Endangered Primate RESCUE

Dao Tien receives endangered primates confiscated by Vietnamese Government authorities, enforcing national and international law. In this last year Dao Tien rescued one golden-cheeked gibbon (*Nomascus gabriellae*), one douc langur (*Pygathrix nigripes)*, and 6 pygmy slow loris (*Nycticebus pygmaeus*) from the illegal wildlife trade.

1.1 Nomascus: The crested gibbon rescued involved one infant from the Central Highlands, which was kept illegally as a pet chained up. Working closely with the Lam Dong Forestry Protection department the young male infant was confiscated following Vietnamese Law and transferred to Dao Tien. The infant estimated at 12 months of age underwent a health screening (see Figure 1) and Genetic confirmation of Nomascus species.

Figure 1. Lewis health check and disease screening.

The infant (named Lewis) confirmed disease free and genetically confirmed as gabriellae was then socialised with a companion. Normally we choose surrogate mothers for infants, but we decided to

socialise him with an adolescent female who was on track for the trees, as Lewis makes a good candidate for future release based on his lack of humanisation (see Figure 2).

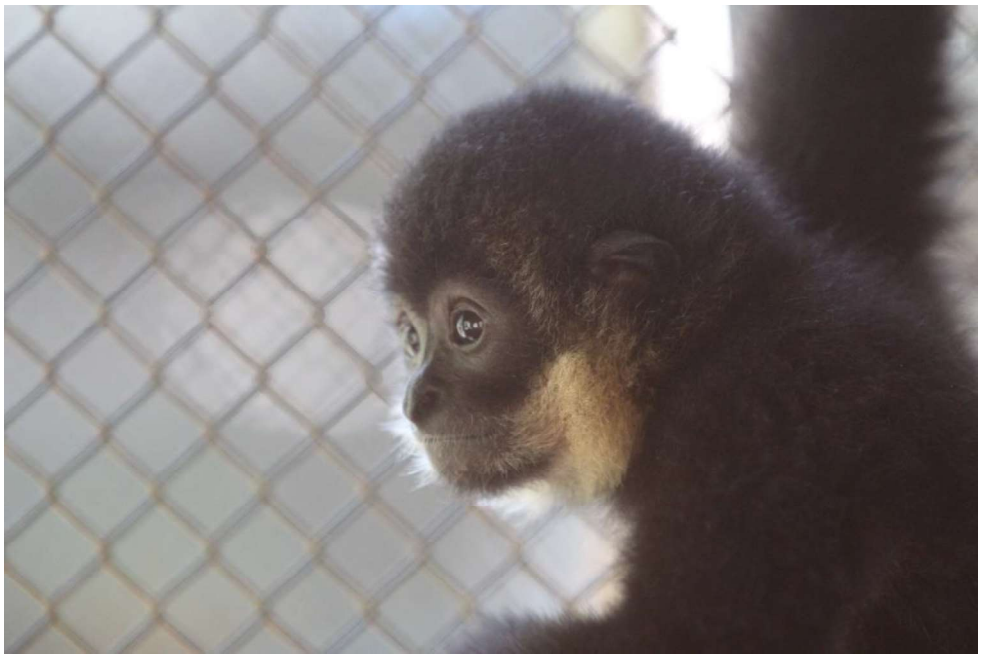

Figure 2. Lewis pre-socialisation.

Identified issues: Gibbons from the pet trade have often been humanised- which ultimately makes them unfit for release when mature. To fast track infants into the trees that are not friendly to humans is key in gibbon rehabilitation. Two issues have been identified (a). A high percentage of gibbons rescued are unfit for release, based on disease profile or social behaviour. Exit strategies (re-homing in non-release centres) need to be found. This strategy will be considered by the Government but has been delayed by Covid restrictions. We now plan to further investigate exit-strategies in the next three years (b). No more capacity to rescue gibbons until exit-strategies found or successful release protocols.

1.2 Pygathrix: One infant douc was rescued this year (see Figure 3). The young douc arrived very sick and died overnight. Post-mortem results suggested severe dehydration and stress.We were aware of other douc but they died before rescue, so numbers received does not truly indicate the scale of the trade. An online workshop took place with delegates from the Southern heads of Forestry Protection Departments from the South of Vietnam, to strengthen the support for primate rescue and especially douc rescue (Figure 4 & 5). Information was provided on:
(a) immediate care for douc,
(b) the need for rapid transfer to a specialist facility like Dao Tien,
(c) a need for further focus on this under-studied genus in the wild,
(d), and in particular investigation into the black-shanked douc nutrition in the wild and captivity, as more complex than the red and grey species, who rely more heavily on leaf.

Figure 3. Very sick infant black-shanked douc receiving specialist care on Dao Tien.

.

Figure 4. Workshop gifts for all delegates.

Figure 5. Dao Tien staff all attended the workshop.

Identified issues: Three Issues identified:
(a) Dao Tien had identified the need for specialist douc facilities, taking into consideration specialist needs. This was delayed in 2021 due to COVID - we hope in 2022/23 the construction will be complete
(b) strong law enforcement needed to confiscate douc from the illegal trade, an issue has been identified with law enforcement with ethnic minority groups
(c) Once douc are confiscated they must be rapidly transferred to specialist centres such as Dao Tien to limit damage from feeding the incorrect diet. The workshop has increased awareness for this to be done, but not yet fully acted upon.

1.3 Nycticebus: Slow loris rescue has been continuous since 2008, with the care for over 190 individuals. Most have arrived malnourished with minor injuries. Emergency care on arrival has now been established for this species. Paper being published on pygmy loris morbidity- from problems from rescue and problems occurring during captive care, with improved husbandry outlined to eliminate the main causes of morbidity (see Figure 6).

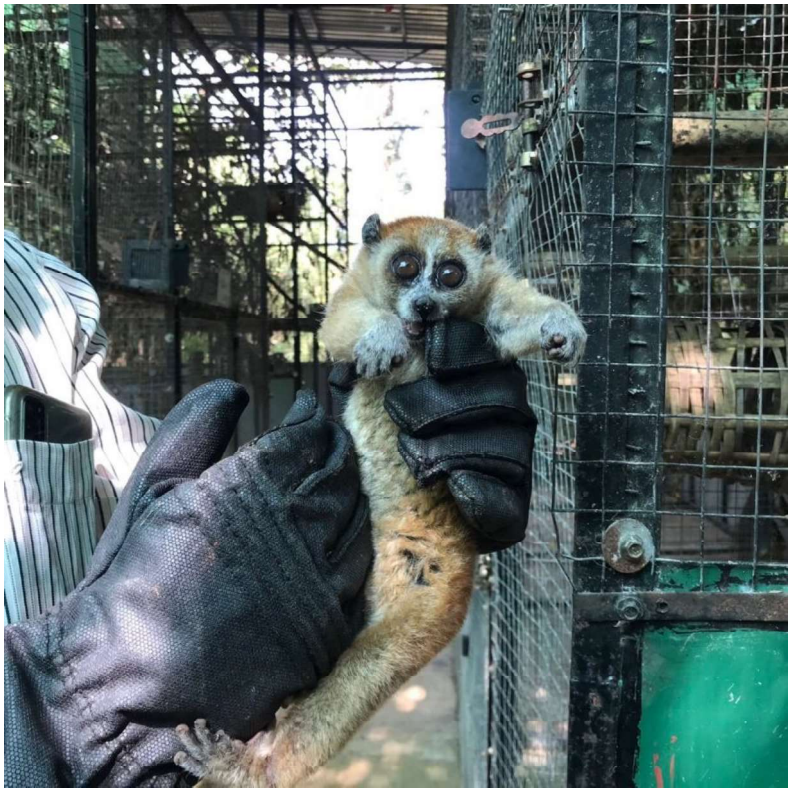

Figure 6. Initial assessment of pygmy slow loris on arrival at Dao Tien.

Identified issues:
(a) Captive care has been developed over the last year and now a good knowledge and standard of care has been achieved, to be published in the Journal of Vietnamese Primatology. This sharing of knowledge is key to ensure increased husbandry practice and captive management within Vietnam and South-east Asia and to ex-situ.
(b) More specialised information on captive care is needed for Bengal slow loris (*Nycticebus bengalensis*)**.**

2. Endangered Primate REHABILITATION

The rehabilitation of endangered primates is always in constant development and improvement (husbandry techniques, using new data gathered from wild observations and post-release individuals).

2.1 Nomascus: We care for 38 gibbons rescued from the illegal trade, at different stages of rehabilitation (quarantine to release). Maintaining and improving the standard of welfare for non-releasable gibbons and improving our phase two rehabilitation process before release (see Figure 7).

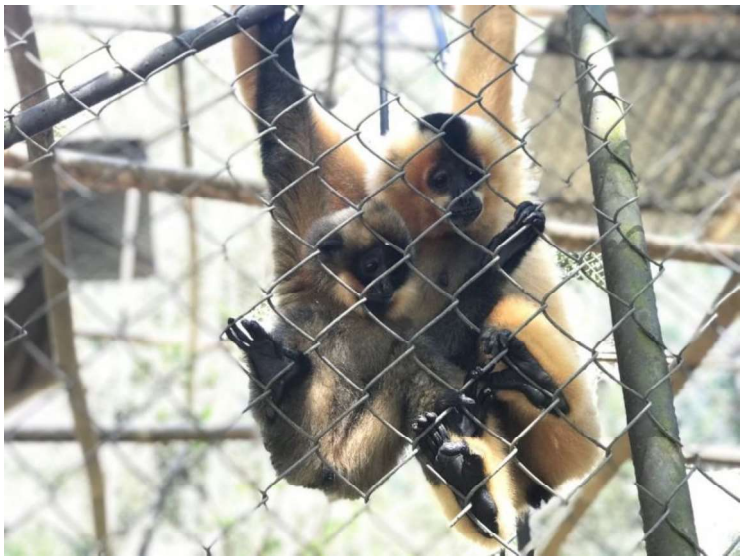

Figure 7: Rehabilitation of *Nomascus gabriellae* on Dao Tien Island, phase one.

Identified issues:
(a) Gibbons being apes humanise easily, and the need for more forested enclosures instead of cages at the start of rehabilitation is important,
(b) The maintenance of forested enclosures in forest is expensive, with high frequency of tree falls (Figure 8). Slowly the fences are being modified, to be less susceptible to damage from a lightning strike and the structures are being simplified to aid repairs after tree falls.

Figure 8. Tree fall on forested gibbon enclosure fence line.

2.2 Nycticebus: Continued rehabilitation and preparation for release. We have identified that short term and long term captive animals can be released. We now are working on long term humanised pygmy slow loris displaying significant behavioural problems - if they can be rehabilitated and ultimately released. So far after two years of work this is looking very positive, with one individual starting to socialise (Figure 9 & 10) and ready to move into a forested enclosure.

Figure 9. Ex-pet pygmy slow loris Xuli.

Figure 10. Xuli and Binh sleeping post-introduction.

2.3 Pygathrix: The social, physical and nutritional needs of infant, juvenile and adolescent douc are very challenging in captivity. We have a focussed team who provide emotional support, another team who collect known wild douc leaf species and wild douc faeces to help maintain a healthy gut. Work has been done on health screening specific to douc and extra nutrition needed for transition from juvenile to adolescent animals.

Identified issues: The rehabilitation of douc (especially black-shanked) is challenging:
(a) Live animals are still not transferred rapidly enough.
(b) The difference in black-shanked diet to grey has been identified - with less leaf eaten (Figure 11 & 12). Development of the diet beyond leaf is key for healthy black-shanked douc, especially with growth spurts. Working closely with wild observations we have developed a more specific diet for black-shanked.
(c) the orphan douc with daily activities in the trees have achieved normal forest skills, there is a need now to remove the human link of being carried to and from the trees. A new forested enclosure is needed.

Figure 11. Orphan male black-shanked male douc.

Figure 12. Orphan male grey-shanked male douc.

3. Endangered Primate RELEASE

3.1. Nycticebus: Managed release of 8 pygmy slow loris from the illegal pet trade. This has allowed Dao Tien to reach the point of a successful flow from rescue to release. Work to be presented at Vietnamese Primate Symposium in November 2022. This release protocol requires low levels of funding and does not need expensive equipment, it just requires attention to release protocol criteria (Figure 13 & 14).

Figure 13. Slow loris transport box.

Figure 14. Pygmy slow loris ready for transfer to release cage.

Identified issues: Not able to release Bengal slow loris. The genetics data on Bengal slow loris is not yet available to clarify origin for individuals we receive, and thus where they should be released (Vietnam, Cambodia or Thailand). We hope with continued collaboration with Professor Anna Nekaris and Christian Roos, so this will be achieved in 2023.

3.2 Nomascus: Gibbon release has been delayed due to COVID.

Identified issues:
(a) Community Engagement work is in preparation to support the local people living near the release site
(b) Investigation into improved ways to receive telemetry signals from released gibbons.

4. Endangered Primate RESEARCH
Dao Tien carries out constant research on nutrition, captive behaviour, with onsite capacities increased with post-mortem sample collection to ensure as much data is gathered at all times.

Identified issue: Due to COVID and the inability for research students to visit onsite, Vietnamese and International research has been limited. International experts such as our Veterinary support team have also been unable to travel to Vietnam, forcing EAST to find solutions within the country. This has triggered greater collaboration within Vietnam with specialists, such as wildlife veterinarians.

5. Captive Breeding.

Dao Tien does not actively seek to breed individuals, and carries out an ongoing program of contraception. Breeding is only permitted in individuals in the final stages of pre-release.

6. Construction: With COVID restrictions and ensuring safety of our primates, no major construction has taken place, just ongoing repairs.

Identified issues: New douc facility urgently needed.

7. Education: On site education awareness tours and community outreach suspended due to COVID.

Identified issues: The education awareness is needed in the buffer zone with local community in preparation for releases. During COVID online English tuition was attempted but failed, due to a strong trusting relationship not yet in place.

8. Collaboration and sharing of information: Collaboration from Government down to local communities is key, especially between provinces in South Vietnam. A successful online workshop took place, linking 15 Forestry Protection Departments from the South Vietnam, with a sign-on agreement for closer cooperation with the rescue and transfer of endangered primates.

9. Capacity Building: Two new primate care staff have started and been trained on gibbon husbandry, enclosure maintenance and repair (Figure 15).

Figure 15. New primate care staff, Mr Phuc.

How achievement of aims will further mission.

In conclusion with increased collection of specialist knowledge and improved co-operation between provinces in South Vietnam, the wildlife rescue network within South Vietnam will become strong. From improved ecological knowledge of law enforcement officers, effective inter provincial cooperation in the transfer of confiscated individuals, improved application of specialist captive primate rescue welfare, rehabilitation, resulting finally in the successful managed release. Beyond South Vietnam the data collected will help conservation of these species throughout their geographical range and globally in captive breeding programs.

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

I report to the Trustees on my examination of the financial statements of Endangered Asian Species Trust (the charitable company) for the year ended 28 February 2022, which are set out on pages 9 to 18.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As the Trustees of the charitable company (and also its directors for the purposes of company law) you are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 (the 2006 Act).

Having satisfied myself that the financial statements of the charitable company are not required to be audited under Part 16 of the 2006 Act and are eligible for independent examination, I report in respect of my examination of the charitable company's financial statements carried out under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act). In carrying out my examination I have followed all the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act.

Independent examiner's statement

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination giving me cause to believe that in any material respect:

1 accounting records were not kept in respect of the charitable company as required by section 386 of the 2006 Act; or

2 the financial statements do not accord with those records; or

3 the financial statements do not comply with the accounting requirements of section 396 of the 2006 Act other than any requirement that the accounts give a true and fair view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination; or

4 the financial statements have not been prepared in accordance with the methods and principles of the Statement of Recommended Practice for accounting and reporting by charities applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the financial statements to be reached.

Fiander Tovell Limited

Stag Gates House
63/64 The Avenue
Southampton
Hampshire
SO17 1XS

Dated: 8 September 2022

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Income from:			
Donations and legacies	2	136,820	156,643
Charitable activities	3	9,647	3,062
Investments	4	-	14
Total income		146,467	159,719
Expenditure on:			
Charitable activities	5	146,164	193,281
Net income/(expenditure) for the year/ Net movement in funds		303	(33,562)
Fund balances at 1 March 2021		47,839	81,401
Fund balances at 28 February 2022		48,142	47,839

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

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

The statement of financial activities also complies with the requirements for an income and expenditure account under the Companies Act 2006.

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2022 £	2021 £	2021 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	9		178		317
Tangible assets	10		12,794		21,497
			12,972		21,814
Current assets					
Stocks	11	14,224		17,980	
Debtors	12	1,383		10,197	
Cash at bank and in hand		23,366		6,966	
		38,973		35,143	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(3,803)		(9,118)	
Net current assets			35,170		26,025
Total assets less current liabilities			48,142		47,839
Income funds					
Unrestricted funds			48,142		47,839
			48,142		47,839

The charitable company is entitled to the exemption from the audit requirement contained in section 477 of the Companies Act 2006, for the year ended 28 February 2022. No member of the company has deposited a notice, pursuant to section 476, requiring an audit of these financial statements.

The Trustees acknowledge their responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The accounts were approved by the Trustees on 08/09/22

.....
Dr A L Cronin MBE
Trustee

Company Registration No. 04929906

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Endangered Asian Species Trust is a charitable company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Stag Gates House, 63/64 The Avenue, Southampton, Hampshire, SO17 1XS.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), the Companies Act 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016). The charitable company is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charitable company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

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

1.2 Going concern

The charity is reliant upon the continued support of its principle benefactor, Monkey World. Although there is no contractual obligation or commitment further funds have been advanced since the year end that are adequate for the charities current requirements. There is no indication that funding is likely to be withdrawn. Thus the Trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors as to how they may be used.

1.4 Income

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

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

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

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

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.5 Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised when a liability is incurred. All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under the heading that aggregates all costs related to the category.

Governance costs include those costs incurred in the governance of the company's assets and are primarily associated with the constitutional and statutory requirements.

Irrecoverable VAT is treated as resources expended in the principal activity that incurred the original VAT.

1.6 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Trade marks are written off in equal instalments over their estimated useful economic life of 4 years.

Website costs are written off in equal instalments over their estimated useful economic life of 8 years.

1.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings	10% straight line
Plant and machinery	25% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in net income/(expenditure) for the year.

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the charitable company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Cost is calculated by use of the FIFO method.

1.10 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.11 Financial instruments

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

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

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

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.12 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the charitable company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in net income/(expenditure for the period).

2 Donations and legacies

	2022	2021
	£	£
Donations	122,699	155,491
Legacies receivable	13,644	-
Adoptions	477	1,152
	136,820	156,643

Donations and legacies in the current and prior year are all unrestricted.

3 Charitable activities

	Shop income	Total
		2020
	£	£
Sales within charitable activities	9,647	3,062

Income from charitable activites in the current and prior year are all unrestricted.

4 Investments

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest receivable	-	14

Investment income in the current and prior year are all unrestricted.

5 Charitable activities

	Charitable expenditure 2022	Governance costs 2022	Total 2022	Total 2021
	£	£	£	£
Staff costs	68,635	-	68,635	81,221
Depreciation and impairment	8,915	-	8,915	10,155
Travel & subsistence	10,604	-	10,604	17,053
Clothing & uniform	3,250	-	3,250	2,161
Rent	5,999	-	5,999	10,935
Postage & stationery	194	-	194	898
Telephone	1,817	-	1,817	2,056
Insurance	524	-	524	524
Charity shop	3,758	-	3,758	811
Light & heat	3,574	-	3,574	3,793
Cleaning	684	-	684	583
Equipment expenses	2,124	-	2,124	2,745
Repairs	5,059	-	5,059	4,357
Animal costs	4,103	-	4,103	3,346
Animal food	6,677	-	6,677	7,889
Carriage	229	-	229	-
Educational costs	13,450	-	13,450	38,069
Exchange & finance charges	4,368	-	4,368	4,331
	143,964	-	143,964	190,927
Governance costs (note 7)	-	2,200	2,200	2,354
	143,964	2,200	146,164	193,281

6 Governance costs

	2022	2021
	£	£
Independent Examination of annual accounts	2,200	2,354

7 Trustees

None of the Trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the charitable company during the current or prior year. There were no expenses reimbursed to Trustees in either year.

8 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Management	2	2
Local Vietnamese staff	9	2
	11	4

Employment costs	2022 £	2021 £
Wages and salaries	64,656	76,486
Social security costs	3,586	4,342
Other pension costs	393	393
	68,635	81,221

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was £60,000 or more.

9 Intangible fixed assets

	Trademarks £	Website £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 March 2021	4,113	847	4,960
Additions	-	73	73
At 28 February 2022	4,113	920	5,033
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 March 2021	4,113	530	4,643
Amortisation charged for the year	-	212	212
At 28 February 2022	4,113	742	4,855
Carrying amount			
At 28 February 2022	-	178	178
At 28 February 2021	-	317	317

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 March 2021	225,423	62,227	287,650
At 28 February 2022	225,423	62,227	287,650
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 March 2021	215,232	50,921	266,153
Depreciation charged in the year	2,510	6,193	8,703
At 28 February 2022	217,742	57,114	274,856
Carrying amount			
At 28 February 2022	7,681	5,113	12,794
At 28 February 2021	10,191	11,306	21,497

11 Stocks

	2022	2021
	£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	14,224	17,980

During the year £3,758 (2021: £811) of stock was recognised as an expense.

12 Debtors

	2022	2021
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Other debtors	1,113	4,262
Prepayments and accrued income	270	5,935
	1,383	10,197

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other taxation and social security	675	1,061
Trade creditors	-	18
Other creditors	628	4,606
Accruals and deferred income	2,500	3,433
	3,803	9,118

14 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes

The charitable company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the charitable company in an independently administered fund.

The charge to the statement of financial activities in respect of defined contribution schemes was £393 (2021: £393).

15 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the charitable company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

One of the trustees, Dr Alison Cronin MBE, is also the director and shareholder of Monkey World Limited. A charitable donation of £110,000 (2021: £130,000) was received during the year from Monkey World Limited.

At the balance sheet date, there are amounts due to connected companies of £628 (2021: £4,606) due to Monkey World Limited. This is interest free and repayable on demand.

Dr Alison Cronin MBE is also a director and shareholder of Ape Concessions Limited. At the balance sheet date £1,113 (2021: £2,163) is due from connected companies. This is interest free and repayable on demand.

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

England & Wales - Charity number 1115350

Accounts

Charity Registration No. 1115350

Company Registration No. 04929906 (England and Wales)

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	Mr B Glazier Professor Dr J Pei Dr A L Cronin MBE
Secretary	Lester Aldridge Services Company Limited
Charity number	1115350
Company number	04929906
Principal address	Longthorns Wareham Dorset BH20 6HH
Registered office	Stag Gates House 63/64 The Avenue Southampton Hampshire SO17 1XS
Independent examiner	Fiander Tovell Limited Stag Gates House 63/64 The Avenue Southampton Hampshire SO17 1XS

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

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ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

The Trustees present their report and financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2021.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in the notes to the financial statements and comply with the charitable company's governing document, the Charities Act 2011 and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their financial statements in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland published on 6 July 2014 (as amended by Update Bulletin 1 published on 2 February 2016).

Objectives and activities

The charitable company's objectives as stated in its Memorandum of Association are:

- To promote the conservation of endangered Asian species; and
- To advance the education about, and research into endangered Asian species.

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

The Endangered Asian Species Trust provides a range of services in Vietnam to rescue, rehabilitate and release primates back into the wild. Endangered Asian Species Trust also carries out wildlife surveys and generally educates the public and raises awareness both in Vietnam and internationally.

Achievements and performance

See pages 3 - 8.

Financial review

The statement of financial activities is set out on page 10 and shows the results of the activities carried out during the period.

Income during the period was £159,719 (2020: £126,786). All income was unrestricted. The total expenditure during the period was £193,281 (2020: £216,674). This resulted in a net unrestricted deficit of £33,562 (2020: £89,888). The reserves of the charity at 28 February 2021 were £47,839 (2020: £81,401).

It is the policy of the charitable company that unrestricted funds which have not been designated for a specific use should be maintained at a level equivalent to between three and six months' expenditure. The Trustees consider that reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a significant drop in funding, they will be able to continue the charitable company's current activities while consideration is given to ways in which additional funds may be raised. This level of reserves has been maintained throughout the year.

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

Structure, governance and management

The Endangered Asian Species Trust (EAST) was incorporated as a Company Limited by Guarantee on 13 October 2003, as amended by special resolution on 28 June 2006. It has no share capital and is a registered charity, the guarantee of each member being limited to £1. The governing document is the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company dated 28 June 2006 and the members of the Board of Trustees are the Directors of the company, for the purpose of company law. The rules regarding the number of directors and their appointment, reappointment and removal are contained in the Articles of Association to which reference should be made.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

The Trustees, who are also the directors for the purpose of company law, and who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:
Mr B Glazier
Professor Dr J Pei
Dr A L Cronin MBE

Trustees are appointed by the existing trustees to fill a vacancy as required and in accordance with the Articles of Association. Trustee training is offered as required in order for trustees to carry out their duties.

The Trustees' report was approved by the Board of Trustees.

.....
Dr A L Cronin MBE
Trustee
Dated: 20/9/21

Endangered Asian Species Trust Trustees Report

UK Charity 115350

February 2020 to February 2021

The Endangered Asian Species Trust works to help stop the illegal trade of primates, with a specific focus in Vietnam. The Dao Tien Endangered Primate Species Centre, in Vietnam, was founded in 2008 and continues to work in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in the rescue, rehabilitation and release of endangered primates, naturally occurring in Vietnam. Running alongside the animal welfare there is a strong education awareness program, working in schools, local communities and internationally.

Activities:

1. Endangered Primate Rescue

Dao Tien receives endangered primates confiscated by the Vietnamese Government authorities, enforcing national and international law. In this last year Dao Tien rescued 3 golden-cheeked gibbons (*Nomascus gabriellae*), 5 douc langurs (*Pygathrix nigripes, Pyagthrix cinerea*), 1 Bengal slow loris (*Nycticebus bengalensis*) and 7 pygmy slow loris (*Nycticebus pygmaeus*) from the illegal wildlife trade.

1.1 Nomascus: The crested gibbons involved two infants and one mature female from the illegal pet trade. The gibbons underwent health screening and socialisation; the two infants were adopted by a surrogate mother and an adolescent female. The adult females live alongside another pair of gibbons, at this time we have no adult males to pair her with.

Identified issues: Two issues which have been identified (a) A high percentage of gibbons rescued are unfit for release, based on disease profile or social behaviour. Therefore, exit strategies (re-homing in non-release centres) need to be found. This strategy will be considered by the Government, with investigation starting this next year (b) Dao Tien at present is over capacity and cannot receive any more adult gibbons. This issue will be addressed by developing exit strategies and the construction of two new forested enclosures on Dao Tien. The aim is to achieve a flow of primates, at high levels of welfare throughout.

1.2 Pygathrix: The rescue of infant douc this last year has been our highest recorded since we opened in 2008. This high influx is mirrored in rescue centres in Cambodia, indicating greater hunting pressure on this genus throughout its natural range.

Figure 1 (left). Infant *Nomascus gabriellae* rescued from the illegal pet trade Ho Chi Minh City.

Figure 2 (right). Infant *Pyagtrhix cinereas*, rescued from the illegal pet trade.

For infant douc temporary hand-rearing facilities have been constructed.

Identified issues: Dao Tien had no specialist enclosures for hand rearing orphan douc at this time, taking into consideration the high level of sensitivity with this genus; extra temperature regulation needed for orphans (who rapidly develop pneumonia if not kept warm in the cooler months), sensitive nutritional as highly specialised feeders and demanding social needs. They are significantly more sensitive than infant gibbons. Plans have been made for a new specialist building in 2021 – 2022 taking into consideration all these needs, plus the planning of 1000 food trees on Dao Tien.

1.3 Nycticebus: Slow loris rescue has been continuous since 2008, with the rescue of over 148 individuals. Most have arrived malnourished with minor injuries. Emergency care on arrival has now been established for this species.

Figure 3. Pygmy slow loris (*Nycticebus pygmaeus*) health check

2. Endangered Primate Rehabilitation

The rehabilitation of endangered primates is a constant development of husbandry techniques, using new data gathered from wild observations and post-release individuals.

2.1 Nomascus: We continue to care for 36 rescued gibbons from the illegal trade, at different stages of rehabilitation (quarantine to release). Maintaining and improving the standard of welfare for non-releasable gibbons and improving our phase two rehabilitation process before release.

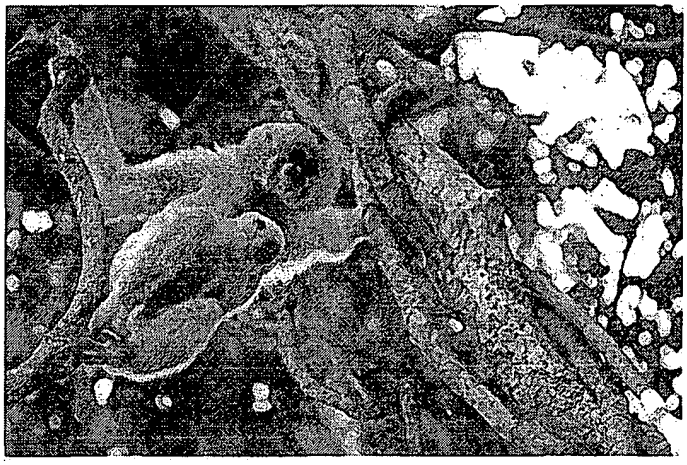

Figure 4. Rehabilitation of *Nomascus gabriellae* in phase 2 forested enclosures on Dao Tien Island.

Identified issues: Nomascus gibbons humanise easily and the need for more forested enclosures instead of cages at the start of rehabilitation is important.

2.2 Nycticebus: continued rehabilitation and preparation for release of pygmy slow loris. We have identified long-term captive pygmy slow loris after a period of >3 months in a forested enclosure can be released. The centre manages a flow of pygmy slow loris on average with rescue to release within 3 months for most individuals. Captive husbandry protocols are being completed.

2.3 Pygathrix: The social, physical and nutritional needs of orphan infant douc are very challenging in captivity. We have a focussed team who provide emotional support, another team who collect known wild douc leaf species and wild douc faeces to help maintain a healthy gut. Figure 5 & 6, our focussed hand rearing douc team providing day and night care.

Figure 5 & 6. Orphan Pygathrix hand rearing.

Identified issues: The rehabilitation of douc (especially black-shanked) is challenging. (a) Initially douc close down after the shock of hunting, it is clear that the best way to manage this shock is peer support. So, it is now proposed for all rescued douc in the south to transfer to Dao Tien, when near other douc they have the best chance of survival. Dao Tien as a focussed douc rescue centre for Vietnam has been approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development. (b) Diet management is key, maintaining a gut flora matching that of wild douc and managing a low sugar diet. Dao Tien, a forested island is perfectly placed for collecting wild douc leaf and wild faeces, for transition to a leaf eating gut after the infant milk diet. It has been agreed that 1000 specific wild douc feed trees will be planted on Dao Tien to maintain a constant supply for rehabilitating individuals. (c) With the aim to release the douc back to the wild, new techniques for rehabilitation are required. On Dao Tien we have a wild group of doucs (reintroduced in 2010). The group is now 10 strong with several infants. Rehabilitation has involved taking the older orphans down to this group, with the possibility that they may integrate with them in the future. This process is done very carefully as limited data is known on the social organisation of the doucs and if they are like langurs who practice high levels on infanticide. Further observations are needed.

Figure 7 (top). reintroduced male douc, Figure 8 (left). two black-shanked infants and Figure 9. observing the reintroduced wild group to the orphans.

3. Endangered Primate Release

3.1. Nycticebus: Continued managed release of 9 pygmy slow loris, including the successful release of individuals from long-term captivity (over 8 years) and born in captivity. This is important, especially to see if the captive born individuals can be rehabilitated and successfully returned to the wild. The releases were successful and one female born on Dao Tien survived with post-release monitoring of 7 months.

Figure 10. Our slow loris wild monitoring led by Vo Thanh Binh, now with 10 years' experience of release and post-release monitoring.

Identified issues: Not being able to release Bengal slow loris. The genetics data on Bengal slow loris is not yet available to clarify the origin for individuals we receive, and thus where they should be released (Vietnam, Cambodia or Thailand). We hope with continued collaboration with Professor Anna Nekaris this will be achieved.

3.2 Nomascus: This year we continued monitoring a released single female *Nomascus gabriellae*. After 11 months we had to intervene and return her to the centre.

The single golden-cheeked female Bien in April still was not covering a large area and importantly had not yet sung or linked up with a wild lone male. At this time local people enter the forest to collect forest fruits, (for a cancer cure), the people understood the project and did not try to catch the gibbon, but Bien made the choice to go close to the people. The decision was made at this point to intervene and return her to Dao Tien.

Identified issues: (a) the data suggests that single females travel little and are quiet, reducing opportunities for finding wild males. Next releases will be family groups (b) they can behave as if they are lonely, and thus seek out other primates, humans. Although the female was reared by a surrogate gibbon, she was still too humanised. (c) The project needs to be stronger in maintaining as few human links as possible in the rehabilitation process. Getting individuals into forested enclosures as soon as possible when infant. (d) Another identified issue was the lack of effective collaboration with forestry protection in Cat Tien. This has now been addressed for future release (e) Telemetry monitoring was weak due to high attenuation of the signal. For future releases drones may provide better results.

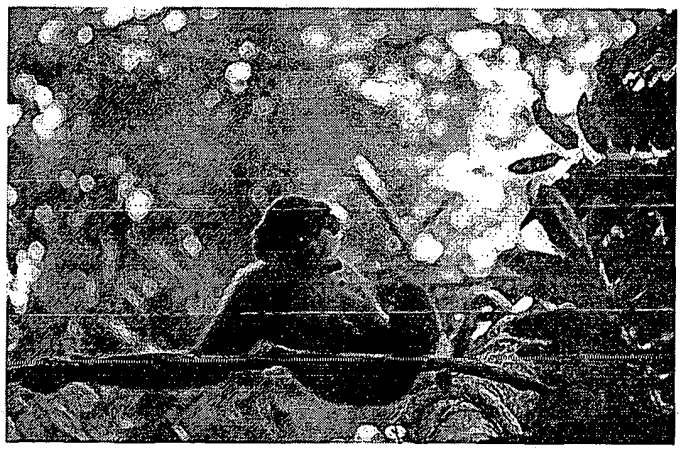

Figure 11 (left) Bien pre-recapture, Figure 12 (right). Bien returning to Dao Tien after intervention.

4. Endangered Primate Research

Dao Tien carries out constant research on nutrition, captive behaviour, post-release monitoring, including the continual testing out new telemetry techniques for this genus. Onsite capacities increased with post-mortem sample collection to ensure as much data is gathered at all times.

Identified issue: Due to Covid and the inability for research students to visit onsite, Vietnamese or International, research has been limited. International experts such as our Veterinary support teams have also been unable to travel to Vietnam, forcing EAST to find solutions within country. This has triggered greater collaboration within Vietnam with specialists, such as wildlife veterinarians.

5. Captive Breeding.

Dao Tien does not actively seek to breed individuals and carries out an ongoing program of contraception. Breeding is only permitted in individuals in the final stages of pre-release. However sometimes contraception does not work. This year we had an infant gibbon born in phase 1 caged enclosure, 1 Bengal slow loris and twin pygmy slow loris. All these infants will be managed for future release potential.

Figure 13 (left). *Nomascus gabriellae* infant and Figure 14. *Nycticebus pygmaeus* family with new born twins.

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

I report to the Trustees on my examination of the financial statements of Endangered Asian Species Trust (the charitable company) for the year ended 28 February 2021, which are set out on pages 9 to 18.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As the Trustees of the charitable company (and also its directors for the purposes of company law) you are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 (the 2006 Act).

Having satisfied myself that the financial statements of the charitable company are not required to be audited under Part 16 of the 2006 Act and are eligible for independent examination, I report in respect of my examination of the charitable company's financial statements carried out under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act). In carrying out my examination I have followed all the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act.

Independent examiner's statement

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination giving me cause to believe that in any material respect:

1 accounting records were not kept in respect of the charitable company as required by section 386 of the 2006 Act; or

2 the financial statements do not accord with those records; or

3 the financial statements do not comply with the accounting requirements of section 396 of the 2006 Act other than any requirement that the accounts give a true and fair view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination; or

4 the financial statements have not been prepared in accordance with the methods and principles of the Statement of Recommended Practice for accounting and reporting by charities applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the financial statements to be reached.

Fiander Tovell Limited

Stag Gates House
63/64 The Avenue
Southampton
Hampshire
SO17 1XS

Dated: 23 September 2021

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Income from:			
Donations and legacies	3	156,643	82,728
Charitable activities	4	3,062	43,845
Investments	5	14	213
Total income		159,719	126,786
Expenditure on:			
Charitable activities	6	193,281	216,674
Net expenditure for the year/ Net movement in funds		(33,562)	(89,888)
Fund balances at 1 March 2020		81,401	171,289
Fund balances at 28 February 2021		47,839	81,401

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

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

The statement of financial activities also complies with the requirements for an income and expenditure account under the Companies Act 2006.

ENDANGERED ASIAN SPECIES TRUST

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2021 £	2020 £	2020 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	**10**		317		529
Tangible assets	**11**		21,497		31,440
			21,814		31,969
Current assets					
Stocks	**12**	17,980		18,793	
Debtors	**13**	10,197		21,457	
Cash at bank and in hand		6,966		13,763	
		35,143		54,013	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**14**	(9,118)		(4,581)	
Net current assets			26,025		49,432
Total assets less current liabilities			47,839		81,401
Income funds					
Unrestricted funds			47,839		81,401
			47,839		81,401

The charitable company is entitled to the exemption from the audit requirement contained in section 477 of the Companies Act 2006, for the year ended 28 February 2021. No member of the company has deposited a notice, pursuant to section 476, requiring an audit of these financial statements.

The Trustees acknowledge their responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The accounts were approved by the Trustees on 20/9/21

.....
Dr A L Cronin MBE
Trustee

Company Registration No. 04929906

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Endangered Asian Species Trust is a charitable company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Stag Gates House, 63/64 The Avenue, Southampton, Hampshire, SO17 1XS.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), the Companies Act 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016). The charitable company is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charitable company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

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

1.2 Going concern

The charity is reliant upon the continued support of its principle benefactor, Monkey World. Although there is no contractual obligation or commitment further funds have been advanced since the year end that are adequate for the charities current requirements. There is no indication that funding is likely to be withdrawn. Thus the Trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors as to how they may be used.

1.4 Income

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

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

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

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

1 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

1.5 Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised when a liability is incurred. All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under the heading that aggregates all costs related to the category.

Governance costs include those costs incurred in the governance of the company's assets and are primarily associated with the constitutional and statutory requirements.

Irrecoverable VAT is treated as resources expended in the principal activity that incurred the original VAT.

1.6 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Trade marks are written off in equal instalments over their estimated useful economic life of 4 years.

Website costs are written off in equal instalments over their estimated useful economic life of 8 years.

1.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings	10% straight line
Plant and machinery	25% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in net income/(expenditure) for the year.

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the charitable company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Cost is calculated by use of the FIFO method.

1.10 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.11 Financial instruments

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

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

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

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.12 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the charitable company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in net income/(expenditure for the period).

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Donations and legacies

	2021	2020
	£	£
Donations	155,491	81,139
Legacies receivable	-	1,097
Adoptions	1,152	492
	156,643	82,728

Donations and legacies in the current and prior year are all unrestricted.

4 Charitable activities

	Research volunteers	Tourism income	Shop income	Total 2021	Total 2020
	£	£	£	£	£
Sales within charitable activities	-	-	3,062	3,062	43,845

Income from charitable activites in the current and prior year are all unrestricted.

5 Investments

	2021	2020
	£	£
Interest receivable	14	213

Investment income in the current and prior year are all unrestricted.

6 Charitable activities

	Charitable expenditure 2021	Governance costs 2021	Total 2021	Total 2020
	£	£	£	£
Staff costs	81,221	-	81,221	87,304
Depreciation and impairment	10,155	-	10,155	11,701
Travel & subsistence	17,053	-	17,053	29,012
Clothing & uniform	2,161	-	2,161	1,518
Rent	10,935	-	10,935	11,047
Postage & stationery	898	-	898	191
Telephone	2,056	-	2,056	1,829
Insurance	524	-	524	524
Charity shop	811	-	811	13,966
Light & heat	3,793	-	3,793	3,398
Cleaning	583	-	583	250
Equipment expenses	2,745	-	2,745	2,888
Repairs	4,357	-	4,357	3,655
Animal costs	3,346	-	3,346	8,574
Animal food	7,889	-	7,889	6,390
Carriage	-	-	-	433
Educational costs	38,069	-	38,069	25,534
Exchange & finance charges	4,331	-	4,331	4,683
Legal fees	-	-	-	177
	190,927	-	190,927	213,074
Governance costs (note 7)	-	2,354	2,354	3,600
	190,927	2,354	193,281	216,674

7 Governance costs

	2021	2020
	£	£
Independent Examination of annual accounts	2,354	3,600

8 Trustees

None of the Trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the charitable company during the current or prior year. There were no expenses reimbursed to Trustees in either year.

9 Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Management	2	2
Local Vietnamese staff	2	11
Total	4	13

Employment costs	2021 £	2020 £
Wages and salaries	65,609	67,962
Social security costs	4,342	1,386
Other pension costs	393	393
	81,221	87,304

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was £60,000 or more.

10 Intangible fixed assets

	Trademarks £	Website £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 March 2020 and 28 February 2021	4,113	847	4,960
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 March 2020	4,113	318	4,431
Amortisation charged for the year	-	212	212
At 28 February 2021	4,113	530	4,643
Carrying amount			
At 28 February 2021	-	317	317
At 29 February 2020	-	529	529

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 March 2020	225,423	62,227	287,650
At 28 February 2021	225,423	62,227	287,650
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 March 2020	212,573	43,637	256,210
Depreciation charged in the year	2,659	7,284	9,943
At 28 February 2021	215,232	50,921	266,153
Carrying amount			
At 28 February 2021	10,191	11,306	21,497
At 29 February 2020	12,850	18,590	31,440

12 Stocks

	2021	2020
	£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	17,980	18,793

During the year £811 (2020: £13,966) of stock was recognised as an expense.

13 Debtors

	2021	2020
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Other debtors	4,262	4,841
Prepayments and accrued income	5,935	16,616
	10,197	21,457

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Other taxation and social security	1,061	1,082
Trade creditors	18	19
Other creditors	4,606	230
Accruals and deferred income	3,433	3,250
	9,118	4,581

15 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes

The charitable company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the charitable company in an independently administered fund.

The charge to the statement of financial activities in respect of defined contribution schemes was £393 (2020: £393).

16 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the charitable company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

One of the trustees, Dr Alison Cronin MBE, is also the director and shareholder of Monkey World Limited. A charitable donation of £130,000 (2020: £70,000) was received during the year from Monkey World Limited.

At the balance sheet date, there are amounts due to connected companies of £4,606 (2020: £230) due to Monkey World Limited. This is interest free and repayable on demand.

Dr Alison Cronin MBE is also a director and shareholder of Ape Concessions Limited. At the balance sheet date £2,163 (2020: £2,140) is due from connected companies. This is interest free and repayable on demand.