INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE

England & Wales · Charity number 1118277

Details

Status	Registered
Legal form	Charitable company
Company number	06035040
Registered	2007-03-08
Register	View on the Charity Commission register

Contact

Address	Lime House Regency Close Uckfield East Sussex TN22 1DS
Phone	01825767688
Email	info@internationalanimalrescue.org
Website	www.internationalanimalrescue.org

Activities

Objects: For the benefit of the public to:(a) relieve the suffering of animals in need of care and attention and to provide rescue facilities for the reception, care, rehabilitation and reintroduction back into the wild of such animals; (b) promote the conservation, protection and improvement of the physical and natural environment and support the development of sustainable ecosystems.

Activities: International Animal Rescue saves animals from suffering, rehabilitates and releases them back into the wild and protects their precious natural habitats. We rescue captive bears in India and Armenia, rehabilitate orangutans and other primates in Indonesia and rear orphaned howler monkeys in Costa Rica. IAR has been registered since 1989, former reg no 802132.

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Classification

- **How:** Provides Human Resources, Provides Buildings/facilities/open Space, Provides Services, Provides Advocacy/advice/information, Sponsors Or Undertakes Research
- **What:** Education/training, Animals, Environment/conservation/heritage
- **Who:** People Of A Particular Ethnic Or Racial Origin, Other Charities Or Voluntary Bodies, Other Defined Groups

Geography

- Armenia
- Costa Rica
- India
- Indonesia

Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2024-12-31	£3,772,721	£4,238,849	£3,817,194	19
2023-12-31	£3,142,609	£4,020,616	£4,267,799	22
2022-12-31	£3,531,300	£3,819,312	£5,026,251	22
2021-12-31	£3,950,567	£3,896,453	£6,430,045	20
2020-12-31	£3,897,576	£3,829,705	£5,743,873	19

Trustees

Name	Role	Appointed
Amanda Bruce		2020-02-25
Aurora Mateo Roman		2022-05-22
PAUL CASSAR		
PETER GEORGE BENNETT		

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INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE

England & Wales - Charity number 1118277

Accounts

COMPANY NUMBER: 06035040
CHARITY NUMBER: 1118277
INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

Protecting animals, habitats, and our shared future

www.internationalanimalrescue.org

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

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INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Registered company number:	06035040
Registered charity number:	1118277
Trustees:	P G Bennett M.A. (Hons)(Cantab) Dip.Ed. (NZ) – Chair P Cassar BSc(Hons) BDS A Bruce A Mateo Roman
President:	A Knight OBE BSc(Hons)
Chief Executive:	G Bruce BSc (Hons) FCMA,
Head of Finance:	D Rap
Registered Office:	Lime House Regency Close Uckfield East Sussex TN22 1DS
Statutory Auditors:	Sumer Audit Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors 2 St Andrews Place Lewes East Sussex BN7 1UP
Principal bankers:	The Co-operative Bank plc. 242 High Street Exeter EX4 3QB
Investment Advisors:	Rathbone Greenbank Investments 10 Queen Square Bristol BS1 4NT

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

The Trustees have pleasure in presenting their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2024.

1: Strategic Overview

2024 Impact

- 9 orangutans reintroduced to the wild
- 2 wild-born orangutans to reintroduced females
- 192 bears in our care
- 667 animals rescued in Costa Rica
- 33 slow lorises reintroduced
- 24 macaques reintroduced
- 31,280 mangrove seedlings planted
- 565 species protected in Batutegi forest (Sumatra)
- 50% reduction in forest loss (Batutegi)
- 222 young people in education
- 1,364 wildlife trade social media accounts taken down
- 300,000 hectares protected

Vision & Mission

Our Vision: A world without animal suffering, where people and wildlife live in harmony.

Our Mission: To take action to stop animal suffering, protect wildlife and their precious habitats, and address the root causes of cruelty and environmental destruction.

Core Values

Passionate

We do everything in our power to end the suffering of individual animals, conserve species and protect ecosystems.

Trustworthy

We are committed to using supporters' funds responsibly to deliver effective and long-lasting results.

Innovative

We find creative and pragmatic solutions that address the root cause of problems, prioritising the needs of animals, people and the environment.

Collaborative

We work collaboratively with communities, governments and partners to achieve the aims of the charity.

Courageous

We take on difficult challenges and never give up.

2: Structure & Governance

Structure

International Animal Rescue (IAR) is a company limited by guarantee and a registered charity. It is governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association dated 21st December 2006.

The Trustees of the charitable company are its trustees for the purposes of Company Law. Throughout this report they are collectively referred to as Trustees.

Legal and administrative information set out on page 1 forms part of this report. The financial statements comply with current statutory requirements, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006 and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities.

History and Formation of International Animal Rescue (Limited by Guarantee)

On 1st January 2008 the net assets of International Animal Rescue (The Tillyer Foundation) were transferred into the company whose new charity number is 1118277. International Animal Rescue was originally registered with the Charity Commission in 1989 under charity number 802132, which became dormant after the change in structure in January 2008.

Recruitment of Trustees

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the number of trustees shall be no less than three and not subject to any maximum.

New trustees may be appointed by ordinary resolution. Every new trustee shall sign in the minute book a declaration of acceptance and of willingness to act as a trustee of the Charity.

Trustees are recruited as required or when a particular skill gap is identified. Trustees are selected based on what they can contribute to the Charity. Trustees need to be prepared to take an active part in the running of the Charity and therefore need to be able - and willing - to give time to the efficient administration of the Charity and the fulfilment of its objectives.

Prospective trustees are required to consider whether there would be any possible conflicts of interest if they were to be appointed as a trustee. It is particularly important that the individual is free to make a full contribution to the trustees' discussions and decisions.

When recruiting new Charity trustees, the existing trustees ensure they understand the purposes and aims of the Charity, as well as their broader duties and responsibilities as trustees so that they are able to explain to prospective trustees what is required of them.

Organisation and Management

In terms of organisational structure, the Trustees are responsible for the strategic direction of the Charity, governance and charting performance against the budget which is prepared annually. Investment decisions regarding the funds of the Charity and decisions regarding expansion into new territories are made by the Trustees.

The Chief Executive is responsible for the day-to-day operational management of the Charity, reporting on progress to the Trustees at the scheduled Trustees' meetings. If there are extraordinary issues that need to be brought to the attention of the Trustees, extra meetings are scheduled as required.

The Chief Executive is responsible for maintaining relationships with partner charities, staff management, recommending projects to the Trustees and annual financial performance

The Chief Executive is supported by a small management team who are responsible for functional areas within the Charity. These functional heads provide periodic reports for the Trustees

Risk Management

The Trustees have prepared a risk assessment document for the Charity. This covers risks regarding data, continuity, succession and liability.

The trustees review the major risks to which the Charity is exposed on a regular basis and systems are implemented whenever possible to mitigate these risks. The Trustees believe that there is a satisfactory system of internal controls which are also reviewed on a regular basis.

3: Affiliates and Partners

IAR collaborates with the following independent non-profit organisations that serve the North American and EU territories with education and information relating to the projects that IAR supports. They also work to raise funds for the projects.

- International Animal Rescue US (United States)
- Stichting International Animal Rescue (Netherlands)

IAR has built close long-standing collaborative relationships with the following strategic implementation partners, who operate in-country and run the projects. IAR provides funding, collaborative support and technical advice to facilitate the smooth operation of the projects.

- Yayasan Inisiasi Alam Rehabilitasi Indonesia (YIARI) runs primate protection and conservation projects in Java and West Kalimantan, Indonesia. It works on the illegal wildlife trade, orangutan conservation and adopts holistic, community led programmes to protect and restore habitats, boosting biodiversity and mitigating climate change.
- International Animal Rescue Costa Rica runs a wildlife protection programme on the west coast of Costa Rica. In addition to rescuing a wide range of wildlife, it also has a prevention strategy, which aims to mitigate threats to fauna, particularly wildlife electrocutions.
- Wildlife SOS (India) are responsible for managing the Dancing Bear Project in India
- FPWC (Armenia) rescue and rehabilitate Syrian Brown Bears in Armenia and implement holistic landscape conservation programmes in the richly biodiverse Caucasus Mountains.

We are delighted to work with and/or support several other like-minded organisations

- British Divers Marine Life Rescue (UK)
- East Sussex Wildlife Rescue and Ambulance Service (UK)
- Animal Protection Agency – APA (UK)
- Friendicoes SECA (India)

4: Our Work

Indonesia – Orangutan Conservation & Habitat Protection

- Orangutans Rescued (total): 266
- Orangutans undergoing rehabilitation our centre: >60
- Orangutans born to reintroduced females previously at our centre: 9
- Over 90 women in Power of Mama monitoring and patrolling 11,200 hectares.
- Seedlings Planted: >130,000
- 212 farmers participating in sustainable farming assistance activities.

Problem:

Globally, human activity and climate change are having a profound impact on forests and wildlife. Deep peat forests have been severely reduced, removing vital habitat and creating conditions for fires that endanger both people and animals. For orangutans, a keystone species integral to the health of the forests, habitat loss puts their future at serious risk. Populations become fragmented and, potentially, unviable. As their habitat shrinks, there is an increased risk of human conflict, which is a risk to people and puts the orangutans at risk of injury, capture, or death.

Holistic Solution:

By partnering with YIARI and the Indonesian government, we aim to tackle this crisis at every level - rescuing and rehabilitating orangutans, reintroducing them to the wild, protecting and restoring forests, and engaging communities in conservation and sustainable livelihoods. Our strategies align with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, ensuring conservation benefits both people and wildlife.

YIARI has implemented a funded management plan to protect a 100,000 acre deep peat forest, home to around 1,000 wild orangutans, which was threatened by fire, illegal logging, and conversion. To strengthen this protection, YIARI have established initiatives like the Power of Mama, an all-female firefighting and conservation team, which empowers women through training, leadership, and active roles in habitat protection. Alongside this, vital restoration projects rebuild degraded habitats, demonstrating how conservation, climate resilience, and social development can go hand in hand.

These programmes are complemented by sustainable livelihood initiatives, such as training in organic and sustainable farming. These improve land use and yields for local communities while reducing reliance on destructive practices like logging and forest clearance. By linking human wellbeing with conservation success, we are building long-term resilience for both orangutans and the people who share their habitat.

2024 Orangutan Highlights:

YIARI's post release monitoring team recorded two wild births from rehabilitated female orangutans. This proves our long-term conservation model, in that rehabilitated orangutans can not only survive but thrive in their natural habitats.

In November 2024, Marisa the Orangutan was returned to the wild. She had been rescued in July after her mother was found dead in a community garden, possibly the result of human conflict. Marisa herself was severely injured, but after four months of intensive veterinary care and rehabilitation by YIARI, she was considered fit for release. Her rescue and recovery are a testament to the power of community engagement, demonstrating how involving local people in conservation efforts can lead to lasting, life-saving outcomes

Habitat Protection Case Study – Batutegi Rainforest:

Batutegi is an important are of forest in southern Sumatra. Prior to IAR working with YIARI in 2008, this forest had no protection. Early surveys showed that the forest was rich in biodiversity and contained many rare and endangered species, including Critically Endangered Sumatran Tigers.

YIARI has implemented a community-led conservation strategy in Batutegi, combining forest patrols, technology-driven SMART monitoring, sustainable livelihood programmes, and education. This proven approach has already reduced forest loss by 50% and illegal activities by 66%, with wildlife beginning to recover.

The forest now has a level of legal protection, and our goal is to reduce illegal activities by another 30%, increase key wildlife populations by 10% annually, and expand protected areas through stronger local governance and conservation policies.

This case study demonstrates that, by investing in people, we are investing in nature and that when communities are at the heart of the conservation strategy, there are positive outcomes for both.

Indonesia – Slow Loris

- 29 slow lorises rescued
- 10 individuals directly translocated to protected forest habitats
- 33 slow lorises reintroduced to the wild in 2024

Problem:

In many regions, the slow loris in is in serious danger of extinction and the greatest threats to its survival are habitat loss and the illegal trade in wildlife. Its huge brown eyes and soft fur make this small nocturnal primate highly prized as a pet and the victim of an online craze created by videos on the internet. Slow lorises are poached from the wild and illegally sold on the street and increasingly on social media sites. The slow lorises' teeth are clipped off by the traders to make them easier to handle, resulting in the death of many of them from blood loss or infection before they are sold. Once their teeth have been clipped, rescued lorises are no longer able to fend for themselves in the wild.

Solution:

Through YIARI, we operate a specialist rescue and rehabilitation centre for slow lorises in West Java. The team work with the Indonesian authorities to provide expert care for individuals confiscated from the illegal wildlife trade. Where possible, rehabilitated lorises are reintroduced to protected forests through a structured release programme that includes pre-release preparation and post-release monitoring. Those unable to return to the wild, particularly those with their teeth removed, are given lifelong care in enriched sanctuary enclosures.

Alongside rescue and rehabilitation, we tackle the trade at its source by running awareness campaigns, supporting law enforcement, and working with online platforms to remove illegal sales. This combination of direct animal care and systemic change is helping secure a future for slow lorises in the wild.

Slow Loris Highlights - 2024

In 2024, YIARI rescued 29 slow lorises across Indonesia. Ten were healthy enough for immediate translocation to protected forests, while the remainder entered rehabilitation at YIARI's specialist centre for veterinary care, behavioural assessment, and gradual rewilding.

In total, 33 slow lorises - including both Javan and Sumatran species - were successfully reintroduced to the wild. Alongside rescue and release, YIARI ran education campaigns in regions like Bogor and West Java to reduce demand for slow lorises in the pet trade and raise awareness of the cruelty involved.

Indonesia – Illegal Wildlife Trade & Macaques

- 24 Macaques reintroduced in 2024
- 36 arrests & prosecution in IWT
- 173 investigations in 2024 (5% higher than 2023)
- 1,293 animal parts confiscated
- 1,364 seller accounts taken down

Problem:

The illegal wildlife trade, estimated to be worth up to $23 billion a year, poses a serious threat to countless species worldwide. In parts of Asia, the plight of long-tailed macaques reflects the brutality of this trade. These intelligent, social primates are captured from the wild and forced into street entertainment such as topeng monyet (masked monkey performances), enduring beatings, starvation, and lives of relentless cruelty. Despite declining numbers, long-tailed macaques remain unprotected under Indonesian law.

The impact extends beyond individual suffering. Removing macaques from the wild disrupts social groups, damages forest ecosystems where they play vital roles, and heightens the risk of zoonotic disease transmission. Without stronger legal protections and meaningful enforcement, the cycle of capture and cruelty will continue, undermining both animal welfare and wider conservation efforts.

Solution:

We are tackling the illegal wildlife trade with a multi-pronged approach that combines direct intervention, public education, legal advocacy, and collaboration with law enforcement. In 2024, the Wildlife Protection Unit dismantled **513** wildlife-trading accounts on Facebook alone, significantly disrupting the online trade in long-tailed macaques and other species. Working alongside government agencies and legal coalitions, they strengthened the enforcement of wildlife protection laws and supported prosecutions across Indonesia.

YIARI rescued, rehabilitated, and reintroduced 20 long-tailed macaques and 4 pig-tailed macaques in 2024, providing them with a second chance at life in their natural habitat. Partnerships with local authorities, such as BKSDA Jakarta, have created new task forces and public education initiatives, while targeted campaigns and training in West Java and Jakarta are shifting public attitudes and reducing demand for macaques as pets or street performers.

Armenia – Syrian Brown Bears

Problem:

Every year wild bears are illegally caught or trapped by poachers in Armenia. Once captured, most end up in small, barren cages in public entertainment venues including restaurants, hotels and roadside zoos, as well as petrol stations and even factories. They are used as a tourist attraction and to make money out of captive breeding.

Some are incarcerated for years in filthy, cramped cages with scarcely any food or water. Their environment meets none of their psychological or physical needs. They have very little space to move around and exercise and no enrichment to dispel their boredom and frustration. They lack everything they need to live life as nature intended.

When we first started working with our local partners, FPWC, it was believed there could be as many as 80 bears kept privately in cages across Armenia.

Solution:

Working alongside FPWC, we focus on a holistic approach; we rescue, rehabilitate, and release where possible. FPWC work closely with the government to bring about change and are making great progress to change and enforce laws that help to solve the problem, and work with local people to change mindsets, especially in the face of human-bear conflicts.

As part of their rehabilitation, many rescued bears receive vital dental treatment to address severe issues caused by poor diets and years of gnawing on cage bars. A volunteer dental team, led by specialists, regularly visits Armenia to perform dental procedures that alleviate the pain they have suffered from their dental problems.

As some bears cannot be released, space is vital for us. With nearly **30 bears in the sanctuary**, a lot of whom cannot be released, the existing centre built in 2017 is at capacity and there is no more space to expand it further. As such, we have been working with FPWC to build a new centre to increase capacity further and plan to open it during 2025.

2024 Highlight – Retta's Rescue

In late 2024, working with FPWC, we rescued Retta, a young female bear found living alone in a cramped cage at a resort, where she was kept as a tourist attraction and fed on sweets and junk food. Years of neglect left her obese, with dental problems and signs of psychological distress.

After completing quarantine, Retta was moved to an enclosure with fellow rescued bears Clivey and Bonnie. Under FPWC's expert care she is slowly rediscovering life as a bear, with access to natural space, enrichment, and companionship. Retta's story is a reminder of the ongoing need for our work in Armenia, where bears continue to be kept in appalling conditions.

India – Sloth Bears

Problem & Solution

For more than 400 years sloth bears in India were exploited as dancing bears, first for Mughal emperors and later as roadside entertainment for villagers and tourists. In reality, the bears were reacting to excruciating pain.

Although the practice was outlawed in 1972, it continued for decades. In 2002 IAR worked alongside Wildlife SOS to build the Agra Bear Rescue Facility, where the first six bears arrived on Christmas Eve. From there the project grew rapidly, and by 2009 we had rescued every dancing bear in India – over 700 bears. The majority are now housed at Agra, with others cared for at sanctuaries in Bannerghatta and Bhopal.

Our work did not end with the rescues. We remain committed to providing these bears with a safe haven where they can live free from fear and pain for the rest of their lives. Alongside food and shelter, they enjoy climbing trees, bathing pools, and enrichment activities that keep them mentally and physically stimulated. They also receive regular medical and dental care, ensuring they remain healthy in their retirement.

Case Study: A Sad Goodbye to Rose

In April 2024 we were saddened by the loss of Rose, a survivor of a cruel metal jaw trap that had cost her a forepaw. Despite her remarkable resilience, the strain of living with her disability led to severe complications, and she was later diagnosed with advanced tuberculosis. With dedicated care from our veterinary and keeper teams, she was kept comfortable until the end. Though her time with us was short, Rose's spirit remains an inspiration and a reminder of the importance of providing the highest standard of care to every rescued bear.

Costa Rica: Howler Monkeys & Local Wildlife

Problem

Every year hundreds of howler monkeys and other wild animals in Costa Rica are electrocuted on uninsulated power lines and transformers. In fact, electrocution is the number one killer of howler monkeys in Costa Rica.

Most electrocutions occur in rural areas. Sadly, the monkeys don't know the difference between electrical wires and natural vines and will often travel across wires to get to feeding grounds. This is a particularly serious issue in areas of deforestation where monkeys have no choice but to travel on the wires.

Most of the howler monkeys that survive electrical burns are infants that were clinging to their mothers when they were electrocuted. The mother absorbs most of the current while the babies suffer burns on their hands, tail and any other body part in direct contact with her. Some are lucky enough to escape with only minor burns.

Solution

Rescue: IAR Costa Rica's emergency response team of staff and volunteer rescue victims of this cruel fate

Rehabilitation: Adult animals that need ongoing care are quarantined for a period of time before being moved to outdoor enclosures where they continue to be monitored and receive medical evaluation. Infant howler monkeys are raised in the centre's nursery until they are ready to move to outdoor enclosures. The aim is to then create troops in preparation for their return to the wild.

Release: After rehabilitation and veterinary assessment, animals that can be released are released into a remote forest site where they can live a healthy, natural life.

Prevention: Through grassroots campaigns, we push the government, local authorities, and electric companies to insulate dangerous power lines and protect howler monkeys and other arboreal species. In 2024, we successfully pressured local electricity companies to remedy six high-risk areas. We also launched an interactive app, enabling local communities to report electrocution hotspots and speed up interventions. At the same time, our advocacy, alongside other groups, helped secure a landmark government decree mandating wildlife safety measures for new power installations and crossings.

Case Study – Estrellita

In 2024 we highlighted the story of Estrellita which went viral on social media with over 30 million views across social media platform. Estrellita's mother was electrocuted by uninsulated power cables with Estrellita clinging onto her mother's back. Her mother unfortunately passed away but miraculously Estrellita survived. Unfortunately, Estrellita's story is far from uncommon, but it highlights the ever-present dangers faced by countless wildlife in Costa Rica due to rapid urban development. Against all odds, following a long process of rehabilitation, Estrellita was released with a small group of other rehabilitated howler monkeys back into the forest.

5: 2025 Outlook & Future Plans

Looking ahead into 2025 and beyond, we aim to continue to grow our fundraising programme to be able to support growth in our projects and protect even more animals. Risks from the cost of living crisis continue, however these are starting to abate and we are hoping to see an improvement in our individual giving programme.

In 2025, we will focus on five strategic priorities:

1. Rescue animals in urgent need and deliver positive impacts for wildlife, habitats, people and the environment.
2. Strengthen our digital fundraising to grow individual giving and reduce cost per acquisition.
3. Deliver major conservation wins, including government implementation of key policy changes.
4. Finalise and open the new bear sanctuary in Armenia.
5. Build community-led, long-term solutions that reduce animal suffering and biodiversity loss at the root.

Armenia – Syrian Brown Bears

- Finalise construction of the new rescue centre, increasing capacity to house bears in dire need.
- Rescue more bears from suffering - where possible, rehabilitate and release back into the wild; otherwise, provide expert care for unreleasable lifelong residents.
- Continue to push for stronger animal welfare laws and enforcement with the Armenian government.

Costa Rica – Howler Monkeys & Wildlife

- Intensify campaign pressure on the government to implement the regulations to prevent wildlife electrocutions.
- Increase rescue capacity in response to rising electrocution cases.
- Expand our use of technology (app reporting and monitoring) to prevent further incidents.

Indonesia – Orangutans, Slow Lorises & Macaques

- Rebuild supporter engagement following the positive political changes since the election.
- Expand support for holistic community led strategies that benefit wildlife, people, and the environment.
- Support long-term peatland protection and reduce illegal activity.

India – Sloth Bears

- Deliver cost-efficiency improvements to ensure long-term sustainability of care.
- Maintain high standards of veterinary and enrichment care for retired bears.
- Raise awareness of their past suffering and the need for continued lifelong support.

6: Financial Overview

Income Summary

Our supporters are the lifeblood of our Charity. We receive no government funding; as such, every gift is extremely important to us. The chart above illustrates this point, with 42% of our income from individual giving (including: individual donations, regular gifts and gift aid). Income from legacies is essential to underpin the work that we do, with 46% of our 2024 income from generous gifts that supporters had kindly left us in their wills.

Cost Summary

Responsible stewardship of our supporters' funds is paramount to everything we do. As such, we strive to spend as much of the funds raised as possible on charitable activities. Like any charity, fundraising and administrative costs are integral to our operations; however we keep these costs under continuous review to ensure the highest efficiency. 2024 highlights this, with 86% of our expenditure going towards charitable activities, significantly above the average for the sector.

7: 2024 Financial Review & Risks

Financial Performance

Income in 2024 of £3.77m was approximately £630k higher than in the previous year. The main reason for this uplift was an exceptionally generous £500k grant from the Michael Uren Foundation, restricted for our orangutan reintroduction programme in Borneo

We saw a strong year for Legacies, which was similar to 2023; this included a significant interim legacy distribution received towards the end of the year. Following a renewed focus, we saw individual giving via our digital channels continue to grow.

Charitable expenditure was higher in 2024 than the previous year at £3.64m. The pattern shifted slightly during the year; in 2023, significant funds were invested in the new wildlife rescue centre in Costa Rica, which opened at the end of that year. In 2024, our focus moved to the construction of the Margaretta Taylor Bear Rescue Centre in Armenia, leading to an increase in capital expenditure for this project.

Fundraising costs were only slightly higher at £585k in 2024 (£569k in 2023). This reflects our strong control over costs, with increases largely offset by cost saving measures.

The trustees agreed to allocate funds from IAR's reserves towards the construction of the new bear sanctuary in Armenia. As a result, the Charity experienced an operating deficit of £466k in 2024 (2023: £878k).

Overall, there was a £490k net deficit in the year (before non-cash affecting 'other recognised losses' which are linked to the Charity's exchange rate hedges).

Investments

The Charity's equity investments are managed by Rathbone Greenbank's ethical investment team according to the objectives of the Charity.

The reserves policy of the Charity is to balance liquidity requirements with a diversified portfolio of socially responsible assets, including those focused on future revenue streams in sectors like renewable energy. The mandate of our portfolio is to protect our surplus funds while generating a return to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Charity. Whilst we trust our investment specialists, we keep a watchful eye on the performance of our investments.

Our total portfolio value ended the year at a slightly lower level than the end of 2023 (2024: £3.025m; 2023: £3.109m). Overall, the portfolio experienced a net loss of 0.77% (3.4% gain in 2023), resulting from an unrealised loss of £43k (2023: £59k gain) and a realised gain of £19k.

Despite our portfolio performing positively in the first three quarters, in the final quarter there were losses following the UK budget and rising bond yields, alongside uncertainty immediately after the US election. Ongoing geo-political tensions continue to present a risk

Reserves

Over the last few years, the global economic landscape has been extremely volatile, from a global pandemic to geo-political instability arising from the ongoing conflicts in Ukraine and Gaza. All of this has led to a detrimental effect on our ethical investments and made fundraising more difficult, as well as making our existing project work more expensive. Considering the heightened financial risks, the Trustees feel that continuing to hold higher free reserves is both essential and prudent.

Alongside the factors discussed above, the Charity continues to hold ring-fenced reserves for essential future spending on large projects that cannot be met from future income alone. At present, these are the expansion of the bear rescue and rehabilitation facility in Armenia and a reserve fund for the management (one year) the c.95k acre landscape to protect threatened orangutan habitat.

Taking the above into consideration, the Trustees have agreed an appropriate reserves range for IAR as £3.5m to £4m, which is broken down as follows:

Reserves Range	**£m**
Financial impact of risk	£0.5m
Working capital	£1.5m
Ring-Fenced Reserves	£1.5m
Minimum Level	**£3.5m**
Range	£0.5m
Maximum Level	**£4m**

Our free reserves of £3.6m (2023: £4m) fall within this range. The Trustees are comfortable this will ensure the long-term sustainability of the Charity.

8: Public Benefit

In consideration of The Charities Act 2011 definition of charitable purpose; the Trustees of International Animal Rescue consider that the objectives and activities of the Charity are for the public benefit by supporting the advancement of animal welfare. In setting the programme each year the Trustees have regard to both the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit and the advancement of animal welfare for the public benefit. The Trustees always ensure that the programmes undertaken are in line with the charitable objectives and aims. The activities, which are described in more detail in a separate section below, cover the following charitable purposes for public benefit;

- promoting kindness and to prevent or suppress cruelty to animals;
- building and funding animal sanctuaries in the UK and overseas;
- provision of veterinary care and treatment to animals;
- care and re-homing of animals that are abandoned, mistreated or lost;
- conservation of endangered wildlife;
- mitigation strategies of the illegal wildlife trade;
- rescue, rehabilitation and release of wild animals; and
- conserving habitats and protecting the natural environment.

9: Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities and Corporate Governance

The members of the Board of Trustees, as Trustees and Directors, are responsible for preparing the Report of the Trustees and the financial statements. The Trustees have chosen to prepare financial statements for the company in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK GAAP). Company law requires the Trustees to prepare such financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the surplus or deficit for that period and comply with UK GAAP and the Companies Act 2006.

In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees are required to:-

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

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention of fraud and other irregularities.

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

Statement as to Disclosure of Information to Auditors

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

Registered Office:

Lime House
Regency Close
Uckfield
East Sussex
TN22 1DS

On behalf of the Board

A Bruce – Trustee

Date: 16/09/2025

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of International Animal Rescue (the 'company') for the year ended 31st December 2024 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:
- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31st December 2024 and of its income for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The Trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Trustees but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:
- the information given in the Report of the Trustees for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Trustees has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Trustees.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Trustees.

Responsibilities of trustees
As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussions with the trustees (as required by auditing standards) and discussed with the trustees the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations. We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were management bias of accounting estimates particularly in relation to the timing of legacies. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- discussions with managements including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.
- challenging estimates and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified overseas laws and regulations relating to the support of projects where the laws may be considerably different to the UK along with Health and Safety regulations in the UK and overseas as the areas most likely to have such an effect, recognising the nature of the company's activities. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Through these procedures, we became aware of no actual or suspected non-compliance.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities. as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non- compliance with all laws and regulations.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Victoria Anderson BA(Hons) FCA DChA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Sumer Audit
Chartered Accountants
and Statutory Auditors
2 St Andrews Place
Lewes
East Sussex BN7 1UP

Date: 17 September 2025

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds 2024 £	Restricted Funds 2024 £	Total 2024 £	2023 £
INCOME					
Donations and legacies					
- Donations and grants		**1,338,505**	**850,525**	**2,189,030**	1,583,846
- Legacies		**1,471,655**	**-**	**1,471,655**	1,459,312
Investments					
- Interest					
- Cash deposits		**10,538**	**-**	**10,538**	8,221
- UK Fixed Interest Securities		**19,006**	**-**	**19,006**	19,830
- Overseas Fixed Interest Securities		**4,527**	**-**	**4,527**	2,124
- Dividends					
- UK equities		**34,925**	**-**	**34,925**	48,979
- Overseas equities		**10,814**	**-**	**10,814**	14,360
Other trading activities		**32,226**	**-**	**32,226**	5,937
Total income	1	**2,922,196**	**850,525**	**3,772,721**	3,142,609
EXPENDITURE					
Charitable activities		**2,766,188**	**873,579**	**3,639,767**	3,436,833
Raising funds					
- Fundraising costs		**584,916**	**-**	**584,916**	568,594
- Investment managers fees		**14,166**	**-**	**14,166**	15,189
Total expenditure	3	**3,365,270**	**873,579**	**4,238,849**	4,020,616
		(443,074)	**(23,054)**	**(466,128)**	(878,007)
(Losses)/gains on investment assets		**(24,011)**	**-**	**(24,011)**	101,192
Net (expenditure)		**(467,085)**	**(23,054)**	**(490,139)**	(776,815)
Other recognised gains/(losses)					
Profit/(loss) on foreign exchange		**1,269**	**-**	**1,269**	(1,265)
Gains on forward exchange contracts		**38,265**	**-**	**38,265**	19,628
Net movement in funds		**(427,551)**	**(23,054)**	**(450,605)**	(758,452)
Reconciliation of funds					
Fund balances at 1st January 2024		**4,244,580**	**23,219**	**4,267,799**	5,026,251
Fund balances at 31st December 2024		**3,817,029**	**165**	**3,817,194**	4,267,799

The detailed 2023 comparative statement of financial activities is reported in note 2.

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

INCOME ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2023 £
TURNOVER	1	**3,692,911**	3,049,095
Campaign costs, fundraising, administration and general expenses		**4,238,849**	4,020,616
OPERATING (DEFICIT)	4	**(545,938)**	(971,521)
Gains on sale of investments		**18,776**	42,486
Gains/(losses) on foreign exchange		**1,269**	(1,265)
Interest receivable and income from investments		**79,810**	93,514
(DEFICIT) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		**(446,083)**	(836,786)

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2024 £	2023 £
(Deficit) for the year	**(446,083)**	(836,786)
Unrealised (losses)/gains on revaluation of investments	**(42,787)**	58,706
Gains on forward exchange contracts	**38,265**	19,628
Total recognised (losses) for the year	**(450,605)**	(758,452)

The notes form part of these financial statements

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2024
COMPANY NUMBER: 06035040

	Notes	2024 £	2024 £	2023 £
FIXED ASSETS				
Intangible assets	7		**54,347**	65,217
Tangible assets	8		**131,988**	141,877
Investments	9		**3,025,710**	3,109,067
			3,212,045	3,316,161
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stock		**11,745**		12,582
Debtors	10	**298,376**		591,857
Cash at bank and in hand		**389,949**		496,016
		700,070		1,100,455
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	11	**94,921**		148,817
NET CURRENT ASSETS			**605,149**	951,638
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			**3,817,194**	4,267,799
THE FUNDS OF THE CHARITY				
Restricted funds	15		**165**	23,219
Unrestricted funds			**3,632,289**	4,037,018
Revaluation reserve			**184,740**	207,562
Total unrestricted funds	16		**3,817,029**	4,244,580
TOTAL CHARITY FUNDS			**3,817,194**	4,267,799

Approved by the trustees on 16/09/2025 and signed on their behalf by:

A Bruce

A Bruce - Trustee

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024		2023	
		£	£	£	£
Net cash from operating activities	20		**(241,118)**		(1,316,257)
Cash flow from investing activities					
Purchase of intangible assets		**-**		(16,500)	
Purchase of tangible assets		**(5,373)**		(2,866)	
Purchase of fixed asset investments		**(424,324)**		(101,679)	
Proceeds from disposal of fixed asset investments		**483,669**		1,160,794	
Interest received and income from investments		**79,810**		93,514	
Net cash gained in investing activities			**133,782**		1,133,263
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			**(107,336)**		(182,994)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year			**496,016**		680,275
Exchange gains			**1,269**		(1,265)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			**389,949**		496,016
Cash and cash equivalents consists of:					
Cash at bank and in hand			**131,990**		297,874
Cash held by stockbrokers			**257,959**		198,142
			389,949		496,016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) **Basis of accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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), hereafter referred to as the Charities SORP (FRS 102), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

International Animal Rescue meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note.

In the application of the charity'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, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. However, there are no judgements or assumptions that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment.

b) **Income**

(i) Donations and Gift Aid

Donations are recognised when they are received and recorded in the Charity's accounting records. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid is recognised at the time of the donation.

(ii) Legacies

Legacy income is recognised in the SOFA when the charity has entitlement to the income, the receipt is considered probable and amounts receivable can be measured with sufficient reliability. Income from pecuniary interests is recognised when probate has been granted and we have been advised of the amount stipulated in the will. Income from residuary interests is recognised when probate has been granted and we have received the approved accounts of the estate or where notification of impending distribution has been received. The charity is the residuary beneficiary of some properties without current vacant possession and for these premises a sale value cannot be accurately determined and as such these legacies are not recorded on the SOFA.

(iii) Trading Activities

Income from trading activities is included in the period in which the Charity is entitled to receipt.

(iv) Investment income
Income from investments is recognised when receivable.

c) **Expenditure**
Expenditure is included in the Statement of Financial Activities on an accruals basis, inclusive of any VAT which cannot be recovered.

Certain expenditure is directly attributable to specific activities and has been included in those cost categories. Certain other costs, which are attributable to more than one activity, are apportioned across cost categories on the basis of an estimate of the proportion of time spent by staff on those activities. A proportion of the costs of producing fundraising literature is considered to be educational and therefore included within charitable activities.

The main categories of expenditure are:-

a) Charitable activities are the costs of the campaigns and related support costs.

b) Raising funds are fundraising costs and investment management fees. Fundraising costs relate to the external agencies and internal fundraising resource. Agency costs include the design, production and printing of promotional material, as well as the direct mailing costs. Twenty five per cent of the cost is allocated to education on the basis that the literature produced increases public awareness of issues that the Charity works with around the world.

c) Support costs are allocated over the above categories on the basis of staff time spent on each activity.

d) **Pension scheme arrangements**
The Charity makes contributions to a small self-administered pension scheme which operates on a defined contribution basis to provide employees retirement and death benefits. Regular contributions are recognised on an accruals basis and special contributions are recognised in the period in which they occur.

e) **Going concern**
The trustees have considered the financial position of the charity for twelve months from the date that the balance sheet is signed and conclude that there are no material uncertainties concerning the charity's ability to continue as a going concern. In coming to this conclusion the trustees have considered the expected funding requirements to maintain the Charity's objectives for the period and the amount of free reserves and future expected incoming resources available to achieve this. They have also considered the global uncertainty around income pressures due to the cost of living rises and rising cost pressures in the developing world. Analysis of the free reserves are set out in the trustees report.

f) **Fund accounting**

The charity maintains various funds in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities 2019'. These funds, which require separate disclosures, are as follows:-

Unrestricted Funds. These are general funds of the charity and are expendable at the discretion of the Trustees in the furtherance of the charitable objectives. The main sources of general funds are donations arising from appeals, grants from trusts and investment income. The main applications of general funds are campaign costs, fundraising costs and related overhead costs.

Restricted Funds. These are funds which are subject to specific objects declared by the donor or which are raised by appeal for a specific purpose. These funds are expendable by the Trustees in furtherance of the specific object for which they were given unless the donor later agrees that they can be applied for a general purpose. Due to the nature of these funds they are accounted for separately from the general funds of the charity.

g) **Fixed assets**

Fixed assets are depreciated over their expected useful lives at the following annual rates:

Freehold property	2%	On cost
Motor vehicles	25%	Reducing balance
Plant and machinery	20%	Reducing balance
Office equipment	20%	Reducing balance

h) **Stock**

Stock is included at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price, less any further costs of realisation.

i) **Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Charity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Charity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

i) **Financial instruments (continued)**

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, (b) the Charity transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or (c) the Charity, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(ii) Investments

Investments are measured at fair value as at the balance sheet date using the quoted market price. The statement of financial activities includes the net gains and losses arising on revaluation and disposals throughout the year. Unrealised gains and losses on revaluation are accounted for in the relevant fund.

(iii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

2. DETAILED COMPARATIVES FOR THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds 2023	Restricted Funds 2023	Total 2023
		£	£	£
INCOME				
Donations and legacies				
- Donations and grants		1,300,770	283,076	1,583,846
- Legacies		1,459,312	-	1,459,312
Investments				
- Interest				
- Cash deposits		8,221	-	8,221
- UK Fixed Interest Securities		19,830	-	19,830
- Overseas Fixed Interest Securities		2,124	-	2,124
- Dividends				
- UK equities		48,979	-	48,979
- Overseas equities		14,360	-	14,360
Other trading activities		5,937	-	5,937
Total income		2,859,533	283,076	3,142,609
EXPENDITURE				
Charitable activities		2,892,008	544,825	3,436,833
Raising funds				
- Fundraising costs		568,594	-	568,594
- Investment managers fees		15,189	-	15,189
Total expenditure	3	3,475,791	544,825	4,020,616
		(616,258)	(261,749)	(878,007)
Gains on investment assets		101,192	-	101,192
Net (expenditure)		(516,066)	(261,749)	(776,815)
Other recognised gains				
(Losses) on foreign exchange		(1,265)	-	(1,265)
Gains on forward exchange contracts		19,628	-	19,628
Net movement in funds		(496,703)	(261,749)	(758,452)
Reconciliation of funds				
Fund balances at 1st January 2023		4,741,283	284,968	5,026,251
Fund balances at 31st December 2023		4,244,580	23,219	4,267,799

3. EXPENDITURE

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2024 £	2023 £
Charitable Activities				
Campaign costs	2,245,355	873,579	3,118,934	2,933,125
Educational costs	187,135	-	187,135	182,338
Travel and accommodation	4,151	-	4,151	19,466
Support costs	329,547	-	329,547	301,904
	2,766,188	873,579	3,639,767	3,436,833
Raising funds				
Fundraising costs:-				
Appeal and other costs	347,041	-	347,041	354,037
Support costs	237,875	-	237,875	214,557
	584,916	-	584,916	568,594
Investment managers fees	14,166	-	14,166	15,189
Total	3,365,270	873,579	4,238,849	4,020,616

ANALYSIS OF SUPPORT COSTS

	Charitable Activities £	Fundraising Costs £	Total 2024 £	2023 £
Staff costs	217,471	200,516	417,987	388,986
Premises costs	19,995	6,665	26,660	13,928
Office administration costs	11,287	3,762	15,049	13,112
Insurance	9,620	3,207	12,827	14,408
Database, development and computer costs	24,507	8,169	32,676	27,557
Motor expenses	606	202	808	2,955
Depreciation	6,452	2,152	8,604	10,528
Amortisation	8,152	2,718	10,870	10,870
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	4,995	1,664	6,659	
Bank charges	11,271	3,757	15,028	13,546
Audit and accountancy fees	7,920	2,640	10,560	9,840
Sundry expenses	7,271	2,423	9,694	10,731
	329,547	237,875	567,422	516,461

4. OPERATING (DEFICIT)

The operating (deficit) is stated after charging:-	**2024**	2023
	£	£
Administration expenses including:-		
Depreciation and amortisation	**19,474**	21,398
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	**6,659**	-
Auditors remuneration		
- audit fees	**5,850**	5,600
- for accountancy work	**4,710**	4,240

5. STAFF COSTS

	2024	2023
	£	£
Wages and salaries	**635,663**	732,565
Social security costs	**60,210**	69,040
Pension costs	**70,078**	77,696
	765,951	879,301

The number of staff to whom retirement benefits are accruing under a defined contribution pension scheme is eighteen (2023: twenty).

The average number of employees during the year was nineteen (2023: twenty two).

The number of employees receiving remuneration in excess of £60,000 p.a. is as follows:-

	2024	2023
£70,001 - £80,000	**2**	1
£90,001 - £100,000	**-**	1

The key management personnel of the company comprise the trustees, the President and the Chief Executive. The total employee benefits of the key management personnel were £164,589 (2023: £201,520).

6. TAXATION

The charity is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes. Accordingly, the charity is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Chapter 3 Part 11 Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

7. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	CRM System £
Cost	
As at 1st January 2024 and 31st December 2024	76,087
Amortisation	
As at 1st January 2024	10,870
Charge for the year	10,870
As at 31st December 2024	21,740
Net book value	
As at 31st December 2024	54,347
As at 31 December 2023	65,217

8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold Property £	Plant & Machinery £	Motor Vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1st January 2024	216,430	94,178	32,000	342,608
Additions	-	5,373	-	5,373
Disposals	-	(27,924)	(32,000)	(59,924)
At 31st December 2024	216,430	71,627	-	288,057
Depreciation				
At 1st January 2024	99,362	73,551	27,818	200,731
Charge for the year	4,329	3,839	436	8,604
On disposals	-	(25,012)	(28,252)	(53,264)
At 31st December 2024	103,691	52,378	-	156,069
Net Book Value				
At 31st December 2024	112,739	19,249	-	131,988
At 31st December 2023	117,068	20,627	4,182	141,877

9. INVESTMENTS

	2024	2023
	£	£
Market value at 1st January 2024	**3,109,068**	4,066,990
Acquisitions	**424,324**	101,679
Less: Disposals	**(464,895)**	(1,118,308)
	3,068,497	3,050,361
Net unrealised (loss)/gain on revaluation	**(42,787)**	58,706
Market value of listed investments at 31st December 2024	**3,025,710**	3,109,067
Historical cost at 31st December 2024	**2,840,970**	2,901,505

All investments are listed on a recognised stock exchange.

An analysis of investments is as follows:

	2024			2023		
	UK Investments	**Overseas Investments**	**Total**	UK Investments	Overseas Investments	Total
	£	**£**	**£**	£	£	£
Debt Instruments	**548,560**	**215,559**	**764,119**	607,260	305,616	912,876
Equities	**1,475,947**	**785,644**	**2,261,591**	1,471,570	724,621	2,196,191
	2,024,507	**1,001,203**	**3,025,710**	2,078,830	1,030,237	3,109,067

10. DEBTORS

	2024	2023
	£	£
Other debtors	**212,362**	254,466
Prepayments	**86,014**	337,391
	298,376	591,857

11. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2024	2023
	£	£
Trade creditors	**17,105**	33,329
Other taxes and social security costs	**21,933**	20,467
Derivative liability	**6,993**	45,258
Other creditors	**23,189**	19,548
Accruals	**25,701**	30,215
	94,921	148,817

12. INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE TRADING LIMITED

The Charity holds 100% of the issued share capital of International Animal Rescue Trading Limited (2 ordinary £1 shares). The company was dormant throughout the year.

	2024 £	2023 £
The assets and liabilities of the subsidiary were:		
Assets	3,773	3,773
Liabilities	-	-
	3,773	3,773
Aggregate share capital and reserves	3,773	3,773

Consolidated financial statements have not been prepared for the Group on the grounds that the subsidiary is not material and the costs of preparing Group financial statements outweigh the benefits arising from them.

13. SHARE CAPITAL

The company is limited by guarantee having no share capital and members having a liability not exceeding £10 each.

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2024 £	2023 £
Financial assets measured at fair value through income account	3,415,659	3,605,084

15. RESTRICTED FUNDS

	At 1st January 2024 £	Income £	Expenditure £	At 31st December 2024 £
Orangutan Conservation	15,889	704,192	(720,081)	-
Armenia Bears	-	145,753	(145,753)	-
Lisa Milella Veterinary Dental Fund	7,330	580	(7,745)	165
	23,219	850,525	(873,579)	165

15. RESTRICTED FUNDS

Prior Year

	At 1st January 2023	Income	Expenditure	At 31st December 2023
	£	£	£	£
Orangutan Conservation	15,889	168,506	(168,506)	15,889
Costa Rica Build	260,444	2,498	(262,942)	-
Armenia Bears	-	84,000	(84,000)	-
Tree Planting in Indonesia	-	11,877	(11,877)	-
Ukraine Animal Rescues	-	525	(525)	-
Mangroves	-	11,000	(11,000)	-
Indian Bears	-	3,000	(3,000)	-
Lisa Milella Veterinary Dental Fund	8,635	1,670	(2,975)	7,330
	284,968	283,076	(544,825)	23,219

IAR received £704k of restricted funding during 2024 for Orangutan conservation work in Indonesia, and £146k for the Armenia Great Bear Rescue project. Both these funds were fully utilised during the financial year. £8k of restricted funding from the Lisa Milella Veterinary Dental Fund was spent on bear dental surgery in Armenia.

16. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

	At 1st January 2024	**Income**	**Expenditure**	**Unrealised and realised losses**	**At 31st December 2024**
	£	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
General Fund	**4,244,580**	**2,922,196**	**(3,365,270)**	**15,523**	**3,817,029**

Prior Year

	At 1st January 2023	Income	Expenditure	Unrealised and realised gains	At 31st December 2023
	£	£	£	£	£
General Fund	4,741,283	2,859,533	(3,475,791)	119,555	4,244,580

17. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £
Intangible fixed assets	**54,347**	-	**54,347**
Tangible fixed assets	**131,988**	-	**131,988**
Investments	**3,025,710**	-	**3,025,710**
Stock	**11,745**	-	**11,745**
Debtors	**298,376**	-	**298,376**
Cash at bank	**389,784**	**165**	**389,949**
Other net current liabilities	**(94,921)**	-	**(94,921)**
	3,817,029	**165**	**3,817,194**

Prior Year

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £
Intangible fixed assets	65,217	-	65,217
Tangible fixed assets	141,877	-	141,877
Investments	3,109,067	-	3,109,067
Stock	12,582	-	12,582
Debtors	591,857	-	591,857
Cash at bank	472,797	23,219	496,016
Other net current liabilities	(148,817)	-	(148,817)
	4,244,580	23,219	4,267,799

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Grants and expenses totalling £Nil (2023: £234,922) were paid to Catastrophes Cat Rescue. An interest free loan of £50,000 was provided to Catastrophes Cat Rescue during the year, of which £35,000 was outstanding at the year end, and has been fully repaid in 2025. Accounting services are provided free of charge to Catastrophes Cat Rescue. The partner of Alan Knight, President of IAR, is the founder and trustee of Catastrophes Cat Rescue.

Accounting services fees of £8,050 (2023: £4,600) were charged to British Divers Marine Life Rescue, and office space is provided free of charge. Alan Knight, President of IAR, is a trustee of British Divers Marine Life Rescue.

During the year, the trustees undertook a review of the costs associated with a vehicle provided by IAR for the use of Alan Knight (President). The analysis concluded that, due to the age and associated running costs of the vehicle, the arrangement was no longer cost-effective for either the Charity or Mr Knight.

As a result, the trustees approved the transfer of ownership of the vehicle to Mr Knight. The vehicle was transferred at its fair market value as at the date of transfer. The transaction was treated as a one-off benefit in kind, and all relevant taxes were accounted for and paid in the applicable tax year.

The transfer was carried out in accordance with the Charity's conflict of interest policy, and the transaction was approved by the trustees, who considered it to be in the best interests of the Charity due to the significant ongoing cost savings.

The fair market value of the vehicle at the time of transfer was £6,500 and this amount has been disclosed as a related party transaction in accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102) requirements.

All related party transactions were approved by the Board of Trustees.

19. TRUSTEES REMUNERATION AND EXPENSES

No remuneration or expenses were paid by the charity to any Trustee during this year or the previous year.

20. NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT RECONCILIATION OF NET (DEFICIT) TO NET CASH (OUTFLOW) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2024 £	2023 £
Operating (deficit)	**(545,938)**	(971,521)
Depreciation	**8,604**	10,528
Amortisation	**10,870**	10,870
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	**6,659**	-
Decrease in stocks	**837**	1,578
Movement on derivative asset	**38,265**	19,628
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	**293,481**	(367,566)
(Decrease) in creditors	**(53,896)**	(19,774)
Net (outflow) from operating activities	**(241,118)**	(1,314,992)

21. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET DEBT

	At 1st January 2024 £	Cash flow £	At 31st December 2024 £
Net Cash			
Cash at bank and in hand	**496,016**	**(106,067)**	**389,949**

22. CONTINGENT ASSETS

In addition to legacy income recognised in the SOFA, at the time of preparation of these accounts, the charity had been notified of 39 legacies with a total estimated value of £1.1m which do not satisfy the criteria required by our accounting policy to recognise the income during the year (2023: 54 legacies with a total estimated value of £1.2m). They are therefore disclosed here as a contingent asset. The total amount is subject to significant uncertainty, as such it should not be taken as a prediction of our future legacy income.

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE

England & Wales - Charity number 1118277

Accounts

COMPANY NUMBER: 06035040
CHARITY NUMBER: 1118277
INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

Dedicated to the rescue and rehabilitation of suffering animals

www.internationalanimalrescue.org

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

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INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Registered company number:	06035040
Registered charity number:	1118277
Trustees:	P G Bennett M.A. (Hons)(Cantab) Dip.Ed. (NZ) – Chair P Cassar BSc(Hons) BDS A Bruce A Mateo Roman
President:	A Knight OBE BSc(Hons)
Chief Executive:	G Bruce
Head of Finance:	D Rap
Registered Office:	Lime House Regency Close Uckfield East Sussex TN22 1DS
Statutory Auditors:	Clark Brownscombe Limited Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors 2 St Andrews Place Lewes East Sussex BN7 1UP
Principal bankers:	The Co-operative Bank plc. 242 High Street Exeter EX4 3QB
Investment Advisors:	Rathbone Greenbank Investments 10 Queen Square Bristol BS1 4NT

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

The Trustees have pleasure in presenting their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2023.

In 2023, International Animal Rescue (IAR) navigated a year of resilience and innovation amidst global economic challenges. Despite the ongoing macro-economic challenges, we remained steadfast in our mission to protect animals and conserve habitats. Key highlights include the successful release of orangutans like Budi in Borneo and the completion of the Sir Michael Uren Wildlife Rescue and Education Centre in Costa Rica. These achievements underscore our adaptability and the unwavering dedication of our staff and supporters worldwide. As we present this report, we are proud of the tangible differences we have made and remain committed to our vision of a world where humans and animals coexist in sustainable ecosystems.

Structure
International Animal Rescue (IAR) is a company limited by guarantee and a registered charity. It is governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association dated 21st December 2006.

The Trustees of the charitable company are its trustees for the purposes of Company Law. Throughout this report they are collectively referred to as Trustees.

Legal and administrative information set out on page 1 forms part of this report. The financial statements comply with current statutory requirements, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006 and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities.

History and Formation of International Animal Rescue (Limited by Guarantee)
On 1st January 2008 the net assets of International Animal Rescue (The Tillyer Foundation) were transferred into the company whose new charity number is 1118277. International Animal Rescue was originally registered with the Charity Commission in 1989 under charity number 802132, which became dormant after the change in structure in January 2008.

Recruitment of Trustees
In accordance with the Articles of Association, the number of trustees shall be no less than three and not subject to any maximum.

New trustees may be appointed by ordinary resolution. Every new trustee shall sign in the minute book a declaration of acceptance and of willingness to act as a trustee of the Charity.

Trustees are recruited as required or when a particular skill gap is identified. Trustees are selected based on what they can contribute to the Charity. Trustees need to be prepared to take an active part in the running of the Charity and therefore need to be able - and willing - to give time to the efficient administration of the Charity and the fulfilment of its objectives.

Prospective trustees are required to consider whether there would be any possible conflicts of interest if they were to be appointed as a trustee. It is particularly important that the individual is free to make a full contribution to the trustees' discussions and decisions.

When recruiting new Charity trustees, the existing trustees ensure they understand the purposes and aims of the Charity, as well as their broader duties and responsibilities as trustees so that they are able to explain to prospective trustees what is required of them.

Organisation and Management

In terms of organisational structure the Trustees are responsible for the strategic direction of the Charity, governance and charting performance against the budget which is prepared annually. Investment decisions regarding the funds of the Charity and decisions regarding expansion into new territories are made by the Trustees.

The Chief Executive is responsible for the day-to-day operational management of the Charity, reporting on progress to the Trustees at the scheduled Trustees' meetings. If there are extraordinary issues that need to be brought to the attention of the Trustees, extra meetings are scheduled as required. The Chief Executive is responsible for maintaining relationships with partner charities, staff management, recommending projects to the Trustees and annual financial performance.

The Chief Executive is supported by a small management team who are responsible for functional areas within the Charity. These functional heads provide periodic reports for the Trustees.

Affiliates and Partners

International Animal Rescue is affiliated and provides funding to several other independent groups:

- Yayasan IAR Indonesia (YIARI) runs primate rescue and rehabilitation centres in Java and Borneo, Indonesia;
- International Animal Rescue Costa Rica runs our wildlife protection effort in Costa Rica;
- International Animal Rescue US and Stichting International Animal Rescue (Netherlands) serve the North American and EU territories respectively with education and information relating to the projects that International Animal Rescue supports. As a group, the independent International Animal Rescue Charities share common goals and objectives.

In addition to the affiliate group, International Animal Rescue also works very closely with several International partner organisations as follows:

- Wildlife SOS (India) who are responsible for the Dancing Bear Project in India;
- Catastrophes Cat Rescue, which provides care for older and unwell cats in the UK;
- FPWC (Armenia) who rescue and rehabilitate Syrian Brown Bears in Armenia;
- British Divers Marine Life Rescue (UK);
- East Sussex Wildlife Rescue and Ambulance Service (UK),
- Animal Protection Agency – APA (UK);
- Friendicoes SECA (India).

Risk Management

The Trustees have prepared a risk assessment document for the Charity. This covers risks regarding data, continuity, succession and liability.

The trustees review the major risks to which the Charity is exposed on a regular basis and systems are implemented whenever possible to mitigate these risks. The Trustees believe that there is a satisfactory system of internal controls which are also reviewed on a regular basis.

Objectives

International Animal Rescue works with expert affiliate and partner groups on projects that will make a significant impact on animal welfare and conservation issues. The Charity engages with local and national governments internationally, as support from the state combined with efforts on the ground gives the various projects the best chance of success.
For the benefit of the public to: (a) relieve the suffering of animals in need of care and attention and to provide rescue facilities for the reception, care, rehabilitation and reintroduction back into the wild of such animals;

(b) promote the conservation, protection and improvement of the physical and natural environment and support the development of sustainable ecosystems.

International Animal Rescue works with expert affiliate and partner groups on projects that will make a significant impact on animal welfare and conservation issues. The Charity engages with local and national governments internationally, as support from the state combined with efforts on the ground gives the various projects the best chance of success.

The main objectives for 2023 were;

- Develop holistic mitigation strategies to protect wildlife, habitats and the natural environment;
- Work with Wildlife SOS (India) to provide safe sanctuary for the rescued dancing bears in India and continue to rescue bears that are threatened;
- Support the rehabilitation and release program of macaques in Indonesia;
- Work to mitigate the illegal pet trade in Indonesia as well as continue the rescue, rehabilitation and release of the slow loris;
- Continue and monitor the orangutan release programme;
- Continue the Great Bear Rescue programme for Armenia;
- Finalise the construction of the new Wildlife Rescue and Education Centre and continue to develop our wildlife protection strategies in Costa Rica;
- Continue to support Catastrophes Cat Rescue in the UK.
- Continue to sustainably grow the UK charity in an efficient manner; increasing fundraising capacity with minimal increase in overhead.
- Develop digital supporter strategies to reflect the importance of digital media and social networks.

Public Benefit
In consideration of The Charities Act 2011 definition of charitable purpose; the Trustees of International Animal Rescue consider that the objectives and activities of the Charity are for the public benefit by supporting the advancement of animal welfare. In setting the programme each year the Trustees have regard to both the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit and the advancement of animal welfare for the public benefit. The Trustees always ensure that the programmes undertaken are in line with the charitable objectives and aims. The activities, which are described in more detail in a separate section below, cover the following charitable purposes for public benefit;

- promoting kindness and to prevent or suppress cruelty to animals;
- building and funding animal sanctuaries in the UK and overseas;
- provision of veterinary care and treatment to animals;
- care and re-homing of animals that are abandoned, mistreated or lost;
- conservation of endangered wildlife;
- mitigation strategies of the illegal wildlife trade;
- spaying and neutering projects for feral animal control;
- rescue, rehabilitation and release of wild animals; and
- conserving habitats and protecting the natural environment.

Review of activities

This section provides an overview of the various programmes that are supported by International Animal Rescue.

At International Animal Rescue, our vision is of a world where humans and animals coexist in sustainable ecosystems. The team see first-hand the impact of human activity and climate change on precious ecosystems. Habitat loss is one of the most critical factors impacting biodiversity. One of the biggest threats to the survival of other species on the planet is the rate at which humanity is transforming the natural landscape, through building roads and cities, and converting land to grow food. IAR's mission is to build awareness and put effective systems in place so that habitats and animals are protected.

Economic Backdrop

In 2023, our main challenge has continued to come from the impacts of the Russo-Ukraine War. From an income perspective, the cost of living crisis as a result of the war has impacted the disposable income of our donor base, as rising bills and interest rates have reduced the disposable income of a large portion of the public.

From a project perspective, there has been a direct impact on all of the projects that we support. Inflation around the world has driven increases in nearly all project cost areas, including staff costs, animal food, and utilities to name a few examples.

Thankfully, these challenges appear to be easing as we move into 2024. Inflation has started to return to a more normal level, leading to speculation of interest rate cuts in 2024. This has already had a small positive impact on our investments, which are heavily influenced by high interest rates.

As we see signs of these challenges easing, we remain vigilant to further macro-economic risks, but remain positive for the coming year. The Trustees of IAR are immensely grateful to all the staff and volunteers at our projects for their continued efforts in protecting animals and habitats in such unprecedented conditions, and to our supporters who have stood by us during this challenging time.

Conservation

It is clear that the combined threats of climate change, biodiversity loss and the spill over of pathogens from wildlife to people present an existential threat to humanity. IAR's award-winning environmental and conservation programme, IARconserves aims to tackle these threats by adopting a holistic 'One-Health' strategy.

IARconserves

IAR has focused on developing local, grassroots, nature positive strategies which, when scaled up, have a much more meaningful impact. The ultimate goal is for wildlife to be living safely in sustainable ecosystems and for communities to be healthy and prosperous.

IARconserves is centred around working alongside local communities in Indonesian Borneo who are best placed to identify issues and implement solutions. The work selects from a toolkit of initiatives that we have developed and tested over many years. This means that we can implement tailored solutions at the village level that deliver tangible outcomes for people and nature.

Over many years, with its partners and affiliates, IAR has developed holistic, community based mitigation programmes which, when combined, have a tangible benefit to the survival of species. The conservation strategies are closely aligned to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

These include:

- reducing illegal wildlife trade;
- forest patrols to reduce the risks from fire and illegal logging;
- sustainable land use strategies;
- reforestation and tree planting;
- mangrove restoration;
- deep peat protection and restoration;
- working with local communities on practical solutions to reduce human impact, such as alternative livelihoods, community enterprise, schooling and scholarships, organic farming and female empowerment;
- reintroduction into the wild of endangered wildlife to rebuild threatened populations.
- human-wildlife conflict mitigation.

In March 2023, to mark International Women's Day, we highlighted the amazing work of The Power of Mama - the first-ever group of female volunteer firefighters in Borneo. The Power of Mama is a community-led initiative supported by YIARI, IAR's partner organisation in Indonesia, which is inspiring local women to play an active role in forest protection and fire prevention. Fires are one of the biggest risks to the rainforest and to the survival of the critically endangered orangutan. YIARI's long-term goal is to provide these inspirational women with the support and the tools to build long-lasting, meaningful careers in conservation.

Orangutan Conservation
Since 2009, IAR's Indonesian partner, YIARI, has had an agreement with the Indonesian Ministry of Environment (KLHK) to rescue and rehabilitate the critically endangered orangutans of Western Borneo. The IAR Orangutan Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre in West Kalimantan is the hub for the orangutan conservation effort. The work carried out is in partnership with the KLHK and divisions of the Natural Conservation Agency BKSDA.

The ultimate goal is to keep orangutans in the wild and protect habitats such that they are not displaced and do not need to go through the rescue, rehabilitation, release process. Due to the success of YIARI's long-term holistic mitigation strategies, the number of orangutans being rescued has reduced considerably. IAR and YIARI are developing holistic projects that engage government authorities, local communities and commercial businesses to develop sustainable projects that protect species and habitats, thus preventing biodiversity loss and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Although peatlands cover less than 3% of global land surface, estimates suggest that peatlands contain twice as much carbon as the world's forests, and so peatland conservation is crucial to storing carbon. Maintaining healthy peatlands also helps to lessen the impact of climate change by regulating water flows, reducing flooding, droughts and fires.

YIARI is working to conserve deep peat forests, which are the habitat of some of the world's most important species, including orangutans; this has the double benefit of protecting biodiversity and combating climate change. YIARI has implemented a funded management plan to protect a 100,000 acre deep peat forest, home to c1,000 wild orangutans, which was threatened by fire, illegal logging or conversion.

During the year, after being rescued in December 2014 and years of rehabilitation, Budi, a male orangutan, was released back into his rightful home - the wild. Budi's triumphant return to the wild is a testament to the unwavering dedication and collaboration between government authorities, NGOs, local communities, and corporations committed to conserving Bornean orangutan populations.

Budi was released into Bukit Baka Bukit Raya National Park along with five other orangutans in June 2023. The release operation started out from YIARI's rehabilitation centre in Ketapang on 22 June and took four days of travel and trekking through the jungle to the release site. The location in the National Park was chosen because the condition of the forest was in accordance with the habitat orangutans need, as well as the abundance of trees that would provide enough food for orangutans. The release site was remote and took a long time to reach, which although providing challenges, meant it would provide excellent security for the released orangutans.

Illegal Wildlife Trade

In recent years the impact of the illegal wildlife trade on species has reached unprecedented levels. It is estimated to be worth up to $23 billion a year and represents a threat to the very existence of some of our best-loved species including rhinos, tigers, elephants and pangolins. Urgent action is needed to address this crisis, to help countries control poaching on the ground as well as to take steps to reduce the demand in consumer countries which is ultimately driving the trade.

IAR is part of a coalition of 11 animal protection groups, Asia for Animals Social Media Animal Cruelty Coalition (SMACC), which in 2023 produced a new report on the suffering of pet macaques for social media content. Between September 2021 and March 2023, SMACC recorded 1226 content links from Facebook, Instagram, TikTok and YouTube, showing macaques kept as pets. The content ranged from seemingly "innocent" treatment to the violent and graphic torture of macaques and collectively had over 12 billion views. Amongst other horrifying discoveries, the report found that 60% of the links showed pet macaques being directly physically abused.

SMACC is calling on social media platforms to restrict content which shows macaques as pets, and to take proactive measures to remove content showing their abuse. Social media users are encouraged to not watch or engage with such content, but instead report cruelty content to the platforms.

Slow Loris Conservation

International Animal Rescue Indonesia operates one of the only dedicated rescue and research centres for the slow loris, a critically endangered nocturnal primate. The IAR Primate Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre is located near Bogor in Java. Most of the animals at the centre have been confiscated from the illegal exotic pet trade. Little is known about these primates; researchers and students from various universities work with the IAR team to conduct studies into habitat, diet, behaviour and ecology. A release programme has been implemented whereby released animals are monitored in the wild using radio tracking equipment.

IAR has an active Wildlife Protection Team. This unit investigates the illegal pet trade, including the trade in slow lorises. It is a collaboration with the police and Ministry of Forest and Conservation. Whenever possible, the team gathers evidence to ensure successful law enforcement and, when appropriate, prosecution.

In April 2023, 10 lorises were released back into the wild after their rehabilitation. These slow lorises had been handed over by residents around West Java to the authorities in 2022. The slow lorises were cared for at the YIARI animal rehabilitation centre in West Java, where they underwent medical treatment and a rehabilitation process before being returned to their natural habitat.

Indian Dancing Bear Project

International Animal Rescue has been working with its partner Wildlife SOS (an Indian charity) since 2002 on a project that ended the trade of dancing bears in India. The partnership has built up 3 sanctuaries across India to accommodate the rescued 'dancing' bears; in addition, a community programme has been devised to support the Kalandar people who once relied on the bears for their income. During 2023, IAR provided £452k of funding to this project.

The Kalandar people have had vocational training and financial support to establish them into new professions. In addition, the communities are supported with schooling and education such that they may have a brighter future.

IAR has an ongoing commitment to provide the best possible care for the 173 rescued bears (as of the end of the year) for the rest of their lives. The financial commitment to the bears is significant as the food, enrichment, veterinary and medical expenses are considerable.

Cat Rescue

IAR supported Catastrophes Cat Rescue in 2023, which offers a 'last chance' refuge for older cats that it would otherwise be difficult to find a home for. When cats arrive, they may simply have problems with their diet or perhaps have an underlying health problem that needs attention. All the cats receive expert veterinary care. There is a small veterinary surgery on site where simple procedures can be administered. As cats grow older they often suffer from dental disease which can make their lives miserable, leading to a rapid loss of condition as they find it difficult to eat. The daily routine of cleaning, feeding and medication continued through the year thanks to Catastrophes' dedicated group of carers.

Costa Rica - Howler Monkeys

IAR Costa Rica is located on the Pacific Coast in the town of Nosara and is dedicated to protecting wildlife in Costa Rica, with particular attention to Howler Monkeys.

The main issue in and around Nosara is wildlife electrocution. Due to uncontrolled residential development, the trees are being removed and overhead electric cables are being installed. The monkeys use the cables as replacement arboreal routes. Unfortunately, in many situations, the electrical apparatus is not insulated and the monkeys suffer from electrocution. Very often, the adults are severely injured or killed outright; however, sometimes, the infants (which cling to their mothers) can survive. After emergency medical aid, treatment and a lengthy process of rehabilitation, the aim is to release small troops of young adults back into the wild.

The IAR Costa Rica team continues to work with the authorities to develop strategies for mitigation and prevention. The ongoing collaboration between MINAE/SINAC, the electricity providers and IAR has meant that many hotspots for electrocution have been remedied in the year. In addition, rope bridges have been installed to connect the tree canopy and maintain routes for arboreal wildlife. Also, working with the electric companies, the trees are trimmed back to reduce access onto the unsafe cables.

In November 2023, the Sir Michael Uren Wildlife Rescue and Education Centre was completed, with all residents at the existing temporary facility moving into their new home by the end of the month.

The new centre has capacity to house up to 200 animals at a time and, should it prove necessary, this will enable the number of howler monkeys undergoing rehabilitation at any one time to increase by 50%. The state-of-the-art clinic has all the space and professional equipment needed to provide the best possible care for sick and injured animals. It is staffed by skilled veterinarians and a full support team, ensuring that animals receive immediate, specialised medical attention. This will significantly increase their chances of survival and enable them to regain their health and strength.

Alongside animal care, this new centre will act as an educational hub, furthering our mitigation efforts, and the whole team are beaming with gratitude for the support we received to build this centre.

The 2023 statistics for IAR Costa Rica are as follows:
Total Animals Received: 404 (274 mammals, 110 birds, 20 reptiles)
Total Emergency Calls Received: 1,095
Total Electrocution Reports (Calls): 147 (134 howler monkeys, 5 squirrels, 8 other mammals)
Total Number of Electrocuted Animals Received: 45 howler monkeys
Total Animals Released: 140 (92 mammals, 40 birds, 8 reptiles. Incudes 15 howler monkeys, 4 of which were electrocution patients)

Armenia Bears

Historically, wild bears have been illegally caught or trapped by poachers in Armenia. Once captured, many of them end up in small, squalid cages in restaurants and other public entertainment venues as a tourist attraction. Some are kept in bus depots, others are hidden from view in dark cellars. Some of the bears are mentally and physically damaged by the boredom and frustration of their miserable existence behind bars.

The bears in Armenia are Syrian Brown Bears (Ursus arctos syriacus), one of the smaller sub-species of brown bear. They are found in the mountainous areas of the country where they forage for fruits, berries and insects in the meadows and forests and hibernate in caves and tree hollows. Their barren prisons are a far cry from their natural home in the forest.

Many bears are being kept captive in miserable conditions across Armenia, including in the capital city of Yerevan. Some have been incarcerated for years in cramped cages with scarcely any food or water. Their environment meets none of their psychological or physical needs. They have very little space to move around in. They are given unsuitable and insufficient food and no environmental enrichment to distract and amuse them. The bears have been deprived of their dignity and their freedom. They lack everything they need to live life as nature intended.

In October 2017, in conjunction with local partners FPWC, International Animal Rescue launched a new campaign to help these suffering bears. The Great Bear Rescue aims to free them from their suffering and, after thorough veterinary checks and assessment, rehabilitate and eventually release those that are physically and mentally equipped to fend for themselves in the wild. Those that are not viable for release will be given a permanent home in sanctuaries where they will be well cared for, well fed and have the freedom to express natural bear behaviour.

In July 2023, two bear cubs, Sam and Lexi were found alone and terrified, their mothers likely victims of poaching. The cubs were welcomed into our care and received the dedicated attention of our skilled veterinaries. They are now blossoming into vibrant, energetic cubs, and with the support of their carers, providing all the skills necessary to survive in the wild, the hope is that once ready, they can be released back into the wild.

By the end of 2023, there are 29 rescued bears are now being cared for at a purpose build rehabilitation centre in the South Caucasus mountains of Armenia.

Future plans

Looking into 2024 and beyond, the charity will continue to expand its audience through the IAR*conserves* programme, highlighting its wider protection, conservation and environmental strategies. At a time when biodiversity loss, climate change and the link between nature and human health is so prominent, it is right that IAR presents its holistic 'one-health' conservation approach to new and existing supporters so that this critical work can deliver the biggest impact.

We plan to capitalise on the strong performance in digital recruitment we saw towards the end of 2023. This will involve continuing to refine our online fundraising and creating more immersive content that allows supporters to connect more deeply with our projects and the animals we help. Alongside this, we will be reviewing and enhancing our supporter stewardship programme to ensure that those who give to IAR feel valued and understand the impact of their contributions.

In our project work, we will continue to support and expand our key initiatives in orangutan conservation, bear rescue, slow loris protection, and wildlife rescue in Costa Rica.

Investments

The Charity's equity investments are managed by Rathbone Greenbank's ethical investment team according to the objectives of the Charity.

Our reserves are invested in a diversified portfolio of socially responsible assets, including those focused on future revenue streams in sectors like renewable energy. Increasing interest rates imposed by the central banks to counter rising inflation in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine have had a negative impact on the valuation of these assets due to higher discount rates applied to long-term cash flow projections. These challenges are starting to abate with rumours of interest rate cuts already having a positive impact on our investments; any actual cuts should continue to drive an improvement in our investment's performance. Despite the volatility, we remain confident in the sustainability mandate of our reserves investment portfolio and are hoping to see tailwinds in the near future.

In 2023, the investment portfolio experienced gains of 3.4% (15.5% loss in 2022). This was built up of unrealised gains of £59k and realised gain of £42k. Approximately £1m of the investment portfolio was liquidated to cover operational project expenditure and new centre construction; £260k of which was the utilisation of restricted funds. Income from investments in 2023 was £93k, in line with income received in 2022.

Financial Performance

Income was lower in 2023 at £3,143k (2022 £3,531k). In 2022, a one-off donation of £143k was received from Ricky Gervais from proceeds from his Armageddon tour. Alongside this, 2022 saw a higher level of legacy income than usual, as such we saw a reduction of £255k from legacy income in 2023. This income source is always uncertain in its timing. Individual giving was mostly consistent with 2022, however towards the end of the year we saw strong performance in digital giving, and we expect this trend to continue into 2024.

Charitable expenditure was higher in 2023 than in the previous year at £3,437k against £3,341k in 2022. Direct support to the Projects increased slightly in 2023 to £3,135k. Fundraising costs were higher in 2023 at £569k (2022: £458k). This reflects the restart of our supporter recruitment program, both digitally and offline.

The Charity experienced an operating loss in 2023 of £878k. Of this, £360k (£260k of which being the utilisation of restricted funds) was for the new rescue centre build in Costa Rica. £376k was funding for the construction of a new bear sanctuary in Armenia.

Overall, the items discussed above resulted in a loss for the year of £777k (before non-cash affecting 'other recognised losses' which are linked to the Charity's exchange rate hedges).

Reserves

As discussed above, the impact of the Ukraine war continues to have a profound effect on global macroeconomics. High inflation and the associated cost of living situation is causing significant headwinds; the central banks increasing interest rates is directly affecting our supporters' propensity to give and is having a detrimental effect on our ethical investments. Due to global inflation, project costs around the world have increased.

In addition to the restricted funds held by IAR, which are detailed in Note 15, the Charity is holding ring-fenced reserves for essential future spending on large projects that cannot be met from future income alone. These activities include; the expansion of the bear rescue and rehabilitation facility in Armenia and a reserve fund for the management (one year) the c.95k acre landscape to protect threatened orangutan habitat.

Taking into consideration the financial risk associated with fundraising challenges in the current economic climate, the significant monthly commitment to several overseas projects, exchange rate fluctuations and uncertainty within the funding streams, the Trustees consider that holding slightly higher than usual free reserves is prudent, without being excessive. At this time, the Trustees have agreed an appropriate reserves range for IAR as £4.2m to £4.7m, which is broken down as follows:

Reserves range	**£m**
Financial impact of risk	£0.5m
Working capital	£1.5m
Ring-fenced reserves	£2.2m
Minimum level	**£4.2m**
Range	£0.5m
Maximum level	**£4.7m**

Due to the withdrawals in 2023, the actual free reserves held by IAR as at 31st December 2023 is £4m (2022: £4.5m) which is only slightly below the desired range. The Trustees are conscious of the unprecedented economic conditions are monitoring the situation carefully to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Charity.

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities and Corporate Governance

The members of the Board of Trustees, as Trustees and Directors, are responsible for preparing the Report of the Trustees and the financial statements. The Trustees have chosen to prepare financial statements for the company in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK GAAP). Company law requires the Trustees to prepare such financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the surplus or deficit for that period and comply with UK GAAP and the Companies Act 2006.

In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees are required to:-

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

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention of fraud and other irregularities.

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

Statement as to Disclosure of Information to Auditors

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

Registered Office:

Lime House
Regency Close
Uckfield
East Sussex
TN22 1DS

On behalf of the Board

A Bruce – Trustee

Date: 20 AUGUST 2024

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of International Animal Rescue (the 'company') for the year ended 31st December 2023 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:
- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31st December 2023 and of its income for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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

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

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

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

Other information
The Trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Trustees but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:
- the information given in the Report of the Trustees for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Trustees has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Trustees.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Trustees.

Responsibilities of trustees
As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussions with the trustees (as required by auditing standards) and discussed with the trustees the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations. We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were management bias of accounting estimates particularly in relation to the timing of legacies. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- discussions with managements including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.
- challenging estimates and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified overseas laws and regulations relating to the support of projects where the laws may be considerably different to the UK along with Health and Safety regulations in the UK and overseas as the areas most likely to have such an effect, recognising the nature of the company's activities. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Through these procedures, we became aware of no actual or suspected non-compliance.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities. as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non- compliance with all laws and regulations.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Victoria Anderson BA(Hons) FCA DChA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Clark Brownscombe Limited
Chartered Accountants
and Statutory Auditors
2 St Andrews Place
Lewes
East Sussex BN7 1UP

Date: 22 August 2024

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds 2023 £	Restricted Funds 2023 £	Total 2023 £	2022 £
INCOME					
Donations and legacies					
- Donations and grants		**1,300,770**	**283,076**	**1,583,846**	1,711,677
- Legacies		**1,459,312**	**-**	**1,459,312**	1,714,396
Investments					
- Interest					
- Cash deposits		**8,221**	**-**	**8,221**	5,558
- UK Fixed Interest Securities		**19,830**	**-**	**19,830**	15,760
- Overseas Fixed Interest Securities		**2,124**	**-**	**2,124**	1,606
- Dividends					
- UK equities		**48,979**	**-**	**48,979**	54,876
- Overseas equities		**14,360**	**-**	**14,360**	16,380
Other trading activities		**5,937**	**-**	**5,937**	11,047
Total income	1	**2,859,533**	**283,076**	**3,142,609**	3,531,300
EXPENDITURE					
Charitable activities		**2,892,008**	**544,825**	**3,436,833**	3,341,839
Raising funds					
- Fundraising costs		**568,594**	**-**	**568,594**	458,567
- Investment managers fees		**15,189**	**-**	**15,189**	18,906
Total expenditure	3	**3,475,791**	**544,825**	**4,020,616**	3,819,312
		(616,258)	**(261,749)**	**(878,007)**	(288,012)
Gains/(losses) on investment assets		**101,192**	**-**	**101,192**	(1,030,806)
Net (expenditure)		**(515,066)**	**(261,749)**	**(776,815)**	(1,318,818)
Other recognised gains/(losses)					
(Loss)/profit on foreign exchange		**(1,265)**	**-**	**(1,265)**	1,636
Gains/(losses) on forward exchange contracts		**19,628**	**-**	**19,628**	(86,612)
Net movement in funds		**(496,703)**	**(261,749)**	**(758,452)**	(1,403,794)
Reconciliation of funds					
Fund balances at 1st January 2023		**4,741,283**	**284,968**	**5,026,251**	6,430,045
Fund balances at 31st December 2023		**4,244,580**	**23,219**	**4,267,799**	5,026,251

The detailed 2022 comparative statement of financial activities is reported in note 2.

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

INCOME ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
TURNOVER	1	**3,049,095**	3,437,120
Campaign costs, fundraising, administration and general expenses		**4,020,616**	3,819,312
OPERATING (DEFICIT)	4	**(971,521)**	(382,192)
Gains/(losses) on sale of investments		**42,486**	(191,713)
(Losses)/gains on foreign exchange		**(1,265)**	1,636
Interest receivable and income from investments		**93,514**	94,180
(DEFICIT) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		**(836,786)**	(478,089)

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2023 £	2022 £
(Deficit) for the year	**(836,786)**	(478,089)
Unrealised gains/(losses) on revaluation of investments	**58,706**	(839,093)
Gains/(losses) on forward exchange contracts	**19,628**	(86,612)
Total recognised (losses) for the year	**(758,452)**	(1,403,794)

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2023
COMPANY NUMBER: 06035040

	Notes	2023 £	2023 £	2022 £
FIXED ASSETS				
Intangible assets	7		**65,217**	59,587
Tangible assets	8		**141,877**	149,539
Investments	9		**3,109,067**	4,066,990
			3,316,161	4,276,116
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stock		**12,582**		14,160
Debtors	10	**591,857**		224,291
Cash at bank and in hand		**496,016**		680,275
		1,100,455		918,726
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	11	**148,817**		168,591
NET CURRENT ASSETS			**951,638**	750,135
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			**4,267,799**	5,026,251
THE FUNDS OF THE CHARITY				
Restricted funds	15		**23,219**	284,968
Unrestricted funds			**4,037,018**	4,467,923
Revaluation reserve			**207,562**	273,360
Total unrestricted funds	16		**4,244,580**	4,741,283
TOTAL CHARITY FUNDS			**4,267,799**	5,026,251

Approved by the trustees on 20 AUGUST 2024 and signed on their behalf by:

A Bruce - Trustee

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023		2022	
		£	£	£	£
Net cash from operating activities	20		**(1,316,257)**		(498,775)
Cash flow from investing activities					
Purchase of intangible assets		**(16,500)**		(59,587)	
Purchase of tangible assets		**(2,866)**		(2,391)	
Purchase of fixed asset investments		**(101,679)**		(907,642)	
Proceeds from disposal of fixed asset investments		**1,160,794**		1,064,040	
Interest received and income from investments		**93,514**		94,180	
Net cash gained in investing activities			**1,133,263**		188,600
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			**(182,994)**		(310,175)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year			**680,275**		988,814
Exchange (losses)/gains			**(1,265)**		1,636
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			**496,016**		680,275
Cash and cash equivalents consists of:					
Cash at bank and in hand			**297,874**		144,514
Cash held by stockbrokers			**198,142**		535,761
			496,016		680,275

The notes form part of these financial statements

1. Accounting policies

a) **Basis of accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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), hereafter referred to as the Charities SORP (FRS 102), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

International Animal Rescue meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note.

In the application of the charity'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, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. However, there are no judgements or assumptions that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment.

b) **Income**

(i) Donations and Gift Aid

Donations are recognised when they are received and recorded in the Charity's accounting records. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid is recognised at the time of the donation.

(ii) Legacies

Legacy income is recognised in the SOFA when the charity has entitlement to the income, the receipt is considered probable and amounts receivable can be measured with sufficient reliability. Income from pecuniary interests is recognised when probate has been granted and we have been advised of the amount stipulated in the will. Income from residuary interests is recognised when probate has been granted and we have received the approved accounts of the estate or where notification of impending distribution has been received. The charity is the residuary beneficiary of some properties without current vacant possession and for these premises a sale value cannot be accurately determined and as such these legacies are not recorded on the SOFA.

(iii) Trading Activities

Income from trading activities is included in the period in which the Charity is entitled to receipt.

(iv) Investment income
Income from investments is recognised when receivable.

c) **Expenditure**
Expenditure is included in the Statement of Financial Activities on an accruals basis, inclusive of any VAT which cannot be recovered.

Certain expenditure is directly attributable to specific activities and has been included in those cost categories. Certain other costs, which are attributable to more than one activity, are apportioned across cost categories on the basis of an estimate of the proportion of time spent by staff on those activities. A proportion of the costs of producing fundraising literature is considered to be educational and therefore included within charitable activities.

The main categories of expenditure are:-

a) Charitable activities are the costs of the campaigns and related support costs.

b) Raising funds are fundraising costs and investment management fees. Fundraising costs relate to the external agencies and internal fundraising resource. Agency costs include the design, production and printing of promotional material, as well as the direct mailing costs. Twenty five per cent of the cost is allocated to education on the basis that the literature produced increases public awareness of issues that the Charity works with around the world.

c) Support costs are allocated over the above categories on the basis of staff time spent on each activity.

d) **Pension scheme arrangements**
The Charity makes contributions to a small self-administered pension scheme which operates on a defined contribution basis to provide employees retirement and death benefits. Regular contributions are recognised on an accruals basis and special contributions are recognised in the period in which they occur.

e) **Going concern**
The trustees have considered the financial position of the charity for twelve months from the date that the balance sheet is signed and conclude that there are no material uncertainties concerning the charity's ability to continue as a going concern. In coming to this conclusion the trustees have considered the expected funding requirements to maintain the Charity's objectives for the period and the amount of free reserves and future expected incoming resources available to achieve this. They have also considered the global uncertainty around income pressures due to the cost of living rises and rising cost pressures in the developing world. Analysis of the free reserves are set out in the trustees report.

f) **Fund accounting**

The charity maintains various funds in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities 2019'. These funds, which require separate disclosures, are as follows:-

Unrestricted Funds. These are general funds of the charity and are expendable at the discretion of the Trustees in the furtherance of the charitable objectives. The main sources of general funds are donations arising from appeals, grants from trusts and investment income. The main applications of general funds are campaign costs, fundraising costs and related overhead costs.

Restricted Funds. These are funds which are subject to specific objects declared by the donor or which are raised by appeal for a specific purpose. These funds are expendable by the Trustees in furtherance of the specific object for which they were given unless the donor later agrees that they can be applied for a general purpose. Due to the nature of these funds they are accounted for separately from the general funds of the charity.

g) **Fixed assets**

Fixed assets are depreciated over their expected useful lives at the following annual rates:

Freehold property	2%	On cost
Motor vehicles	25%	Reducing balance
Plant and machinery	20%	Reducing balance
Office equipment	20%	Reducing balance

h) **Stock**

Stock is included at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price, less any further costs of realisation.

i) **Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Charity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Charity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

i) **Financial instruments (continued)**

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, (b) the Charity transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or (c) the Charity, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(ii) Investments

Investments are measured at fair value as at the balance sheet date using the quoted market price. The statement of financial activities includes the net gains and losses arising on revaluation and disposals throughout the year. Unrealised gains and losses on revaluation are accounted for in the relevant fund.

(iii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

2. Detailed comparatives for the statement of financial activities

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds 2022 £	Restricted Funds 2022 £	Total 2022 £
INCOME				
Donations and legacies				
- Donations and grants		**1,466,906**	**244,771**	**1,711,677**
- Legacies		**1,714,396**	**-**	**1,714,396**
Investments				
- Interest				
- Cash deposits		**5,558**	**-**	**5,558**
- UK Fixed Interest Securities		**15,760**	**-**	**15,760**
- Overseas Fixed Interest Securities		**1,606**	**-**	**1,606**
- Dividends				
- UK equities		**54,876**	**-**	**54,876**
- Overseas equities		**16,380**	**-**	**16,380**
Other trading activities		**11,047**	**-**	**11,047**
Total income		**3,286,529**	**244,771**	**3,531,300**
EXPENDITURE				
Charitable activities		**2,918,067**	**423,772**	**3,341,839**
Raising funds				
- Fundraising costs		**458,567**	**-**	**458,567**
- Investment managers fees		**18,906**	**-**	**18,906**
Total expenditure	3	**3,395,540**	**423,772**	**3,819,312**
		(109,011)	**(179,001)**	**(288,012)**
(Losses) on investment assets		**(1,030,806)**	**-**	**(1,030,806)**
Net (expenditure)		**(1,139,817)**	**(179,001)**	**(1,318,818)**
Other recognised gains				
Gains on foreign exchange		**1,636**	**-**	**1,636**
(Losses) on forward exchange contracts		**(86,612)**	**-**	**(86,612)**
Net movement in funds		**(1,224,793)**	**(179,001)**	**(1,403,794)**
Reconciliation of funds				
Fund balances at 1st January 2022		**5,966,076**	**463,969**	**6,430,045**
Fund balances at 31st December 2022		**4,741,283**	**284,968**	**5,026,251**

3. Expenditure

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2023 £	2022 £
Charitable Activities				
Campaign costs	**2,388,300**	**544,825**	**2,933,125**	2,851,626
Educational costs	**182,338**	-	**182,338**	146,772
Travel and accommodation	**19,466**	-	**19,466**	20,712
Support costs	**301,904**	-	**301,904**	322,729
	2,892,008	**544,825**	**3,436,833**	3,341,839
Raising funds				
Fundraising costs:-				
Appeal and other costs	**354,037**	-	**354,037**	244,402
Support costs	**214,557**	-	**214,557**	214,165
	568,594	-	**568,594**	458,567
Investment managers fees	**15,189**	-	**15,189**	18,906
Total	**3,475,791**	**544,825**	**4,020,616**	3,819,312

Analysis of Support Costs

	Charitable Activities £	Fundraising Costs £	Total 2023 £	2022 £
Staff costs	**206,299**	**182,687**	**388,986**	423,490
Premises costs	**10,446**	**3,482**	**13,928**	14,469
Office administration costs	**9,834**	**3,278**	**13,112**	16,301
Insurance	**10,806**	**3,602**	**14,408**	12,100
Database, development and computer costs	**20,668**	**6,889**	**27,557**	22,509
Motor expenses	**2,216**	**739**	**2,955**	3,958
Depreciation	**7,896**	**2,632**	**10,528**	11,356
Amortisation	**8,152**	**2,718**	**10,870**	-
Bank charges	**10,159**	**3,387**	**13,546**	15,081
Audit and accountancy fees	**7,380**	**2,460**	**9,840**	9,600
Sundry expenses	**8,048**	**2,683**	**10,731**	8,030
	301,904	**214,557**	**516,461**	536,894

4. Operating (deficit)

The operating (deficit) is stated after charging:-	**2023**	2022
	£	£
Administration expenses including:-		
Depreciation and amortisation	**21,398**	11,356
Auditors remuneration		
- audit fees	**5,600**	5,400
- for accountancy work	**4,240**	4,200

5. Staff Costs

	2023	2022
	£	£
Wages and salaries	**732,565**	741,020
Social security costs	**69,040**	68,000
Pension costs	**77,696**	75,285
	879,301	884,305

The number of staff to whom retirement benefits are accruing under a defined contribution pension scheme is twenty (2022: twenty).

The average number of employees during the year was twenty two (2022: twenty one).

The number of employees receiving remuneration in excess of £60,000 p.a. is as follows:-

	2023	2022
£70,001 - £80,000	**1**	1
£90,001 - £100,000	**1**	1

The key management personnel of the company comprise the trustees, the President and the Chief Executive. The total employee benefits of the key management personnel were £201,520 (2022: £206,047).

6. Taxation

The charity is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes. Accordingly, the charity is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Chapter 3 Part 11 Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

7. Intangible Fixed Assets

	CRM System £
Cost	
As at 1st January 2023	**59,587**
Additions	**16,500**
As at 31st December 2023	**76,087**
Amortisation	
As at 1st January 2023	-
Charge for the year	**10,870**
As at 31st December 2023	**10,870**
Net book value	
As at 31st December 2023	**65,217**
As at 31 December 2022	59,587

8. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Freehold Property £	Plant & Machinery £	Motor Vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1st January 2023	**216,430**	**91,312**	**32,000**	**339,742**
Additions	-	**2,866**	-	**2,866**
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31st December 2023	**216,430**	**94,178**	**32,000**	**342,608**
Depreciation				
At 1st January 2023	**95,033**	**68,746**	**26,424**	**190,203**
Charge for the year	**4,329**	**4,805**	**1,394**	**10,528**
On disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31st December 2023	**99,362**	**73,551**	**27,818**	**200,731**
Net Book Value				
At 31st December 2023	**117,068**	**20,627**	**4,182**	**141,877**
At 31st December 2022	121,397	22,566	5,576	149,539

9. Investments

	2023	2022
	£	£
Market value at 1st January 2023	**4,066,990**	5,254,194
Acquisitions	**101,679**	907,642
Less: Disposals	**(1,118,308)**	(1,255,753)
	3,050,361	4,906,083
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on revaluation	**58,706**	(839,093)
Market value of listed investments at 31st December 2023	**3,109,067**	4,066,990
Historical cost at 31st December 2023	**2,901,505**	3,793,630

All investments are listed on a recognised stock exchange.

An analysis of investments is as follows:

	2023			2022		
	UK Investments	**Overseas Investments**	**Total**	UK Investments	Overseas Investments	Total
	£	**£**	**£**	£	£	£
Debt Instruments	**607,260**	**305,616**	**912,876**	621,261	146,565	767,826
Equities	**1,471,570**	**724,621**	**2,196,191**	1,782,227	1,516,937	3,299,164
	2,078,830	**1,030,237**	**3,109,067**	2,403,488	1,663,502	4,066,990

10. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other debtors	**254,466**	199,175
Prepayments	**337,391**	25,116
	591,857	224,291

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	**33,329**	28,352
Other taxes and social security costs	**20,467**	24,611
Derivative liability	**45,258**	64,886
Other creditors	**19,548**	21,730
Accruals	**30,215**	29,012
	148,817	168,591

12. International Animal Rescue Trading Limited

The Charity holds 100% of the issued share capital of International Animal Rescue Trading Limited (2 ordinary £1 shares). The company was dormant throughout the year.

	2023 £	2022 £
The assets and liabilities of the subsidiary were:		
Assets	**3,773**	3,773
Liabilities	**-**	-
	3,773	3,773
Aggregate share capital and reserves	**3,773**	3,773

Consolidated financial statements have not been prepared for the Group on the grounds that the subsidiary is not material and the costs of preparing Group financial statements outweigh the benefits arising from them.

13. Share Capital

The company is limited by guarantee having no share capital and members having a liability not exceeding £10 each.

14. Financial Instruments

	2023 £	2022 £
Financial assets measured at fair value through income account	**3,605,084**	4,747,265

15. Restricted Funds

	At 1st January 2023 £	Income £	Expenditure £	At 31st December 2023 £
Orangutan Conservation	**15,889**	**168,506**	**(168,506)**	**15,889**
Costa Rica Build	**260,444**	**2,498**	**(262,942)**	**-**
Armenia Bears	**-**	**84,000**	**(84,000)**	**-**
Tree Planting in Indonesia	**-**	**11,877**	**(11,877)**	**-**
Ukraine Animal Rescues	**-**	**525**	**(525)**	**-**
Mangroves	**-**	**11,000**	**(11,000)**	**-**
Indian Bears	**-**	**3,000**	**(3,000)**	**-**
Lisa Milella Veterinary Dental Fund	**8,635**	**1,670**	**(2,975)**	**7,330**
	284,968	**283,076**	**(544,825)**	**23,219**

15. Restricted Funds

Prior Year

	At 1st January 2022 £	Income £	Expenditure £	At 31st December 2022 £
Orangutan Conservation	-	119,778	(119,778)	-
Costa Rica Build	448,080	-	(187,636)	260,444
Armenia Bears	-	94,738	(94,738)	-
Orangutan Release Programme	15,889	-	-	15,889
Tree Planting in Indonesia	-	16,840	(16,840)	-
Ukraine Animal Rescues	-	4,780	(4,780)	-
Lisa Milella Veterinary Dental Fund	-	8,635	-	8,635
	463,969	244,771	(423,772)	284,968

IAR received £169k of restricted funding during 2023 for Orangutan conservation work in Indonesia, £84k for the Armenia Great Bear Rescue project, £12k for tree planting in Indonesia, £11k for Mangroves and £3k for Indian Bears. All of these funds were fully utilised during the financial year. All of the £260k restricted funding brought forward for building a new wildlife centre in Costa Rica was spent during 2023. £2k was received for the Lisa Milella Veterinary Dental Fund.

£16k of restricted funds was brought forward for the purpose of designing a new transmitter system for post-release monitoring of orangutans. Due to ongoing issues with testing of the prototypes, it was agreed with the donor that this funding could be transferred to general Orangutan Conservation. This funding was spent after the year end, in January 2024.

16. Unrestricted Funds

	At 1st January 2023 £	**Income £**	**Expenditure £**	**Unrealised and realised losses £**	**At 31st December 2023 £**
General Fund	**4,741,283**	**2,859,533**	**(3,475,791)**	**119,555**	**4,244,580**

Prior Year

	At 1st January 2022 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Unrealised and realised gains £	At 31st December 2022 £
General Fund	5,966,076	3,286,529	(3,395,540)	(1,115,782)	4,741,283

17. Analysis of Net Assets between Funds

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £
Intangible fixed assets	**65,217**	-	**65,217**
Tangible fixed assets	**141,877**	-	**141,877**
Investments	**3,109,067**	-	**3,109,067**
Stock	**12,582**	-	**12,582**
Debtors	**591,857**	-	**591,857**
Cash at bank	**472,797**	**23,219**	**496,016**
Other net current liabilities	**(148,817)**	-	**(148,817)**
	4,244,580	**23,219**	**4,267,799**

Prior Year

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £
Intangible fixed assets	59,587	-	59,587
Tangible fixed assets	149,539	-	149,539
Investments	4,066,990	-	4,066,990
Stock	14,160	-	14,160
Debtors	224,291	-	224,291
Cash at bank	395,307	284,968	680,275
Other net current liabilities	(168,591)	-	(168,591)
	4,741,283	284,968	5,026,251

18. Related Party Transactions

Grants and expenses totalling £234,922 (2022: £203,676) were paid to Catastrophes Cat Rescue. The partner of Alan Knight, President of IAR, is the founder and trustee of Catastrophes Cat Rescue. Accounting services are provided free of charge to Catastrophes Cat Rescue.

Accounting services fees of £4,600 (2022: £4,600) were charged to British Divers Marine Life Rescue, and office space is provided free of charge. Alan Knight, President of IAR, is a trustee of British Divers Marine Life Rescue.

All transactions were approved by the Board of Trustees.

19. Trustees remuneration and expenses

No remuneration or expenses were paid by the charity to any Trustee during this year or the previous year.

20. Notes to the Cash Flow Statement

Reconciliation of net (deficit) to net cash (outflow) from operating activities

	2023 £	2022 £
Operating (deficit)	**(971,521)**	(382,192)
Depreciation	**10,528**	11,356
Amortisation	**10,870**	-
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	**1,578**	(527)
Movement on derivative asset	**19,628**	(86,612)
(Increase) in debtors	**(367,566)**	(120,422)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	**(19,774)**	79,622
Net (outflow) from operating activities	**(1,316,257)**	(498,775)

21. Analysis of Changes in Net Debt

	At 1st January 2023 £	Cash flow £	At 31st December 2023 £
Net Cash			
Cash at bank and in hand	**680,275**	**(184,259)**	**496,016**

22. Contingent Assets

In addition to legacy income recognised in the SOFA, at the time of preparation of these accounts, the charity had been notified of 54 legacies with a total estimated value of £1.2m which do not satisfy the criteria required by our accounting policy to recognise the income during the year (2022: 17 legacies with a total estimated value of £1m). They are therefore disclosed here as a contingent asset. The total amount is subject to significant uncertainty, as such it should not be taken as a prediction of our future legacy income.

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE

England & Wales - Charity number 1118277

Accounts

COMPANY NUMBER: 06035040
CHARITY NUMBER: 1118277
INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

Dedicated to the rescue and rehabilitation of suffering animals

www.internationalanimalrescue.org

TUESDAY
ACCCZBOR
A21 19/09/2023 #6
COMPANIES HOUSE

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

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INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Registered company number:	06035040
Registered charity number:	1118277
Trustees:	P G Bennett M.A. (Hons)(Cantab) Dip.Ed. (NZ) – Chair P Cassar BSc(Hons) BDS L Milella BVCc DipEVDC MRCVS (Resigned 19th May 2022) A Bruce A Mateo Roman (Appointed 4th May 2022)
President:	A Knight OBE BSc(Hons)
Chief Executive:	G Bruce
Head of Finance:	D Rap
Registered Office:	Lime House Regency Close Uckfield East Sussex TN22 1DS
Statutory Auditors:	Clark Brownscombe Limited Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors 2 St Andrews Place Lewes East Sussex BN7 1UP
Principal bankers:	The Co-operative Bank plc. 242 High Street Exeter EX4 3QB
Investment Advisors:	Rathbone Greenbank Investments 10 Queen Square Bristol BS1 4NT

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

The Trustees have pleasure in presenting their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2022.

Structure
International Animal Rescue (IAR) is a company limited by guarantee and is a registered charity. It is governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association dated 21st December 2006.

The Trustees of the charitable company are its trustees for the purposes of Company Law. Throughout this report they are collectively referred to as Trustees.

Legal and administrative information set out on page 1 forms part of this report. The financial statements comply with current statutory requirements, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006 and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities.

History and Formation of International Animal Rescue (Limited by Guarantee)
On 1st January 2008 the net assets of International Animal Rescue (The Tillyer Foundation) were transferred into the company whose new charity number is 1118277. International Animal Rescue was originally registered with the Charity Commission in 1989 under charity number 802132, which became dormant after the change in structure in January 2008.

Recruitment of Trustees
In accordance with the Articles of Association, the number of trustees shall be no less than three but are not subject to any maximum.

New trustees may be appointed by ordinary resolution. Every new trustee shall sign in the minute book a declaration of acceptance and of willingness to act as a trustee of the Charity.

Trustees are recruited as required or when a particular skill gap is identified. Trustees are selected based on what they can contribute to the Charity. Trustees need to be prepared to take an active part in the running of the Charity and therefore need to be able - and willing - to give time to the efficient administration of the Charity and the fulfilment of its objectives.

Prospective trustees are required to consider whether there would be any possible conflicts of interest if they were to be appointed as a trustee. It is particularly important that the individual is free to make a full contribution to the trustees' discussions and decisions.

When recruiting new Charity trustees, the existing trustees ensure they understand the purposes and aims of the Charity, as well as their broader duties and responsibilities as trustees so that they are able to explain to prospective trustees what is required of them.

Organisation and Management
In terms of organisational structure the Trustees are responsible for the strategic direction of the Charity, governance and charting performance against the budget which is prepared annually. Investment decisions regarding the funds of the Charity, as well as decisions regarding expansion into new territories, are made by the Trustees.

The Chief Executive is responsible for the day to day operational management of the Charity, reporting on progress to the Trustees at the scheduled Trustees' meetings. If there are extraordinary issues that need to be brought to the attention of the Trustees, extra meetings are scheduled as required. The Chief Executive is responsible for maintaining relationships with partner charities, staff management, recommending projects to the Trustees and annual financial performance.

The Chief Executive is supported by a small management team who are responsible for functional areas within the Charity. These functional heads provide periodic reports for the Trustees.

Affiliates
International Animal Rescue is affiliated and provides funding to several other independent groups. Yayasan IAR Indonesia runs primate rescue and rehabilitation centres in Java and Borneo, Indonesia; International Animal Rescue Costa Rica runs our wildlife protection effort in Costa Rica; International Animal Rescue USA serves the North American territory with education and information relating to the projects that International Animal Rescue supports. As a group, the independent International Animal Rescue Charities share common goals and objectives.

Partners
In addition to the affiliate group, International Animal Rescue also works very closely with several International partner organisations. International Animal Rescue is a major funder of Wildlife SOS (India) who are responsible for the Dancing Bear Project in India. In addition, International Animal Rescue provides funding for its partner Catastrophes Cat Rescue, which provides care for older and unwell cats in the UK. Other partner groups are FPWC (Armenia), British Divers Marine Life Rescue (UK), East Sussex Wildlife Rescue and Ambulance Service (UK), Animal Protection Agency – APA (UK) and Friendicoes SECA (India).

Risk Management
The Trustees have prepared a risk assessment document for the Charity. This covers risks regarding data, continuity, succession and liability.

The trustees review the major risks to which the Charity is exposed on a regular basis and systems are implemented whenever possible to mitigate these risks. The Trustees believe that there is a satisfactory system of internal controls which are also reviewed on a regular basis.

Objectives
For the benefit of the public to: (a) relieve the suffering of animals in need of care and attention and to provide rescue facilities for the reception, care, rehabilitation and reintroduction back into the wild of such animals; (b) promote the conservation, protection and improvement of the physical and natural environment and support the development of sustainable ecosystems.

International Animal Rescue works with expert affiliate and partner groups on projects that will make a significant impact on animal welfare and conservation issues. The Charity engages with local and national governments internationally, as support from the state combined with efforts on the ground gives the various projects the best chance of success.

The main objectives for 2022 were;

- Develop holistic mitigation strategies to protect wildlife, habitats and the natural environment;
- Work with Wildlife SOS (India) to provide safe sanctuary for the rescued dancing bears in India and continue to rescue bears that are threatened;
- Support the rehabilitation and release program of macaques in Indonesia;
- Work to mitigate the illegal pet trade in Indonesia as well as continue the rescue, rehabilitation and release of the slow loris;
- Continue and monitor the orangutan release programme;
- Continue the Great Bear Rescue programme for Armenia;
- Develop our wildlife protection work in Costa Rica;
- Continue to support Catastrophes Cat Rescue in the UK.
- Continue to sustainably grow the UK charity in an efficient manner; increasing fundraising capacity with minimal increase in overhead.
- Develop digital supporter strategies to reflect the importance of digital media and social networks.

Public Benefit
In consideration of The Charities Act 2011 definition of charitable purpose; the Trustees of International Animal Rescue consider that the objectives and activities of the Charity are for the public benefit by supporting the advancement of animal welfare. In setting the programme each year the Trustees have regard to both the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit and the advancement of animal welfare for the public benefit. The Trustees always ensure that the programmes undertaken are in line with the charitable objectives and aims. The activities, which are described in more detail in a separate section below, cover the following charitable purposes for public benefit;

- promoting kindness and to prevent or suppress cruelty to animals;
- building and funding animal sanctuaries in the UK and overseas;
- provision of veterinary care and treatment to animals;
- care and re-homing of animals that are abandoned, mistreated or lost;
- conservation of endangered wildlife;
- mitigation strategies of the illegal wildlife trade;
- spaying and neutering projects for feral animal control;
- rescue, rehabilitation and release of wild animals; and
- conserving habitats and protecting the natural environment.

The loss of our dear friend and IAR Trustee Lisa Milella

It is with deep sadness that in May 2022 we lost our beloved friend, dedicated veterinarian and IAR Trustee, Lisa Milella. Lisa was diagnosed with Motor Neurone Disease in 2014. It was a devastating blow for someone as skilled and dedicated to her work as Lisa but she coped with the challenges of this cruel condition with extraordinary courage and determination.

We will always remember Lisa for the remarkable person she was, both personally and professionally. She was highly respected in the veterinary profession as a veterinary dental specialist and was generous in sharing her knowledge and expertise with students and colleagues from all four corners of the globe. For many years she regularly visited IAR's rescue centres to relieve the pain of animals with agonising dental conditions and teaching the local vets new veterinary dental procedures. Dancing bears whose teeth had been knocked out, diabetic orangutans suffering from tooth decay and tiny slow lorises whose teeth had been removed with nail clippers. After her diagnosis, Lisa closed her veterinary dental practice but continued to support IAR's teams in the field with expert advice and guidance on treatments for all kinds of rescued animals. She also continued to take part in meetings of IAR's board of Trustees throughout her illness, never as a bystander, always as an active participant, unafraid to speak her mind.

Lisa never allowed her illness to hold her back. We will remember her first and foremost, not for the debilitating illness that took her from us far too soon, but for her zest for life, her interest in people, her love of travelling and of course her dedication to helping suffering animals. Lisa also had a wonderful sense of humour. Those of us who were lucky enough to spend time with Lisa on trips abroad or closer to home will always remember her laughter and her beautiful smile.

Lisa Milella embodied so many qualities that we at IAR hold dear: strength of character, courage, kindness, compassion and a love of life. We will miss her terribly but never forget her. It has been a privilege to work with her and call her our friend.

Review of activities

This section provides an overview of the various programmes that are supported by International Animal Rescue.

At International Animal Rescue, our vision is of a world where humans and animals coexist in sustainable ecosystems. The team see first-hand the impact of human activity and climate change on precious ecosystems. Habitat loss is one of the most critical factors impacting biodiversity. One of the biggest threats to the survival of other species on the planet, is the rate at which humanity is transforming the natural landscape, through building roads and cities, and converting land to grow food. IAR' mission is to build awareness and put effective systems in place so that habitats and animals are protected.

Economic Backdrop

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic continued into 2022 as the Omicron wave swept around the globe. This highly infectious strain caused more disruption to travel and supply chains, and market stability was shaken once more. Thankfully, the vaccination roll-out was advanced and the strain seemed less virulent that its predecessors; as such, during the year, things began to open up.

However, in February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine in an escalation of the Russo-Ukraine War. As well as the devastating impact on the people of Ukraine, this war has placed a huge strain on the global recovery from the pandemic. The result has been increased energy and food prices, high inflation (and subsequently high interest rates), a cost of living crisis and a prolonged economic hangover.

The Russo-Ukraine War has had a direct impact on our project in Armenia, which has seen a high influx of Russian citizens driving inflation and an overheating of the domestic economy. Furthermore, the global macro-economic picture has affected International Animal Rescue with; rising programme costs on all the projects, lower income due to the cost of living crisis and a negative impact on reserves due to the poor market conditions and high interest rates.

The Trustees of IAR are immensely grateful to all the staff and volunteers at our projects for their continued efforts protecting animals and habitats in such unprecedented conditions, and to our supporters who have stood by us during this challenging time.

Conservation

It is clear that the combined threats of climate change, biodiversity loss and the spill over of pathogens from wildlife to people present an existential threat to humanity. IAR's award-winning environmental and conservation programme, IAR*conserves* aims to tackle these threats by adopting a holistic 'One-Health' strategy.

IAR*conserves*

IAR has focused on developing local, grassroots, nature positive strategies which, when scaled up, have a much more meaningful impact. The ultimate goal is for wildlife to be living safely in sustainable ecosystems and for communities to be healthy and prosperous.

IAR*conserves* is centred around working alongside local communities in Indonesian Borneo who are best placed to identify issues and implement solutions. The work selects from a toolkit of initiatives that we have developed and tested over many years. This means that we can implement tailored solutions at the village level that deliver tangible outcomes for people and nature.

Over many years, with its partners and affiliates, IAR has developed holistic, community based mitigation programmes which, when combined, have a tangible benefit to the survival of species. The conservation strategies are closely aligned to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

These include:

- reducing illegal wildlife trade;
- forest patrols to reduce the risks from fire and illegal logging;
- sustainable land use strategies;
- reforestation and tree planting;
- mangrove restoration;
- deep peat protection and restoration;
- working with local communities on practical solutions to reduce human impact, such as alternative livelihoods, community enterprise, schooling and scholarships, organic farming and female empowerment;
- reintroduction into the wild of endangered wildlife to rebuild threatened populations.
- human-wildlife conflict mitigation.

In December 2022, IAR's Chief Executive and YIARI's Programme Director attended the United Nations Biodiversity Conference (COP15) in Montreal. This summit was the culmination of three years of intense talks between governments; it has been viewed as a last chance to accelerate global efforts to protect and restore the natural world.

At the conference, the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) was agreed by the parties. The framework aims to "take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of people and planet by conserving and sustainably using biodiversity, and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources, while providing the necessary means of implementation."

With around one million species threatened with extinction, this could not be more urgent – the threat to the health, wellbeing and prosperity of humanity is real and serious. The GBF is a good start and there are some ambitious targets. Now it is the task of governments to turn those targets into action by developing their own national biodiversity plans.

It is a huge testimony to the hard work of all delegates at the conference, especially our colleagues from other NGOs that worked with us to prevent dilution of the text in the Framework, that we now have an agreement in place.

Orangutan Conservation

Since 2009, IAR's Indonesian partner, YIARI, has had an agreement with the Indonesian Ministry of Environment (KLHK) to rescue and rehabilitate the critically endangered orangutans of Western Borneo. The IAR Orangutan Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre in West Kalimantan is the hub for the orangutan conservation effort. The work carried out is in partnership with the KLHK and divisions of the Natural Conservation Agency BKSDA.

The ultimate goal is to keep orangutans in the wild and protect habitats such that they are not displaced and do not need to go through the rescue, rehabilitation, release process. Due to the success of YIARI's long-term holistic mitigation strategies, the number of orangutans being rescued has reduced considerably. IAR and YIARI are developing holistic projects that engage government authorities, local communities and commercial businesses to develop sustainable projects that protect species and habitats, thus preventing biodiversity loss and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Although peatlands cover less than 3% of global land surface, estimates suggest that peatlands contain twice as much carbon as the world's forests, and so peatland conservation is crucial to storing carbon. Maintaining healthy peatlands also helps to lessen the impact of climate change by regulating water flows, reducing flooding, droughts and fires.

YIARI is working to conserve deep peat forests, which are the habitat of some of the world's most important species, including orangutans; this has the double benefit of protecting biodiversity and combating climate change. YIARI has implemented a funded management plan to protect a 100,000 acre deep peat forest, home to c1,000 wild orangutans, which was threatened by fire, illegal logging or conversion.

During the year, the IAR released more than 20 orangutans, most of which had been through a lengthy rehabilitation process at the YIARI Orangutan Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre in West Kalimantan. Most of these animals were released into the remote Bukit Baka Bukit Raya National Park in central Borneo, where YIARI has a permanent camp to monitor the progress of the released orangutans.

In March 2022, an adult male orangutan, estimated to be around 15 years old, was found with a wound on his left wrist after being caught in a hunter's trap. Despite escaping, the four-metre-long rope snare was still tied tightly and had caused quite severe injuries. Given the wild nature of the animal and to prevent it being aggressive towards the rescue team, an anaesthetic gun was used to sedate it. From the results of the field examination by the YIARI medical team, it was known that the wound was quite severe where the rope had entered the flesh and hit the bone. The orangutan was taken to the wildlife clinic at the YIARI Orangutan Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre for observation and treatment.

In November 2022, the Wildlife Rescue Unit (WRU) of the West Kalimantan Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA), together with our partners, YIARI, and local group Yayasan Palung, rescued a baby orangutan in a village in North Kayong, West Kalimantan. There was no sign of the baby orangutan's mother. YIARI's vet examined the baby and confirmed that he was a male orangutan of about one year old, suffering from dehydration and malnutrition. Mawa was placed in quarantine at the YIARI Orangutan Rehabilitation Centre where he was to be kept under observation for eight weeks. He will spend years in rehabilitation at the centre in order to learn all the skills he will need to survive in the wild – skills that he would normally learn from his mother. The intention is to eventually release him back into the wild.

Illegal Wildlife Trade

In recent years the impact of the illegal wildlife trade on species has reached unprecedented levels. It is estimated to be worth up to $23 billion a year and represents a threat to the very existence of some of our best-loved species including rhinos, tigers, elephants and pangolins. Urgent action is needed to address this crisis, to help countries control poaching on the ground as well as to take steps to reduce the demand in consumer countries which is ultimately driving the trade.

IAR is part of a coalition of 11 animal protection groups which, in July 2022, released a new report, the first in a series of exposés of the horrific world of online animal cruelty content, showing a disturbing trend in 'teasing as torture' animal cruelty videos. The Asia for Animals Social Media Animal Cruelty Coalition (SMACC) says these videos are shared across social media, and that platforms like Facebook, Instagram, TikTok and YouTube are not doing enough to remove them, thus essentially giving offenders a free rein to promote and perpetuate animal cruelty. The report 'Teasing as Torture' documents how between February and May 2022 alone, SMACC recorded almost 200 individual links to videos containing teasing content on Facebook, YouTube, TikTok and Instagram. 69% of the videos featured macaque monkeys as the most popular victims of teasing abuse. This new Teasing as Torture report is the first in a series of Spotlight Reports homing in on the horror of the themes being popularised by social media platforms and to put more pressure on platforms to take action.

Indian Dancing Bear Project

International Animal Rescue has been working with its partner Wildlife SOS (an Indian charity) since 2002 on a project that ended the trade of dancing bears in India. The partnership has built up 3 sanctuaries across India to accommodate the rescued 'dancing' bears; in addition, a community programme has been devised to support the Kalandar people who once relied on the bears for their income. During 2022, IAR provided £473k of funding to this project.

The Kalandar people have had vocational training and financial support to establish them into new professions. In addition, the communities are supported with schooling and education such that they may have a brighter future.

IAR has an ongoing commitment to provide the best possible care for the 190 rescued bears (as at 30 November 2022) for the rest of their lives. The financial commitment to the bears is significant as the food, enrichment, veterinary and medical expenses are considerable.

Slow Loris Conservation

International Animal Rescue Indonesia operates one of the only dedicated rescue and research centres for the slow loris, a critically endangered nocturnal primate. The IAR Primate Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre is located near Bogor in Java. Most of the animals at the centre have been confiscated from the illegal exotic pet trade. Little is known about these primates; researchers and students from various universities work with the IAR team to conduct studies into habitat, diet, behaviour and ecology. A release programme has been implemented whereby released animals are monitored in the wild using radio tracking equipment.

IAR has an active Wildlife Protection Team. This unit investigates the illegal pet trade, including the trade in slow lorises. It is a collaboration with the police and Ministry of Forest and Conservation. Whenever possible, the team gathers evidence to ensure successful law enforcement and, when appropriate, prosecution.

In December 2022, 19 rescued lorises were released back into the wild. The slow lorises had been handed over by residents around West Java to the authorities, or had been involved in accidents or suffered injuries. The slow lorises were cared for at the YIARI animal rehabilitation centre in West Java, where they underwent medical treatment and a rehabilitation process before being returned to their natural habitat.

Cat Rescue

IAR supports Catastrophes Cat Rescue, which offers a 'last chance' refuge for older cats that it would otherwise be difficult to find a home for. When cats arrive, they may simply have problems with their diet or perhaps have an underlying health problem that needs attention. All the cats receive expert veterinary care. There is a small veterinary surgery on site where simple procedures can be administered. As cats grow older they often suffer from dental disease which can make their lives miserable, leading to a rapid loss of condition as they find it difficult to eat. The daily routine of cleaning, feeding and medication continued through the year thanks to Catastrophes' dedicated group of carers.

Costa Rica - Howler Monkeys

IAR Costa Rica is located on the Pacific Coast in the town of Nosara and is dedicated to protecting wildlife in Costa Rica, with particular attention to Howler Monkeys.

The main issue in and around Nosara is wildlife electrocution. Due to uncontrolled residential development, the trees are being removed and overhead electric cables are being installed. The monkeys use the cables as replacement arboreal routes. Unfortunately, in many situations, the electrical apparatus is not insulated and the monkeys suffer from electrocution. Very often, the adults are severely injured or killed outright; however, sometimes, the infants (which cling to their mothers) can survive. After emergency medical aid, treatment and a lengthy process of rehabilitation, the aim is to release small troops of young adults back into the wild.

IAR entered into an agreement with the Nosara Civic Association (NCA) for a five-acre forested piece of land to locate a new, purpose built, rescue centre. The land is within a large section of the NCA parklands, which are protected from development so, although it is close to the town, it will be peaceful for rehabilitation purposes. After delays caused by local permit restrictions, work on the new rescue centre started in late 2022; the target is to complete the facility and relocate before the wet season in (October) 2023.

The IAR Costa Rica team continues to work with the authorities to develop strategies for mitigation and prevention. The ongoing collaboration between MINAE/SINAC, the electricity providers and IAR has meant that many hotspots for electrocution have been remedied in the year. In addition, rope bridges have been installed to connect the tree canopy and maintain routes for arboreal wildlife. Also, working with the electric companies, the trees are trimmed back to reduce access onto the unsafe cables.

The 2022 statistics for IAR Costa Rica are as follows:

Total Animals Received: 454 (295 mammals, 148 birds, 11 reptiles)
Total Emergency Calls Received: 1,119
Total Electrocution Reports (Calls): 141 (134 howler monkeys, 3 squirrels, 4 birds)
Total Number of Electrocuted Animals Received: 40 howler monkeys
Total Animals Released: 135 (95 mammals, 37 birds, 3 reptiles. Incudes 34 howler monkeys, 12 of which were electrocution patients)

Armenia Bears

Historically, wild bears have been illegally caught or trapped by poachers in Armenia. Once captured, many of them end up in small, squalid cages in restaurants and other public entertainment venues as a tourist attraction. Some are kept in bus depots, others are hidden from view in dark cellars. Some of the bears are mentally and physically damaged by the boredom and frustration of their miserable existence behind bars.

The bears in Armenia are Syrian Brown Bears (Ursus arctos syriacus), one of the smaller sub-species of brown bear. They are found in the mountainous areas of the country where they forage for fruits, berries and insects in the meadows and forests and hibernate in caves and tree hollows. Their barren prisons are a far cry from their natural home in the forest.

Many bears are being kept captive in miserable conditions across Armenia, including in the capital city of Yerevan. Some have been incarcerated for years in cramped cages with scarcely any food or water. Their environment meets none of their psychological or physical needs. They have very little space to move around in. They are given unsuitable and insufficient food and no environmental enrichment to distract and amuse them. The bears have been deprived of their dignity and their freedom. They lack everything they need to live life as nature intended.

In October 2017, in conjunction with local partners FPWC, International Animal Rescue launched a new campaign to help these suffering bears. The Great Bear Rescue aims to free them from their suffering and, after thorough veterinary checks and assessment, rehabilitate and eventually release those that are physically and mentally equipped to fend for themselves in the wild. Those that are not viable for release will be given a permanent home in sanctuaries where they will be well cared for, well fed and have the freedom to express natural bear behaviour.

By the end of 2022, in conjunction with FPWC, IAR have rescued 35 bears from their cramped cages. The rescued bears are now being cared for at a new purpose build rehabilitation centre in the South Caucasus mountains of Armenia.

In June 2022, six caged bears were removed from a private zoo in Artsakh and taken to the bear rescue facility. Among the rescued bears is a mother and two young cubs that were born earlier in the year. After a period of quarantine and medical checks these cubs had their first taste of the outside world. The team are keeping these young bears as isolated from human contact as possible in the hope that, one day, they can be released back into the wild.

As previously reported, the existing facility is now at full capacity. A new site has been acquired and, thanks to the generous support of our donors, construction work has now commenced. The winter in the mountains is harsh and construction paused during the freezing conditions until Spring 2023.

Helping dogs in Ukraine

During 2022, IAR has provided vital emergency aid for the animals caught up in the Ukraine crisis by making a number of grants to charities working in the area. Among them is Save the Dogs whose director reported that IAR's funding towards their Ukraine Emergency Response has been invaluable. Since the beginning of March 2022, Save the Dogs have conducted a multifaceted program to help the animal victims of the crisis in Ukraine which includes sending dog and cat food to shelters and to volunteers who feed street dogs and cats in Ukraine, providing pet supplies and guidance to refugees with animals at the border, at Bucharest airport, and at Romania's main train station, rescuing dogs from a war-damaged shelter in Odessa, and remaining adaptable to respond to opportunities to make an impact. As a result of IAR's support, over 75 tons of dog and cat food has been delivered to Ukraine since the war began.

Future plans

Together, the hangover from the Covid-19 pandemic, the Ukraine war, high inflation and rising interest rates and associated cost of living impact presents an unprecedented set of conditions. This macro-economic uncertainty presents increased financial risk to organisations like IAR. As always, IAR will redouble its efforts and work with its partners and affiliates to navigate this storm.

Looking into 2023 and beyond, the charity will look to expand its audience through the IAR*conserves* programme, highlighting its wider protection, conservation and environmental strategies. At a time when biodiversity loss, climate change and the link between nature and human health is so prominent, it is right that IAR presents its holistic 'one-health' conservation approach to new and existing supporters so that this critical work can deliver the biggest impact.

In addition to supporting the operations of its animal protection and conservation projects with its partners and affiliates, IAR will progress the construction projects in Costa Rica and Armenia during 2023.

Investments
The Charity's equity investments are managed by Rathbone Greenbank's ethical investment team according to the objects of the Charity.

Our reserves are invested in a diversified portfolio of socially responsible assets, including those focused on future revenue streams in sectors like renewable energy. Increasing interest rates imposed by the central banks to counter rising inflation in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine have had a negative impact on the valuation of these assets due to higher discount rates applied to long-term cash flow projections. The losses have sadly wiped out the gains from the previous year. Despite the volatility, we remain confident in the sustainability mandate of our reserves investment portfolio.

In 2022 the investment portfolio experienced losses of 15.5% (12.7% gain in 2021). This was built up of unrealised losses of £844k and realised losses of £187k. Approximately £300k of the investment portfolio was liquidated to cover operational project expenditure; £180k of which was the utilisation of restricted funds. Income from investments in 2022 was £94k, approximately £15k higher than 2021.

Financial Performance
Income was lower in 2022 at £3,531k (2021 £3,951k). In 2021, IAR received a £500k grant from the Michael Uren Foundation to support the construction of the new wildlife rescue centre in Costa Rica, which explains the drop in trust income in 2022. Generally, individual giving was down in 2022 by approximately £300k to £1,500k reflecting the cost of living impact on supporters; however, legacy income increased by £333k to £1,714k.

Charitable expenditure was lower in 2022 than the previous year at £3,341k against £3,433k in 2021. Direct support to the Projects decreased slightly in 2022 at £3,019k. Fundraising costs were broadly unchanged from 2021 at £458k (2021: £443k).

The Charity experienced an operating loss in 2022 of £288k. Of this, £179k was the utilisation of restricted funds for the new rescue centre build in Costa Rica. As described in the investment section above, there was loss on investment assets of £1,031k which resulted in a loss for the year of £1,319k (before non-cash affecting 'other recognised losses' which are linked to the Charity's exchange rate hedges).

Reserves

As discussed above, the hangover from the Covid-19 pandemic and the impact of the Ukraine war are having a profound effect on global macro-economics. High inflation and the associated cost of living situation is causing significant headwinds; the central banks increasing interest rates is directly affecting our supporters' propensity to give and is having a detrimental effect on our ethical investments. Due to global inflation, project costs around the world have increased.

In addition to the restricted funds held by IAR, which are detailed in Note 15, the Charity is holding ring-fenced reserves for essential future spending on large projects that cannot be met from future income alone. These activities include; the expansion of the bear rescue and rehabilitation facility in Armenia and a reserve fund for the management (one year) the c.95k acre landscape to protect threatened orangutan habitat.

Taking into consideration the financial risk associated with fundraising challenges in the current economic climate, the ongoing impact of the coronavirus crisis, the significant monthly commitment to several overseas projects, exchange rate fluctuations and uncertainty within the funding streams, the Trustees consider that holding slightly higher than usual free reserves is prudent, without being excessive. At this time, the Trustees have agreed an appropriate reserves range for IAR as £5.2m to £5.8m, which is broken down as follows:

Reserves range	**£m**
Financial impact of risk	£0.8m
Working capital	£1.9m
Ring-fenced reserves	£2.6m
Minimum level	**£5.2m**
Range	£0.5m
Maximum level	**£5.8m**

Due to the investment losses is 2022, the actual free reserves held by IAR as at 31st December 2022 is £4.5m, which is below the desired range. The Trustees are conscious of the unprecedented economic conditions are monitoring the situation carefully to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Charity.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities and Corporate Governance

The members of the Board of Trustees, as Trustees and Directors, are responsible for preparing the Report of the Trustees and the financial statements. The Trustees have chosen to prepare financial statements for the company in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK GAAP). Company law requires the Trustees to prepare such financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the surplus or deficit for that period and comply with UK GAAP and the Companies Act 2006.

In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees are required to:-

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

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention of fraud and other irregularities.

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

Statement as to Disclosure of Information to Auditors

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

Registered Office:

Lime House
Regency Close
Uckfield
East Sussex
TN22 1DS

On behalf of the Board

A Bruce – Trustee

Date: 18/09/2023

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of International Animal Rescue (the 'company') for the year ended 31st December 2022 which comprise the Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:
- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31st December 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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

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

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

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

Other information
The Trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Trustees but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:
- the information given in the Report of the Trustees for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Trustees has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Trustees.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Trustees.

Responsibilities of trustees
As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussions with the trustees (as required by auditing standards) and discussed with the trustees the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations. We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were management bias of accounting estimates particularly in relation to the timing of legacies. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- discussions with managements including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.
- challenging estimates and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

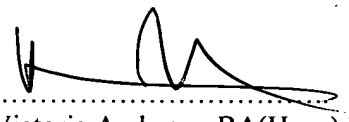
Secondly, the company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified overseas laws and regulations relating to the support of projects where the laws may be considerably different to the UK along with Health and Safety regulations in the UK and overseas as the areas most likely to have such an effect, recognising the nature of the company's activities. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Through these procedures, we became aware of no actual or suspected non-compliance.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities. as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non- compliance with all laws and regulations.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Victoria Anderson BA(Hons) FCA DChA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Clark Brownscombe Limited
Chartered Accountants
and Statutory Auditors
2 St Andrews Place
Lewes
East Sussex BN7 1UP

Date: [illegible] 2023

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds 2022 £	Restricted Funds 2022 £	Total 2022 £	2021 £
INCOME					
Donations and legacies					
- Donations and grants		**1,466,906**	**244,771**	**1,711,677**	2,468,972
- Legacies		**1,714,396**	**-**	**1,714,396**	1,380,966
Investments					
- Interest					
- Cash deposits		**5,558**	**-**	**5,558**	42
- UK Fixed Interest Securities		**15,760**	**-**	**15,760**	16,937
- Overseas Fixed Interest Securities		**1,606**	**-**	**1,606**	2,670
- Dividends					
- UK equities		**54,876**	**-**	**54,876**	46,401
- Overseas equities		**16,380**	**-**	**16,380**	12,990
Other trading activities		**11,047**	**-**	**11,047**	21,589
Total income	1	**3,286,529**	**244,771**	**3,531,300**	3,950,567
EXPENDITURE					
Charitable activities		**2,918,067**	**423,772**	**3,341,839**	3,433,421
Raising funds					
- Fundraising costs		**458,567**	**-**	**458,567**	442,935
- Investment managers fees		**18,906**	**-**	**18,906**	20,097
Total expenditure	3	**3,395,540**	**423,772**	**3,819,312**	3,896,453
		(109,011)	**(179,001)**	**(288,012)**	54,114
(Losses)/gains on investment assets		**(1,030,806)**	**-**	**(1,030,806)**	613,632
Net (expenditure)/income		**(1,139,817)**	**(179,001)**	**(1,318,818)**	667,746
Other recognised gains/(losses)					
Profit on foreign exchange		**1,636**	**-**	**1,636**	355
(Losses)/gains on forward exchange contracts		**(86,612)**	**-**	**(86,612)**	18,071
Net movement in funds		**(1,224,793)**	**(179,001)**	**(1,403,794)**	686,172
Reconciliation of funds					
Fund balances at 1st January 2022		**5,966,076**	**463,969**	**6,430,045**	5,743,873
Fund balances at 31st December 2022		**4,741,283**	**284,968**	**5,026,251**	6,430,045

The detailed 2021 comparative statement of financial activities is reported in note 2.

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

INCOME ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
TURNOVER	1	**3,437,120**	3,871,527
Campaign costs, fundraising, administration and general expenses		**3,819,312**	3,896,453
OPERATING (DEFICIT)	4	**(382,192)**	(24,926)
Losses/(gains) on sale of investments		**(191,713)**	87,127
Gains on foreign exchange		**1,636**	355
Interest receivable and income from investments		**94,180**	79,040
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		**(478,089)**	141,596

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2022 £	2021 £
(Deficit)/surplus for the year	**(478,089)**	141,596
Unrealised (losses)/gains on revaluation of investments	**(839,093)**	526,505
(Losses)/gains on forward exchange contracts	**(86,612)**	18,071
Total recognised (losses)/gains for the year	**(1,403,794)**	686,172

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2022
COMPANY NUMBER: 06035040

	Notes	2022 £	2022 £	2021 £
FIXED ASSETS				
Intangible assets	7		**59,587**	-
Tangible assets	8		**149,539**	158,504
Investments	9		**4,066,990**	5,254,194
			4,276,116	5,412,698
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stock		**14,160**		13,633
Debtors	10	**224,291**		103,869
Cash at bank and in hand		**680,275**		988,814
		918,726		1,106,316
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	11	**168,591**		88,969
NET CURRENT ASSETS			**750,135**	1,017,347
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			**5,026,251**	6,430,045
THE FUNDS OF THE CHARITY				
Restricted funds	15		**284,968**	463,969
Unrestricted funds			**4,467,923**	4,416,457
Revaluation reserve			**273,360**	1,549,619
Total unrestricted funds	16		**4,741,283**	5,966,076
TOTAL CHARITY FUNDS			**5,026,251**	6,430,045

Approved by the trustees on 13/09/2023 and signed on their behalf by:

A Bruce - Trustee

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022		2021	
		£	£	£	£
Net cash from operating activities	20		**(498,775)**		6,980
Cash flow from investing activities					
Purchase of intangible assets		**(59,587)**		-	
Purchase of tangible assets		**(2,391)**		(2,422)	
Purchase of fixed asset investments		**(907,642)**		(929,467)	
Proceeds from disposal of fixed asset investments		**1,064,040**		1,323,140	
Interest received and income from investments		**94,180**		79,040	
Net cash gained in investing activities			**188,600**		470,291
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents			**(310,175)**		477,271
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year			**988,814**		511,188
Exchange gains			**1,636**		355
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			**680,275**		988,814

1. Accounting policies

a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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), hereafter referred to as the Charities SORP (FRS 102), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

International Animal Rescue meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note.

In the application of the charity'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, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. However, there are no judgements or assumptions that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment.

b) Income

(i) Donations and Gift Aid

Donations are recognised when they are received and recorded in the Charity's accounting records. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid is recognised at the time of the donation.

(ii) Legacies

Legacies are recognised once the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

(iii) Trading Activities

Income from trading activities is included in the period in which the Charity is entitled to receipt.

(iv) Investment Income

Income from investments is recognised when receivable.

c) **Expenditure**
Expenditure is included in the Statement of Financial Activities on an accruals basis, inclusive of any VAT which cannot be recovered.

Certain expenditure is directly attributable to specific activities and has been included in those cost categories. Certain other costs, which are attributable to more than one activity, are apportioned across cost categories on the basis of an estimate of the proportion of time spent by staff on those activities. A proportion of the costs of producing fundraising literature is considered to be educational and therefore included within charitable activities.

The main categories of expenditure are:-

a) Charitable activities are the costs of the campaigns and related support costs.

b) Raising funds are fundraising costs and investment management fees. Fundraising costs relate to the external agencies and internal fundraising resource. Agency costs include the design, production and printing of promotional material, as well as the direct mailing costs. Twenty five per cent of the cost is allocated to education on the basis that the literature produced increases public awareness of issues that the Charity works with around the world.

c) Support costs are allocated over the above categories on the basis of staff time spent on each activity.

d) **Pension scheme arrangements**
The Charity makes contributions to a small self-administered pension scheme which operates on a defined contribution basis to provide employees retirement and death benefits. Regular contributions are recognised on an accruals basis and special contributions are recognised in the period in which they occur.

e) **Going concern**
The trustees have considered the financial position of the charity for twelve months from the date that the balance sheet is signed and conclude that there are no material uncertainties concerning the charity's ability to continue as a going concern. In coming to this conclusion the trustees have considered the expected funding requirements to maintain the Charity's objectives for the period and the amount of free reserves and future expected incoming resources available to achieve this. They have also considered the global uncertainty around income pressures due to the cost of living rises and rising cost pressures in the developing world. Analysis of the free reserves are set out in the trustees report.

f) **Fund accounting**
The charity maintains various funds in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities 2019'. These funds, which require separate disclosures, are as follows:-

Unrestricted Funds. These are general funds of the charity and are expendable at the discretion of the Trustees in the furtherance of the charitable objectives. The main sources of general funds are donations arising from appeals, grants from trusts and investment income. The main applications of general funds are campaign costs, fundraising costs and related overhead costs.

f) **Fund accounting (continued)**
Restricted Funds. These are funds which are subject to specific objects declared by the donor or which are raised by appeal for a specific purpose. These funds are expendable by the Trustees in furtherance of the specific object for which they were given unless the donor later agrees that they can be applied for a general purpose. Due to the nature of these funds they are accounted for separately from the general funds of the charity.

g) **Fixed assets**
Fixed assets are depreciated over their expected useful lives at the following annual rates:

Freehold property	2%	On cost
Motor vehicles	25%	Reducing balance
Plant and machinery	20%	Reducing balance
Office equipment	20%	Reducing balance

h) **Stock**
Stock is included at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price, less any further costs of realisation.

i) **Financial instruments**
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Charity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Charity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, (b) the Charity transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or (c) the Charity, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

i) **Financial instruments (continued)**

(ii) Investments

Investments are measured at fair value as at the balance sheet date using the quoted market price. The statement of financial activities includes the net gains and losses arising on revaluation and disposals throughout the year. Unrealised gains and losses on revaluation are accounted for in the relevant fund.

2. Detailed comparatives for the statement of financial activities

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds 2021 £	Restricted Funds 2021 £	Total 2021 £
INCOME				
Donations and legacies				
- Donations and grants		1,858,686	610,286	2,468,972
- Legacies		1,380,966	-	1,380,966
Investments				
- Interest				
- Cash deposits		42	-	42
- UK Fixed Interest Securities		16,937	-	16,937
- Overseas Fixed Interest Securities		2,670	-	2,670
- Dividends				
- UK equities		46,401	-	46,401
- Overseas equities		12,990	-	12,990
Other trading activities		21,589	-	21,589
Total income		3,340,281	610,286	3,950,567
EXPENDITURE				
Charitable activities		3,271,215	162,206	3,433,421
Raising funds				
- Fundraising costs		442,935	-	442,935
- Investment managers fees		20,097	-	20,097
Total expenditure	3	3,734,247	162,206	3,896,453
		(393,966)	448,080	54,114
Gains on investment assets		613,632	-	613,632
Net income		219,666	448,080	667,746
Other recognised gains				
Gains on foreign exchange		355	-	355
Gains on forward exchange contracts		18,071	-	18,071
Net movement in funds		238,092	448,080	686,172
Reconciliation of funds				
Fund balances at 1st January 2021		5,727,984	15,889	5,743,873
Fund balances at 31st December 2021		5,966,076	463,969	6,430,045

3. Expenditure

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2022 £	2021 £
Charitable Activities				
Campaign costs	2,427,854	423,772	2,851,626	3,002,632
Educational costs	146,772	-	146,772	142,866
Travel and accommodation	20,712	-	20,712	1,690
Support costs	322,729	-	322,729	286,233
	2,918,067	423,772	3,341,839	3,433,421
Raising funds				
Fundraising costs:-				
Appeal and other costs	244,402	-	244,402	241,634
Support costs	214,165	-	214,165	201,301
	458,567	-	458,567	442,935
Investment managers fees	18,906	-	18,906	20,097
Total	3,395,540	423,772	3,819,312	3,896,453

Analysis of Support Costs

	Charitable Activities £	Fundraising Costs £	Total 2022 £	2021 £
Staff costs	237,676	185,814	423,490	379,554
Premises costs	10,852	3,617	14,469	11,077
Office administration costs	12,226	4,075	16,301	16,445
Insurance	9,075	3,025	12,100	12,400
Database, development and computer costs	16,882	5,627	22,509	15,104
Motor expenses	2,968	990	3,958	8,972
Depreciation	8,517	2,839	11,356	13,372
Bank charges	11,311	3,770	15,081	19,365
Audit and accountancy fees	7,200	2,400	9,600	7,800
Sundry expenses	6,022	2,008	8,030	3,445
	322,729	214,165	536,894	487,534

4. Operating (Deficit)/ Surplus

The operating (deficit)/surplus is stated after charging:-	2022	2021
	£	£
Administration expenses including:-		
Depreciation	**11,356**	13,372
Auditors remuneration		
- audit fees	**5,400**	3,760
- for accountancy work	**4,200**	4,040

5. Staff Costs

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	**741,020**	651,299
Social security costs	**68,000**	59,306
Pension costs	**75,285**	74,466
	884,305	785,071

The number of staff to whom retirement benefits are accruing under a defined contribution pension scheme is twenty (2021: twenty).

The average number of employees during the year was twenty two (2021: twenty one).

The number of employees receiving remuneration in excess of £60,000 p.a. is as follows:-

	2022	2021
£70,001 - £80,000	**1**	1
£90,001 - £100,000	**1**	1

The key management personnel of the company comprise the trustees, the President and the Chief Executive. The total employee benefits of the key management personnel were £206,047 (2021: £202,287).

6. Taxation

The charity is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes. Accordingly, the charity is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Chapter 3 Part 11 Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

7. Intangible Fixed Assets

	CRM System
	£
Cost	
Additions and At 31st December 2022	**59,587**

No amortisation has been provided as the CRM System was not used until after the end of the accounting period.

8. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Freehold Property £	Plant & Machinery £	Motor Vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1st January 2022	**216,430**	**88,921**	**32,000**	**337,351**
Additions	**-**	**2,391**	**-**	**2,391**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
At 31st December 2022	**216,430**	**91,312**	**32,000**	**339,742**
Depreciation				
At 1st January 2022	**90,704**	**63,578**	**24,565**	**178,847**
Charge for the year	**4,329**	**5,168**	**1,859**	**11,356**
On disposals	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
At 31st December 2022	**95,033**	**68,746**	**26,424**	**190,203**
Net Book Value				
At 31st December 2022	**121,397**	**22,566**	**5,576**	**149,539**
At 31st December 2021	125,726	25,343	7,435	158,504

9. Investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Market value at 1st January 2022	**5,254,194**	5,034,234
Acquisitions	**907,642**	929,467
Less: Disposals	**(1,255,753)**	(1,236,012)
	4,906,083	4,727,689
Net unrealised (loss)/gain on revaluation	**(839,093)**	526,505
Market value of listed investments at 31st December 2022	**4,066,990**	5,254,194
Historical cost at 31st December 2022	**3,793,630**	3,704,575

All investments are listed on a recognised stock exchange.

An analysis of investments is as follows:

	2022			2021		
	UK Investments £	**Overseas Investments £**	**Total £**	UK Investments £	Overseas Investments £	Total £
Debt Instruments	**621,261**	**146,565**	**767,826**	499,272	206,510	705,782
Equities	**1,782,227**	**1,516,937**	**3,299,164**	2,099,830	2,448,582	4,548,412
	2,403,488	**1,663,502**	**4,066,990**	2,599,102	2,655,092	5,254,194

10. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Derivative asset	-	21,726
Other debtors	199,175	74,068
Prepayments	25,116	8,075
	224,291	103,869

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	28,352	32,844
Other taxes and social security costs	24,611	17,642
Derivative liability	64,886	-
Other creditors	21,730	5,699
Accruals	29,012	32,784
	168,591	88,969

12. International Animal Rescue Trading Limited

The Charity holds 100% of the issued share capital of International Animal Rescue Trading Limited (2 ordinary £1 shares). The company was dormant throughout the year.

	2022	2021
	£	£
The assets and liabilities of the subsidiary were:		
Assets	3,773	3,773
Liabilities	-	-
	3,773	3,773
Aggregate share capital and reserves	3,773	3,773

Consolidated financial statements have not been prepared for the Group on the grounds that the subsidiary is not material and the costs of preparing Group financial statements outweigh the benefits arising from them.

13. Share Capital

The company is limited by guarantee having no share capital and members having a liability not exceeding £10 each.

14. Financial Instruments

	2022	2021
	£	£
Financial assets measured at fair value through income account	**4,747,265**	6,243,008

15. Restricted Funds

	At 1st January 2022	Income	Expenditure	At 31st December 2022
	£	£	£	£
Orangutan Conservation	-	**119,778**	**(119,778)**	-
Costa Rica Build	**448,080**	-	**(187,636)**	**260,444**
Armenia Bears	-	**94,738**	**(94,738)**	-
Orangutan Release Programme	**15,889**	-	-	**15,889**
Tree Planting in Indonesia	-	**16,840**	**(16,840)**	-
Ukraine Animal Rescues	-	**4,780**	**(4,780)**	-
Lisa Milella Veterinary Dental Fund	-	**8,635**	-	**8,635**
	463,969	**244,771**	**(423,772)**	**284,968**

Prior Year

	At 1st January 2021	Income	Expenditure	At 31st December 2021
	£	£	£	£
Orangutan Conservation	-	9,025	(9,025)	-
Costa Rica Build	-	500,001	(51,921)	448,080
Armenia Bears	-	101,260	(101,260)	-
Orangutan Release Programme	15,889	-	-	15,889
	15,889	610,286	(162,206)	463,969

IAR received £120k of restricted funding during 2022 for Orangutan conservation work in Indonesia, £95k of funding for the Armenia Great Bear Rescue project, £17k for tree planting in Indonesia and £5k for animal rescues in Ukraine. All of these funds were fully utilised during the financial year. £188k of the £448k restricted fund brought forward for building a new wildlife centre in Costa Rica was spent during 2022. £9k was received for the Lisa Milella Veterinary Dental Fund.

£16k of restricted funds was brought forward for the purpose of designing a new transmitter system for post-release monitoring of orangutans. Due to ongoing issues with testing of the prototypes, these funds remained unspent in 2022. IAR is in discussions with its partners as to how best to proceed.

16. Unrestricted Funds

	At 1st January 2022 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Unrealised and realised losses £	At 31st December 2022 £
General Fund	5,966,076	3,286,529	(3,395,540)	(1,115,782)	4,741,283

Prior Year

	At 1st January 2021 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Unrealised and realised gains £	At 31st December 2021 £
General Fund	5,727,984	3,340,281	(3,734,247)	632,058	5,966,076

17. Analysis of Net Assets between Funds

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £
Intangible fixed assets	**59,587**	-	**59,587**
Tangible fixed assets	**149,539**	-	**149,539**
Investments	**4,066,990**	-	**4,066,990**
Stock	**14,160**	-	**14,160**
Debtors	**224,291**	-	**224,291**
Cash at bank	**395,307**	**284,968**	**680,275**
Other net current liabilities	**(168,591)**	-	**(168,591)**
	4,741,283	**284,968**	**5,026,251**

Prior Year

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £
Tangible fixed assets	158,504	-	158,504
Investments	5,254,194	-	5,254,194
Stock	13,633	-	13,633
Debtors	103,869	-	103,869
Cash at bank	524,845	463,969	988,814
Other net current liabilities	(88,969)	-	(88,969)
	5,966,076	463,969	6,430,045

18. Related Party Transactions

Grants and expenses totalling £203,676 (2021: £164,494) were paid to Catastrophes Cat Rescue. The partner of Alan Knight, President of IAR, is the founder and trustee of Catastrophes Cat Rescue. Accounting services are provided free of charge to Catastrophes Cat Rescue.

Accounting services fees of £4,600 (2021: £1,400) were charged to British Divers Marine Life Rescue, and office space is provided free of charge. Alan Knight, President of IAR, is a trustee of British Divers Marine Life Rescue.

All transactions were approved by the Board of Trustees.

19. Trustees remuneration and expenses

No remuneration or expenses were paid by the charity to any Trustee during this year or the previous year.

20. Notes to the Cash Flow Statement

Reconciliation of net (deficit)/ surplus to net cash (outflow) inflow from operating activities

	2022	2021
	£	£
Operating (deficit)	**(382,192)**	(24,926)
Depreciation	**11,356**	13,372
(Increase) in stocks	**(527)**	(5,488)
Movement on derivative asset	**(86,612)**	18,071
(Increase) in debtors	**(120,422)**	(15,380)
Increase in creditors	**79,622**	21,331
Net (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	**(498,775)**	6,980

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE

England & Wales - Charity number 1118277

Accounts

COMPANY NUMBER:06035040
CHARITY NUMBER: 1118277
INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

Dedicated to the rescue and rehabilitation of suffering animals

www.internationalanimalrescue.org

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Registered company number:	06035040
Registered charity number:	1118277
Trustees:	P G Bennett M.A. (Hons)(Cantab) Dip.Ed. (NZ) – Chairman P Cassar BSc(Hons) BDS L Milella BVCc DipEVDC MRCVS A Bruce
Chief Executive Officer:	A Knight OBE BSc(Hons)
Chief Financial Operating Officer:	G Bruce
Registered Office:	Lime House Regency Close Uckfield East Sussex TN22 1DS
Statutory Auditors:	Clark Brownscombe Limited Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors 2 St Andrews Place Lewes East Sussex BN7 1UP
Principal bankers:	The Co-operative Bank plc. 242 High Street Exeter EX4 3QB
Solicitors:	Bennett, Griffin LLP Shelley House 23 Warwick Street Worthing West Sussex BN11 3DG
Investment Advisors:	Rathbone Greenbank Investments 10 Queen Square Bristol BS1 4NT

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The Trustees have pleasure in presenting their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2021.

Structure
International Animal Rescue (IAR) is a company limited by guarantee and is a registered charity. It is governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association dated 21st December 2006.

The Trustees of the charitable company are its trustees for the purposes of Company Law. Throughout this report they are collectively referred to as Trustees.

Legal and administrative information set out on page 1 forms part of this report. The financial statements comply with current statutory requirements, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006 and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities.

History and Formation of International Animal Rescue (Limited by Guarantee)
On 1st January 2008 the net assets of International Animal Rescue (The Tillyer Foundation) were transferred into the company whose new charity number is 1118277. International Animal Rescue was originally registered with the Charity Commission in 1989 under charity number 802132, which became dormant after the change in structure in January 2008.

Recruitment of Trustees
In accordance with the Articles of Association, the number of trustees shall be no less than three but are not subject to any maximum.

New trustees may be appointed by ordinary resolution. Every new trustee shall sign in the minute book a declaration of acceptance and of willingness to act as a trustee of the Charity.

Trustees are recruited as required or when a particular skill gap is identified. Trustees are selected based on what they can contribute to the Charity. Trustees need to be prepared to take an active part in the running of the Charity and therefore need to be able - and willing - to give time to the efficient administration of the Charity and the fulfilment of its objectives.

Prospective trustees are required to consider whether there would be any possible conflicts of interest if they were to be appointed as a trustee. It is particularly important that the individual is free to make a full contribution to the trustees' discussions and decisions.

When recruiting new Charity trustees, the existing trustees ensure they understand the purposes and aims of the Charity, as well as their broader duties and responsibilities as trustees so that they are able to explain to prospective trustees what is required of them.

Organisation and Management
In terms of organisational structure the Trustees are responsible for the strategic direction of the Charity, governance and charting performance against the budget which is prepared annually. Investment decisions regarding the funds of the Charity, as well as decisions regarding expansion into new territories are made by the Trustees.

The Chief Executive is responsible for the day to day operational management of the Charity, reporting on progress to the Trustees at the scheduled Trustees' meetings. If there are extraordinary issues that need to be brought to the attention of the Trustees, extra meetings are scheduled as required. The Chief Executive is responsible for maintaining relationships with partner charities, staff management, recommending projects to the Trustees and annual financial performance.

The Chief Executive is supported by a small management team who are responsible for functional areas within the Charity. These functional heads provide periodic reports for the Trustees.

Affiliates
International Animal Rescue is affiliated and provides funding to several other independent groups. Yayasan IAR Indonesia runs primate rescue and rehabilitation centres in Java and Borneo, Indonesia; International Animal Rescue Costa Rica runs our wildlife protection effort in Costa Rica; International Animal Rescue USA serves the North American territory with education and information relating to the projects that International Animal Rescue supports. As a group, the independent International Animal Rescue Charities share common goals and objectives.

Partners
In addition to the affiliate group, International Animal Rescue also works very closely with several International partner organisations. International Animal Rescue is a major funder of Wildlife SOS (India) who are responsible for the Dancing Bear Project in India. In addition, International Animal Rescue provides funding for its partner Catastrophes Cat Rescue, which provides care for older and unwell cats in the UK. Other partner groups are FPWC (Armenia), British Divers Marine Life Rescue (UK), East Sussex Wildlife Rescue and Ambulance Service (UK), Animal Protection Agency – APA (UK), Goan Strays (India) and Friendicoes SECA (India).

Risk Management
The Trustees have prepared a risk assessment document for the Charity. This covers risks regarding data, continuity, succession and liability.

The trustees review the major risks to which the Charity is exposed on a regular basis and systems are implemented whenever possible to mitigate these risks. The Trustees believe that there is a satisfactory system of internal controls which are also reviewed on a regular basis.

Objectives
For the benefit of the public to: (a) relieve the suffering of animals in need of care and attention and to provide rescue facilities for the reception, care, rehabilitation and reintroduction back into the wild of such animals; (b) promote the conservation, protection and improvement of the physical and natural environment and support the development of sustainable ecosystems.

International Animal Rescue works with expert affiliate and partner groups on projects that will make a significant impact on animal welfare and conservation issues. The Charity engages with local and national governments internationally, as support from the state combined with efforts on the ground gives the various projects the best chance of success.

The main objectives for 2021 were;

- Develop holistic mitigation strategies to protect wildlife, habitats and the natural environment.
- Work with Wildlife SOS (India) to provide safe sanctuary for the rescued dancing bears in India and continue to rescue bears that are threatened;
- Support the rehabilitation and release program of macaques in Indonesia;
- Work to mitigate the illegal pet trade in Indonesia as well as continue the rescue, rehabilitation and release of the slow loris;
- Continue and monitor the orangutan release programme;
- Continue the Great Bear Rescue programme for Armenia;
- Develop our wildlife protection work in Costa Rica;
- Continue to support Catastrophes Cat Rescue in the UK.
- Continue to sustainably grow the UK charity in an efficient manner; increasing fundraising capacity with minimal increase in overhead.
- Develop digital supporter strategies to reflect the importance of digital media and social networks.

Public Benefit
In consideration of The Charities Act 2011 definition of charitable purpose; the Trustees of International Animal Rescue consider that the objectives and activities of the Charity are for the public benefit by supporting the advancement of animal welfare. In setting the programme each year the Trustees have regard to both the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit and the advancement of animal welfare for the public benefit. The Trustees always ensure that the programmes undertaken are in line with the charitable objectives and aims. The activities, which are described in more detail in a separate section below, cover the following charitable purposes for public benefit;

- promoting kindness and to prevent or suppress cruelty to animals;
- building and funding animal sanctuaries in the UK and overseas;
- provision of veterinary care and treatment to animals;
- care and re-homing of animals that are abandoned, mistreated or lost;
- conservation of endangered wildlife;
- mitigation strategies of the illegal wildlife trade;
- spaying and neutering projects for feral animal control;
- rescue, rehabilitation and release of wild animals; and
- conserving habitats and protecting the natural environment.

Review of activities
This section provides an overview of the various programmes that are supported by International Animal Rescue.

At International Animal Rescue, our vision is of a world where humans and animals coexist in sustainable ecosystems. The team see first-hand the impact of human activity and climate change on precious ecosystems. Habitat loss is one of the most critical factors impacting biodiversity. One of the biggest threats to the survival of other species on the planet, is the rate at which humanity is transforming the natural landscape, through building roads and cities, and converting land to grow food. IAR' mission is to build awareness and put effective systems in place so that habitats and animals are protected.

Covid-19 Pandemic

As in 2020, the impact of the coronavirus pandemic continued throughout 2021; IAR's projects adapted during the previous year to cope with the challenging conditions. Gradually, vaccines were rolled out around the globe and communities started to move towards a new normal. Government imposed lockdowns prevailed throughout the year as the economy went through a stop/start process.

Travel restrictions and high costs of materials continued to have a significant impact on the projects. At the same time, as restrictions were eased, IAR had to remain extra vigilant to the risk of infection to staff and the animals in its care.

The Omicron variant emerged in late 2021 and continued to cause disruption and concern. As the situation changed, plans had to change too. Any medium-term planning has become a real challenge with events often cancelled at short notice.

The Trustees of IAR are immensely grateful to all the staff and volunteers at our projects for their continued efforts protecting animals and habitats in such unprecedented conditions, and to our supporters who have stood by us during this challenging time.

Orangutan Conservation
Since 2009, International Animal Rescue Indonesia has had an agreement with the Indonesian Ministry of Environment (KLHK) to rescue and rehabilitate the critically endangered orangutans of Western Borneo. The IAR Orangutan Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre in West Kalimantan is the hub for the orangutan conservation effort. The work carried out is in partnership with the KLHK and divisions of the Natural Conservation Agency BKSDA.

The ultimate goal is to keep orangutans in the wild and protect habitats such that they are not displaced and do not need to go through the rescue, rehabilitation, release process. Due to the success of IAR Indonesia's long-term holistic mitigation strategies, the number of orangutans being rescued has reduced considerably. IAR is developing holistic projects that engage government authorities, local communities and commercial businesses to develop sustainable projects that protect species and habitats, thus preventing biodiversity loss and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Although peatlands cover less than 3% of global land surface, estimates suggest that peatlands contain twice as much carbon as the world's forests, and so peatland conservation is crucial to storing carbon. Maintaining healthy peatlands also helps to lessen the impact of climate change by regulating water flows, reducing flooding, droughts and fires.

IAR is working to conserve deep peat forests, which are the habitat of some of the world's most important species: this has the double benefit of protecting biodiversity and combating climate change.

Over many years IAR Indonesia has developed mitigation programmes which, when combined have a tangible benefit to the survival of the species. The conservation strategies are closely aligned to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs.)

These include:

- reducing illegal wildlife trade;
- forest patrols to reduce the risks from fire and illegal logging;
- sustainable land use strategies;
- reforestation and tree planting;
- mangrove restoration;
- deep peat protection and restoration;
- working with local communities on practical solutions to reduce human impact, such as alternative livelihoods, community enterprise, schooling and scholarships, organic farming and female empowerment;
- reintroduction into the wild of endangered wildlife to rebuild threatened populations.
- human-wildlife conflict mitigation.

IAR Indonesia has implemented a funded management plan to protect a 100,000 acre deep peat forest, home to c1,000 wild orangutans, which was threatened by fire, illegal logging or conversion.

During the year, the IAR released 20 orangutans, most of which had been through a lengthy rehabilitation process at the IAR Orangutan Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre in West Kalimantan. Most of these animals were released into the remote Bukit Baka Bukit Raya National Park in central Borneo, where IAR has a permanent camp to monitor the progress of the released orangutans.

Illegal Wildlife Trade

In recent years the impact of the illegal wildlife trade on species has reached unprecedented levels. It is estimated to be worth up to $23 billion a year and represents a threat to the very existence of some of our best-loved species including rhinos, tigers, elephants and pangolins. Urgent action is needed to address this crisis, to help countries control poaching on the ground as well as to take steps to reduce the demand in consumer countries which is ultimately driving the trade.

In 2021 IAR mounted an online campaign to raise awareness of the issue using the stories of animals rescued by our various teams; this included a langur monkey that was rescued by the Natural Resources Conservation Agency and IAR Indonesia, which had been kept as a pet and an orange chinned parakeet in Costa Rica that had its beak clipped to make it easier to handle as a pet.

Indian Dancing Bear Project

International Animal Rescue has been working with its partner Wildlife SOS (an Indian charity) since 2002 on a project that ended the trade of dancing bears in India. The partnership has built up 3 sanctuaries across India to accommodate the rescued 'dancing' bears; in addition, a community programme has been devised to support the Kalandar people who once relied on the bears for their income. During 2021, IAR provided £473k of funding to this project.

The Kalandar people have had vocational training and financial support to establish them into new professions. In addition, the communities are supported with schooling and education such that they may have a brighter future.

It was widely reported that the Delta variant of Covid 19, which was originally identified in late 2020, had a devastating impact on many communities, especially in India; some members of the Indian Bear Rescue Team were affected. With the help of its supporters, IAR is was able to support Wildlife SOS and its team through the emergency situation by providing funding for essential oxygen equipment to treat the staff.

In October 2021, with the support of IAR, Wildlife SOS was able to help a wild female sloth bear that was caught in a snare. Her paw had become gangrenous and the young bear's body was emaciated and dehydrated from lack of food. The bear was taken to our Bannerghatta Bear Rescue Centre for treatment and rehabilitation.

IAR has an ongoing commitment to provide the best possible care for the 197 rescued bears (as at 30 November 2021) for the rest of their lives. The financial commitment to the bears is significant as the food, enrichment, veterinary and medical expenses are considerable.

Slow loris conservation
International Animal Rescue Indonesia operates one of the only dedicated rescue and research centres for the slow loris, a critically endangered nocturnal primate. The IAR Primate Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre is located near Bogor in Java. Most of the animals at the centre have been confiscated from the illegal exotic pet trade. Little is known about these primates; researchers and students from various universities work with the IAR team to conduct studies into habitat, diet, behaviour and ecology. A release programme has been implemented whereby released animals are monitored in the wild using radio tracking equipment.

IAR has an active Wildlife Protection Team. This unit investigates the illegal pet trade, including the trade in Slow Lorises. It is a collaboration with the police and Ministry of Forest and Conservation. Whenever possible, the team gathers evidence to ensure successful law enforcement and, when appropriate, prosecution.

In July 2021, fourteen endangered slow lorises were released in the Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park in Lampung, Sumatra. The release operation was conducted by the West Java Forestry Department, the Head Office of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, Bengkulu Forestry Department and IAR Indonesia. The primates had all been surrendered by members of the public the Forestry Department in West Java and Jakarta.

Macaque Welfare
International Animal Rescue Indonesia has a project to Rescue, Rehabilitate and Release macaques. These animals are generally rescued from the pet trade. They are treated at the rescue centre in Java to bring them back to health, sterilised and then slowly socialised into 'troops' that can be released into uninhabited forest to live out their lives in the wild.

Macaques are often considered a pest and, if no sensible controls are in place, they can come into conflict with human populations. In 2021, IAR continued its work in relation to human – macaque conflict in Jakarta such that the community is aware how to mitigate conflict situations, such as no feeding and rubbish control (including macaque proof bins).

Cat rescue
IAR supports Catastrophes Cat Rescue, which offers a 'last chance' refuge for older cats that it would otherwise be difficult to find a home for. When cats arrive, they may simply have problems with their diet or perhaps have an underlying health problem that needs attention. All the cats receive expert veterinary care. There is a small veterinary surgery on site where simple procedures can be administered. As cats grow older they often suffer from dental disease which can make their lives miserable, leading to a rapid loss of condition as they find it difficult to eat. The daily routine of cleaning, feeding and medication continued through the year thanks to Catastrophes' dedicated group of carers.

Costa Rica - Howler Monkeys
IAR Costa Rica is located on the Pacific Coast in the town of Nosara and is dedicated to protecting wildlife in Costa Rica with particular attention to Howler Monkeys.

The main issue in and around Nosara is wildlife electrocution. Due to uncontrolled residential development, the trees are being removed and overhead electric cables are being installed. The monkeys use the cables as replacement arboreal routes. Unfortunately, in many situations, the electrical apparatus is not insulated and the monkeys suffer from electrocution. Very often, the adults are severely injured or killed outright; however, sometimes, the infants (which cling to their mothers) can survive. After emergency medical aid, treatment and a lengthy process of rehabilitation, the aim is to release small troops of young adults back into the wild.

IAR entered into an agreement with the Nosara Civic Association (NCA) for a five-acre forested piece of land to locate a new, purpose built, rescue centre. The land is within a large section of the NCA parklands, which are protected from development so, although it is close to the town, it will be peaceful for rehabilitation purposes. During 2021, IAR obtained all the necessary permits and permissions to go ahead with the construction; however, due to a moratorium imposed on the entire town by the water regulator, no water permits could be issued which, unfortunately, has caused a delay. IAR now hopes to commence work later in 2022.

The IAR Costa Rica team continues to work with the authorities to develop strategies for mitigation and prevention. For the last year, IAR has been part of a commission for the prevention of electrocuted wildlife ("Comisión para la Prevención y Atención de electrocuciones de fauna") which was set up by the former Vice-minister of Environment and meets monthly. The commission is being managed by the technical director of SINAC for the Tempisque Conservation Area to facilitate collaboration between MINAE/SINAC, the electricity providers and NGOs such as IAR. As a result, the main electric company, ICE, pledged more support for the mitigation process which led to a large insulation operation that secured 49 transformers at Playa Pelada in Nosara.

The 2021 statistics for IAR Costa Rica are as follows:

Total Animals Received: 380 (227 mammals, 126 birds, 27 reptiles)
Total Different Species Received: 70 (20 mammals, 42 birds, 8 reptiles)
Total Emergency Calls Received: 803
Total Electrocution Reports (Calls): 117 (113 howler monkeys, 4 squirrels)
Total Number of Electrocuted Animals Received: 39
Total Animals Released: 114 (70 mammals, 35 birds, 9 reptiles. (29 howler monkeys, 14 of them were electrocution patients

Armenia Bears

Historically, wild bears have been illegally caught or trapped by poachers in Armenia. Once captured, many of them end up in small, squalid cages in restaurants and other public entertainment venues as a tourist attraction. Some are kept in bus depots, others are hidden from view in dark cellars. Some of the bears are mentally and physically damaged by the boredom and frustration of their miserable existence behind bars.

The bears in Armenia are Syrian Brown Bears (Ursus arctos syriacus), one of the smaller sub-species of brown bear. They are found in the mountainous areas of the country where they forage for fruits, berries and insects in the meadows and forests and hibernate in caves and tree hollows. Their barren prisons are a far cry from their natural home in the forest.

Many bears are being kept captive in miserable conditions across Armenia, including in the capital city of Yerevan. Some have been incarcerated for years in cramped cages with scarcely any food or water. Their environment meets none of their psychological or physical needs. They have very little space to move around in. They are given unsuitable and insufficient food and no environmental enrichment to distract and amuse them. The bears have been deprived of their dignity and their freedom. They lack everything they need to live life as nature intended.

In October 2017, in conjunction with local partners FPWC, International Animal Rescue launched a new campaign to help these suffering bears. The Great Bear Rescue aims to free them from their suffering and, after thorough veterinary checks and assessment, rehabilitate and eventually release those that are physically and mentally equipped to fend for themselves in the wild. Those that are not viable for release will be given a permanent home in sanctuaries where they will be well cared for, well fed and have the freedom to express natural bear behaviour.

By the end of 2021, in conjunction with FPWC, IAR have rescued over 30 bears from their cramped cages. The rescued bears are now being cared for at a new purpose build rehabilitation centre in the South Caucasus mountains of Armenia.

As previously reported, the existing facility is now at full capacity. A new site has been identified and plans are in place to acquire the site in early 2022 and commence construction later in the year.

Future plans

The social and economic impacts of the Covid 19 pandemic have been significant. With economic uncertainty in the UK there is greater financial risk to the organisation than previously. IAR will continue to maximise all channels of communication with its supporters, especially digital opportunities. The full impact of the Covid crisis is a big unknown. This has a material impact on our projects and our ability to raise funds.

IAR is well recognised for its animal welfare work; however, a huge amount of IAR's effort is now about wider protection strategies, conservation and environmental mitigations. IAR has always focussed on the root cause of problems but, this is now embedded into a Theory of Change approach where, to deliver the goals, pre-defined outcomes are described and the activities to deliver those outcomes are identified and measured.

These strategies run across all of IAR's projects and include: regulatory change, alternative livelihoods, education, habitat restoration, investigations & law enforcement, landscape management, environmental services and reintroductions. During 2022 and beyond, IAR will reach out to a wider audience to engage on these wider conservation and environmental activities.

As part of this work IAR will be looking closely at the upcoming second part of the UN Biodiversity Conference (COP15). The world has so far failed to meet any UN targets on halting the loss of nature, yet awareness of the challenge is greater than ever. It is essential that world leaders agree strict goals to stop biodiversity collapse.

During 2022, IAR will progress the construction projects in Costa Rica and Armenia.

Investments

The Charity's equity investments are managed by Rathbone Greenbank's ethical investment team according to the objects of the Charity.

Having been affected by the Covid pandemic, the markets recovered and strengthened during 2021. Trustees have always looked to strike a balance between equities and interest-bearing bonds. Overall, the equity component of the portfolio experienced a capital gain of £613k in 2021 (a realised gain of £87k and an unrealised gain of £526k). The fund generated £79k of income through interest and dividends. The hangover from the pandemic is still with us and since the year end, global supply chain issues and the war in Ukraine have caused more uncertainty. There are global inflationary pressures and central banks are reacting by increasing interest rates; as such, the markets remain highly volatile. IAR will monitor this closely with its advisors, Rathbone Greenbank.

Financial Performance

Income in 2021 was slightly higher in 2021 at £3,951k (2020 £3,898k). In 2021, IAR received a £500k grant from the Michael Uren Foundation to support the construction of the new wildlife rescue centre in Costa Rica; this follows many years of generous support from the Michael Uren Foundation for IAR's work, for which the Trustees are extremely grateful. Legacy income was strong at £1,381k, £250k higher than 2020. IAR's other fundraising channels were slightly lower than 2020 reflecting the pressure on individual giving.

Charitable expenditure was slightly higher in 2021 than the previous year at £3,433k against £3,363k in 2020. Direct support to the Projects was increased in 2021 at £3,147k. Fundraising costs were broadly unchanged from 2020 at £443k (2020: £450k). As discussed above, there have been delays with the construction project in Costa Rica; therefore, the restricted income for the new facility in Costa Rica was mainly unutilised in 2021.

The Charity experienced an operating surplus in 2020 of £54k (Unrestricted loss of £394k and Restricted surplus of £448k). Overall, there was a total recognised gain for the year of £686k – this includes the unrealised gains on investments (as described in the investments section above) and gains on foreign exchange contracts.

Reserves

The global economy remains precarious with the hangover from pandemic still impacting all markets. For the UK, the full impact of the pandemic, Brexit, the Ukraine war, energy prices and inflation remains uncertain. The Charity is navigating through extremely uncertain times and the full impact on our projects and fundraising remains to be seen. IAR has identified specific risks from the rise in interest rates, the cost of living crisis and the weakening pound (given that most of IAR's commitments are in other currencies). The projects also face inflationary pressure.

In addition to the restricted funds held by IAR, which are detailed in Note 14, the Charity is holding ring-fenced reserves for essential future spending on large projects that cannot be met from future income alone. These activities include; the construction of a large free ranging enclosure for adult sanctuary orangutans, the expansion of the bear rescue and rehabilitation facility in Armenia and a reserve fund for the management (one year) the c.95k acre landscape to protect threatened orangutan habitat.

Taking into consideration the financial risk associated with fundraising challenges in the current economic climate, the ongoing impact of the coronavirus crisis, the significant monthly commitment to several overseas projects, exchange rate fluctuations and uncertainty within the funding streams, the Trustees consider that holding slightly higher than usual free reserves is prudent, without being excessive. At this time, the Trustees have agreed an appropriate reserves range for IAR as £5.8m to £6.3m, which is broken down as follows:

Reserves range	**£m**
Financial impact of risk	£1.0m
Working capital	£1.8m
Ring-fenced reserves	£3.0m
Minimum level	**£5.8m**
Range	£0.5m
Maximum level	**£6.3m**

The actual free reserves held by IAR as at 31st December 2021 is £5.8m, just within the range required.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities and Corporate Governance

The members of the Board of Trustees, as Trustees and Directors, are responsible for preparing the Report of the Trustees and the financial statements. The Trustees have chosen to prepare financial statements for the company in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK GAAP). Company law requires the Trustees to prepare such financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the surplus or deficit for that period and comply with UK GAAP and the Companies Act 2006.

In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees are required to:-

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

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention of fraud and other irregularities.

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

Statement as to Disclosure of Information to Auditors

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

Registered Office:

Lime House
Regency Close
Uckfield
East Sussex
TN22 1DS

On behalf of the Board

A Bruce

A Bruce - Trustee

Date: 27/9/22

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of International Animal Rescue (the 'company') for the year ended 31st December 2021 which comprise the Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:
- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31st December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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

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

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

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

Other information
The Trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Trustees but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:
- the information given in the Report of the Trustees for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Trustees has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Trustees.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Trustees.

Responsibilities of trustees
As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussions with the trustees (as required by auditing standards) and discussed with the trustees the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations. We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were management bias of accounting estimates particularly in relation to the timing of legacies. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- discussions with managements including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.
- challenging estimates and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified overseas laws and regulations relating to the support of projects where the laws may be considerably different to the UK along with Health and Safety regulations in the UK and overseas as the areas most likely to have such an effect, recognising the nature of the company's activities. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Through these procedures, we became aware of no actual or suspected non-compliance.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities. as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non- compliance with all laws and regulations.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

V Anderson

Victoria Anderson BA(Hons) FCA DChA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Clark Brownscombe Limited
Chartered Accountants
and Statutory Auditors
2 St Andrews Place
Lewes
East Sussex BN7 1UP

Date: 28 September 2022

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds 2021 £	Restricted Funds 2021 £	Total 2021 £	2020 £
INCOME					
Donations and legacies					
- Donations and grants		**1,858,686**	**610,286**	**2,468,972**	2,674,422
- Legacies		**1,380,966**	**-**	**1,380,966**	1,131,453
Investments					
- Interest					
- Cash deposits		**42**	**-**	**42**	410
- UK Fixed Interest Securities		**16,937**	**-**	**16,937**	15,423
- Overseas Fixed Interest Securities		**2,670**	**-**	**2,670**	5,979
- Dividends					
- UK equities		**46,401**	**-**	**46,401**	38,420
- Overseas equities		**12,990**	**-**	**12,990**	10,688
Other trading activities		**21,589**	**-**	**21,589**	20,781
Total income	1	**3,340,281**	**610,286**	**3,950,567**	3,897,576
EXPENDITURE					
Charitable activities		**3,271,215**	**162,206**	**3,433,421**	3,363,391
Raising funds					
- Fundraising costs		**442,935**	**-**	**442,935**	449,627
- Investment managers fees		**20,097**	**-**	**20,097**	16,687
Total expenditure	3	**3,734,247**	**162,206**	**3,896,453**	3,829,705
		(393,966)	**448,080**	**54,114**	67,871
Gains on investment assets		**613,632**	**-**	**613,632**	458,105
Net income		**219,666**	**448,080**	**667,746**	525,976
Other recognised gains/(losses)					
Profit/(losses) on foreign exchange		**355**	**-**	**355**	(649)
Gains on forward exchange contracts		**18,071**	**-**	**18,071**	44,840
Net movement in funds		**238,092**	**448,080**	**686,172**	570,167
Reconciliation of funds					
Fund balances at 1st January 2021		**5,727,984**	**15,889**	**5,743,873**	5,173,706
Fund balances at 31st December 2021		**5,966,076**	**463,969**	**6,430,045**	5,743,873

The detailed 2020 comparative statement of financial activities is reported in note 2.

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

INCOME ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
TURNOVER	1	**3,871,527**	3,826,656
Campaign costs, fundraising, administration and general expenses		**3,896,453**	3,829,705
OPERATING (DEFICIT)	4	**(24,926)**	(3,049)
Gains/(losses) on sale of investments		**87,127**	(94,185)
Gains/(losses) on foreign exchange		**355**	(649)
Interest receivable and income from investments		**79,040**	70,920
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		**141,596**	(26,964)

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2021 £	2020 £
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	**141,596**	(26,964)
Unrealised gains on revaluation of investments	**526,505**	552,291
Gain on forward exchange contracts	**18,071**	44,840
Total recognised gains for the year	**686,172**	570,167

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2021
COMPANY NUMBER: 06035040

	Notes	2021 £	2021 £	2020 £
FIXED ASSETS				
Tangible assets	7		**158,504**	169,455
Investments	8		**5,254,194**	5,034,234
			5,412,698	5,203,689
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stock		**13,633**		8,145
Debtors	9	**103,869**		88,489
Cash at bank and in hand		**988,814**		511,188
		1,106,316		607,822
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	10	**88,969**		67,638
NET CURRENT ASSETS			**1,017,347**	540,184
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			**6,430,045**	5,743,873
THE FUNDS OF THE CHARITY				
Restricted funds	14		**463,969**	15,889
Unrestricted funds			**4,416,457**	4,473,587
Revaluation reserve			**1,549,619**	1,254,397
Total unrestricted funds	15		**5,966,076**	5,727,984
TOTAL CHARITY FUNDS			**6,430,045**	5,743,873

Approved by the trustees on 27/9/22 and signed on their behalf by:

A Bruce

A Bruce - Trustee

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021		2020	
		£	£	£	£
Net cash from operating activities	19		**6,980**		97,824
Cash flow from investing activities					
Purchase of tangible assets		**(2,422)**		(2,863)	
Purchase of fixed asset investments		**(929,467)**		(798,087)	
Proceeds from disposal of fixed asset investments		**1,323,140**		354,440	
Interest received and income from investments		**79,040**		70,920	
Net cash gained/(used) in investing activities			**470,291**		(375,590)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			**477,271**		(277,766)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year			**511,188**		789,603
Exchange gains/(losses)			**355**		(649)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			**988,814**		511,188

1. Accounting policies

a) **Basis of accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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), hereafter referred to as the Charities SORP (FRS 102), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

International Animal Rescue meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note.

In the application of the charity'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, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. However, there are no judgements or assumptions that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment.

b) **Income**

(i) Donations and Gift Aid

Donations are recognised when they are received and recorded in the Charity's accounting records. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid is recognised at the time of the donation.

(ii) Legacies

Legacies are recognised once the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

(iii) Trading Activities

Income from trading activities is included in the period in which the Charity is entitled to receipt.

(iv) Investment Income

Income from investments is recognised when receivable.

c) **Expenditure**

Expenditure is included in the Statement of Financial Activities on an accruals basis, inclusive of any VAT which cannot be recovered.

Certain expenditure is directly attributable to specific activities and has been included in those cost categories. Certain other costs, which are attributable to more than one activity, are apportioned across cost categories on the basis of an estimate of the proportion of time spent by staff on those activities. A proportion of the costs of producing fundraising literature is considered to be educational and therefore included within charitable activities.

The main categories of expenditure are:-

a) Charitable activities are the costs of the campaigns and related support costs.

b) Raising funds are fundraising costs and investment management fees. Fundraising costs relate to the external agencies and internal fundraising resource. Agency costs include the design, production and printing of promotional material, as well as the direct mailing costs. Twenty five per cent of the cost is allocated to education on the basis that the literature produced increases public awareness of issues that the Charity works with around the world.

c) Support costs are allocated over the above categories on the basis of staff time spent on each activity.

d) **Pension scheme arrangements**

The Charity makes contributions to a small self-administered pension scheme which operates on a defined contribution basis to provide employees retirement and death benefits. Regular contributions are recognised on an accruals basis and special contributions are recognised in the period in which they occur.

e) **Going concern**

The trustees have considered the financial position of the charity for twelve months from the date that the balance sheet is signed and conclude that there are no material uncertainties concerning the charity's ability to continue as a going concern. In coming to this conclusion the trustees have considered the expected funding requirements to maintain the Charity's objectives for the period and the amount of free reserves and future expected incoming resources available to achieve this. They have also considered the global uncertainty around income pressures due to the cost of living rises and rising cost pressures in the developing world. Analysis of the free reserves are set out in the trustees report.

f) **Fund accounting**

The charity maintains various funds in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities 2015'. These funds, which require separate disclosures, are as follows:-

Unrestricted Funds. These are general funds of the charity and are expendable at the discretion of the Trustees in the furtherance of the charitable objectives. The main sources of general funds are donations arising from appeals, grants from trusts and investment income. The main applications of general funds are campaign costs, fundraising costs and related overhead costs.

f) **Fund accounting (continued)**
Restricted Funds. These are funds which are subject to specific objects declared by the donor or which are raised by appeal for a specific purpose. These funds are expendable by the Trustees in furtherance of the specific object for which they were given unless the donor later agrees that they can be applied for a general purpose. Due to the nature of these funds they are accounted for separately from the general funds of the charity.

g) **Fixed assets**
Fixed assets are depreciated over their expected useful lives at the following annual rates:

Freehold property/improvements	2%/10%	On cost
Motor vehicles	25%	Reducing balance
Support boat for Malta	25%	Reducing balance
Plant and machinery	20%	Reducing balance
Office equipment	20%	Reducing balance

h) **Stock**
Stock is included at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price, less any further costs of realisation.

i) **Financial instruments**
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Charity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Charity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, (b) the Charity transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or (c) the Charity, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

i) **Financial instruments (continued)**

(ii) Investments

Investments are measured at fair value as at the balance sheet date using the quoted market price. The statement of financial activities includes the net gains and losses arising on revaluation and disposals throughout the year. Unrealised gains and losses on revaluation are accounted for in the relevant fund.

2. Detailed comparatives for the statement of financial activities

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds 2020 £	Restricted Funds 2020 £	Total 2020 £
INCOME				
Donations and legacies				
- Donations and grants		**2,373,346**	**301,076**	**2,674,422**
- Legacies		**1,131,453**	**-**	**1,131,453**
Investments				
- Interest				
- Cash deposits		**410**	**-**	**410**
- UK Fixed Interest Securities		**15,423**	**-**	**15,423**
- Overseas Fixed Interest Securities		**5,979**	**-**	**5,979**
- Dividends				
- UK equities		**38,420**	**-**	**38,420**
- Overseas equities		**10,688**	**-**	**10,688**
Other trading activities		**20,781**	**-**	**20,781**
Total income		**3,596,500**	**301,076**	**3,897,576**
EXPENDITURE				
Charitable activities		**3,062,315**	**301,076**	**3,363,391**
Raising funds				
- Fundraising costs		**449,627**	**-**	**449,627**
- Investment managers fees		**16,687**	**-**	**16,687**
Total expenditure	3	**3,528,629**	**301,076**	**3,829,705**
		67,871	**-**	**67,871**
Gains on investment assets		**458,105**	**-**	**458,105**
Net income		**525,976**	**-**	**525,976**
Other recognised gains				
(Losses) on foreign exchange		**(649)**	**-**	**(649)**
Gains on forward exchange contracts		**44,840**	**-**	**44,840**
Net movement in funds		**570,167**	**-**	**570,167**
Reconciliation of funds				
Fund balances at 1st January 2020		**5,157,817**	**15,889**	**5,173,706**
Fund balances at 31st December 2020		**5,727,984**	**15,889**	**5,743,873**

3. Expenditure

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2021 £	2020 £
Charitable Activities				
Campaign costs	**2,840,426**	**162,206**	**3,002,632**	2,957,251
Educational costs	**142,866**	**-**	**142,866**	143,375
Travel and accommodation	**1,690**	**-**	**1,690**	1,345
Support costs	**286,233**	**-**	**286,233**	261,420
	3,271,215	**162,206**	**3,433,421**	3,363,391
Raising funds				
Fundraising costs:-				
Appeal and other costs	**241,634**	**-**	**241,634**	249,486
Support costs	**201,301**	**-**	**201,301**	200,141
	442,935	**-**	**442,935**	449,627
Investment managers fees	**20,097**	**-**	**20,097**	16,687
Total	**3,734,247**	**162,206**	**3,896,453**	3,829,705

Analysis of Support Costs

	Charitable Activities £	Fundraising Costs £	Total 2021 £	2020 £
Staff costs	**205,247**	**174,307**	**379,554**	349,223
Premises costs	**8,308**	**2,769**	**11,077**	10,047
Office administration costs	**12,334**	**4,111**	**16,445**	17,522
Insurance	**9,300**	**3,100**	**12,400**	11,294
Database, development and computer costs	**11,328**	**3,776**	**15,104**	14,133
Motor expenses	**6,729**	**2,243**	**8,972**	3,673
Depreciation	**10,029**	**3,343**	**13,372**	14,974
Bank charges	**14,524**	**4,841**	**19,365**	27,236
Professional fees	**-**	**-**	**-**	504
Audit and accountancy fees	**5,850**	**1,950**	**7,800**	8,340
Sundry expenses	**2,584**	**861**	**3,445**	4,615
	286,233	**201,301**	**487,534**	461,561

4. Operating Surplus

The operating surplus is stated after charging:-	**2021**	2020
	£	£
Administration expenses including:-		
Depreciation	**13,372**	14,974
Auditors remuneration		
- audit fees	**3,760**	3,650
- for accountancy work	**4,040**	4,690

5. Staff Costs

	2021	2020
	£	£
Wages and salaries	**651,299**	608,995
Social security costs	**59,306**	49,894
Pension costs	**74,466**	67,007
	785,071	725,896

The number of staff to whom retirement benefits are accruing under a defined contribution pension scheme is twenty (2020: seventeen).

The average number of employees during the year was twenty one (2020: nineteen).

The number of employees receiving remuneration in excess of £60,000 p.a. is as follows:-

	2021	2020
£70,001 - £80,000	**1**	1
£90,001 - £100,000	**1**	1

The key management personnel of the company comprise the trustees, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial and Operating Officer. The total employee benefits of the key management personnel were £202,287 (2020: £200,297).

6. Taxation

The charity is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes. Accordingly, the charity is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Chapter 3 Part 11 Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

7. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Freehold Property £	Plant & Machinery £	Motor Vehicles £	Support Boat £	Total £
Cost					
At 1st January 2021	**216,430**	**102,428**	**32,000**	**11,395**	**362,253**
Additions	**-**	**2,422**	**-**	**-**	**2,422**
Disposals	**-**	**(15,929)**	**-**	**(11,395)**	**(27,324)**
At 31st December 2021	**216,430**	**88,921**	**32,000**	**-**	**337,351**
Depreciation					
At 1st January 2021	**86,417**	**72,900**	**22,086**	**11,395**	**192,798**
Charge for the year	**4,287**	**6,607**	**2,479**	**-**	**13,373**
On disposals	**-**	**(15,929)**	**-**	**(11,395)**	**(27,324)**
At 31st December 2021	**90,704**	**63,578**	**24,565**	**-**	**178,847**
Net Book Value					
At 31st December 2021	**125,726**	**25,343**	**7,435**	**-**	**158,504**
At 31st December 2020	130,013	29,528	9,914	-	169,455

8. Investments

	2021 £	2020 £
Market value at 1st January 2021	**5,034,234**	4,132,482
Acquisitions	**929,467**	798,087
Less: Disposals	**(1,236,012)**	(448,625)
	4,727,689	4,481,944
Net unrealised gain on revaluation	**526,505**	552,290
Market value of listed investments at 31st December 2021	**5,254,194**	5,034,234
Historical cost at 31st December 2021	**3,704,575**	3,779,837

All investments are listed on a recognised stock exchange.

An analysis of investments is as follows:

	2021			2020		
	UK Investments £	**Overseas Investments £**	**Total £**	UK Investments £	Overseas Investments £	Total £
Debt Instruments	**499,272**	**206,510**	**705,782**	774,865	210,961	985,826
Equities	**2,099,830**	**2,448,582**	**4,548,412**	2,438,596	1,609,812	4,048,408
	2,599,102	**2,655,092**	**5,254,194**	3,213,461	1,820,773	5,034,234

9. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Derivative asset	**21,726**	3,655
Other debtors	**74,068**	77,399
Prepayments and accrued income	**8,075**	7,435
	103,869	88,489

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	**32,844**	30,712
Other taxes and social security costs	**17,642**	20,401
Other creditors	**5,699**	6,099
Accruals	**32,784**	10,426
	88,969	67,638

11. International Animal Rescue Trading Limited

The Charity holds 100% of the issued share capital of International Animal Rescue Trading Limited (2 ordinary £1 shares). The company was dormant throughout the year.

	2021 £	2020 £
The assets and liabilities of the subsidiary were:		
Assets	**3,773**	3,773
Liabilities	**-**	-
	3,773	3,773
Aggregate share capital and reserves	**3,773**	3,773

Consolidated financial statements have not been prepared for the Group on the grounds that the subsidiary is not material and the costs of preparing Group financial statements outweigh the benefits arising from them.

12. Share Capital

The company is limited by guarantee having no share capital and members having a liability not exceeding £10 each.

13. Financial Instruments

	2021	2020
	£	£
Financial assets measured at fair value through income account	**6,243,008**	5,545,422

14. Restricted Funds

	At 1st January 2021	Income	Expenditure	At 31st December 2021
	£	£	£	£
Orangutan Conservation	-	**9,025**	**(9,025)**	-
Costa Rica Build	-	**500,001**	**(51,921)**	**448,080**
Armenia Bears	-	**101,260**	**(101,260)**	-
Orangutan Release Programme	**15,889**	-	-	**15,889**
	15,889	**610,286**	**(162,206)**	**463,969**

Prior Year

	At 1st January 2020	Income	Expenditure	At 31st December 2020
	£	£	£	£
Orangutan Conservation	-	5,660	(5,660)	-
PPE Indonesia	-	2,000	(2,000)	-
Plant A Tree - Indonesia	-	6,000	(6,000)	-
India: Dancing Bears	-	249,122	(249,122)	-
Armenia Bears	-	38,294	(38,294)	-
Orangutan Release Programme	15,889	-	-	15,889
	15,889	301,076	(301,076)	15,889

£15k of restricted funds was brought forward for the purpose of designing a new transmitter system for post-release monitoring of orangutans. Due to ongoing issues with testing of the prototypes, these funds remained unspent as at December 31, 2021. IAR is in discussions with its partners how best to proceed.

IAR received a £500k restricted grant to fund the construction of a new wildlife rescue centre in Costa Rica. £52k was utilised during 2021 to secure the site, the balance of £448k will be utilised during 2022 and beyond. £9k of funding was received during 2021, restricted for Orangutan conservation work in Indonesia and £101k of funding for the Armenia Great Bear Rescue project. All these funds were fully utilised during the financial year.

15. Unrestricted Funds

	At 1st January 2021 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Unrealised and realised gains £	At 31st December 2021 £
General Fund	**5,727,984**	**3,340,281**	**(3,734,247)**	**632,058**	**5,966,076**

Prior Year

	At 1st January 2020 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Unrealised and realised gains £	At 31st December 2020 £
General Fund	5,157,817	3,596,500	(3,528,629)	502,296	5,727,984

16. Analysis of Net Assets between Funds

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £
Tangible fixed assets	**158,504**		**158,504**
Investments	**5,254,194**	**-**	**5,254,194**
Stock	**13,633**	**-**	**13,633**
Debtors	**103,869**	**-**	**103,869**
Cash at bank	**524,845**	**463,969**	**988,814**
Other net current liabilities	**(88,969)**	**-**	**(88,969)**
	5,966,076	**463,969**	**6,430,045**

Prior Year

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £
Tangible fixed assets	169,455		169,455
Investments	5,034,234	-	5,034,234
Stock	8,145	-	8,145
Debtors	88,489	-	88,489
Cash at bank	495,299	15,889	511,188
Other net current liabilities	(67,638)	-	(67,638)
	5,727,984	15,889	5,743,873

17. Related Party Transactions

Grants and expenses totalling £164,494 (2020: £188,409) were paid to Catastrophes Cat Rescue. The partner of Alan Knight, Chief Executive Officer of IAR, is the founder and trustee of Catastrophes Cat Rescue. Accounting services are provided free of charge to Catastrophes Cat Rescue.

Office space and accounting services are provided free of charge to British Divers Marine Life Rescue. Alan Knight, Chief Executive Officer of IAR, is a trustee of British Divers Marine Life Rescue.

All transactions were approved by the Board of Trustees.

18. Trustees remuneration and expenses

No remuneration or expenses were paid by the charity to any Trustee during this year or the previous year.

19. Notes to the Cash Flow Statement

Reconciliation of net surplus to net cash inflow from operating activities

	2021	2020
	£	£
Operating (deficit)	**(24,926)**	(3,049)
Depreciation	**13,372**	14,974
(Increase) in stocks	**(5,488)**	(159)
Movement on derivative asset	**18,071**	44,839
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	**(15,380)**	83,933
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	**21,331**	(42,714)
Net inflow from operating activities	**6,980**	97,824

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE

England & Wales - Charity number 1118277

Accounts

COMPANY NUMBER:06035040
CHARITY NUMBER: 1118277
INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2020

Dedicated to the rescue and rehabilitation of suffering animals

www.internationalanimalrescue.org

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Registered company number:	06035040
Registered charity number:	1118277
Trustees:	P G Bennett M.A. (Hons)(Cantab) Dip.Ed. (NZ) – Chairman P Cassar BSc(Hons) BDS L Milella BVCc DipEVDC MRCVS A Irons (Resigned 5th February 2020) A Bruce (Appointed 25th February 2020)
Chief Executive Officer:	A Knight OBE BSc(Hons)
Chief Financial Operating Officer:	G Bruce
Registered Office:	Lime House Regency Close Uckfield East Sussex TN22 1DS
Statutory Auditors:	Clark Brownscombe Limited Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors 2 St Andrews Place Lewes East Sussex BN7 1UP
Principal bankers:	The Co-operative Bank plc. 242 High Street Exeter EX4 3QB
Solicitors:	Bennett, Griffin LLP Shelley House 23 Warwick Street Worthing West Sussex BN11 3DG
Investment Advisors:	Rathbone Greenbank Investments 10 Queen Square Bristol BS1 4NT

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The Trustees have pleasure in presenting their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2020.

Structure
International Animal Rescue (IAR) is a company limited by guarantee and is a registered charity. It is governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association dated 21st December 2006.

The Trustees of the charitable company are its trustees for the purposes of Company Law. Throughout this report they are collectively referred to as Trustees.

Legal and administrative information set out on page 1 forms part of this report. The financial statements comply with current statutory requirements, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006 and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities.

History and Formation of International Animal Rescue (Limited by Guarantee)
On 1st January 2008 the net assets of International Animal Rescue (The Tillyer Foundation) were transferred into the company whose new charity number is 1118277. International Animal Rescue was originally registered with the Charity Commission in 1989 under charity number 802132, which became dormant after the change in structure in January 2008.

Recruitment of Trustees
In accordance with the Articles of Association, the number of trustees shall be no less than three but are not subject to any maximum.

New trustees may be appointed by ordinary resolution. Every new trustee shall sign in the minute book a declaration of acceptance and of willingness to act as a trustee of the Charity.

Trustees are recruited as required or when a particular skill gap is identified. Trustees are selected based on what they can contribute to the Charity. Trustees need to be prepared to take an active part in the running of the Charity and therefore need to be able - and willing - to give time to the efficient administration of the Charity and the fulfilment of its objectives.

Prospective trustees are required to consider whether there would be any possible conflicts of interest if they were to be appointed as a trustee. It is particularly important that the individual is free to make a full contribution to the trustees' discussions and decisions.

When recruiting new Charity trustees, the existing trustees ensure they understand the purposes and aims of the Charity, as well as their broader duties and responsibilities as trustees so that they are able to explain to prospective trustees what is required of them.

Organisation and Management
In terms of organisational structure the Trustees are responsible for the strategic direction of the Charity, governance and charting performance against the budget which is prepared annually. Investment decisions regarding the funds of the Charity, as well as decisions regarding expansion into new territories are made by the Trustees.

The Chief Executive is responsible for the day to day operational management of the Charity, reporting on progress to the Trustees at the scheduled Trustees' meetings. If there are extraordinary issues that need to be brought to the attention of the Trustees, extra meetings are scheduled as required. The Chief Executive is responsible for maintaining relationships with partner charities, staff management, recommending projects to the Trustees and annual financial performance.

The Chief Executive is supported by a small management team who are responsible for functional areas within the Charity. These functional heads provide periodic reports for the Trustees.

Affiliates
International Animal Rescue is affiliated and provides funding to several other independent groups. Yayasan IAR Indonesia runs primate rescue and rehabilitation centres in Java and Borneo, Indonesia; International Animal Rescue Costa Rica runs our wildlife protection effort in Costa Rica; International Animal Rescue USA serves the North American territory with education and information relating to the projects that International Animal Rescue supports. As a group, the independent International Animal Rescue Charities share common goals and objectives.

Partners
In addition to the affiliate group, International Animal Rescue also works very closely with several International partner organisations. International Animal Rescue is a major funder of Wildlife SOS (India) who are responsible for the Dancing Bear Project in India. In addition, International Animal Rescue provides funding for its partner Catastrophes Cat Rescue, which provides care for older and unwell cats in the UK. Other partner groups are FPWC (Armenia), British Divers Marine Life Rescue (UK), East Sussex Wildlife Rescue and Ambulance Service (UK), Animal Protection Agency – APA (UK), Goan Strays (India) and Friendicoes SECA (India).

Risk Management
The Trustees have prepared a risk assessment document for the Charity. This covers risks regarding data, continuity, succession and liability.

The trustees review the major risks to which the Charity is exposed on a regular basis and systems are implemented whenever possible to mitigate these risks. The Trustees believe that there is a satisfactory system of internal controls which are also reviewed on a regular basis.

Objectives
For the benefit of the public to: (a) relieve the suffering of animals in need of care and attention and to provide rescue facilities for the reception, care, rehabilitation and reintroduction back into the wild of such animals; (b) promote the conservation, protection and improvement of the physical and natural environment and support the development of sustainable ecosystems.

International Animal Rescue works with expert affiliate and partner groups on projects that will make a significant impact on animal welfare and conservation issues. The Charity engages with local and national governments internationally, as support from the state combined with efforts on the ground gives the various projects the best chance of success.

The main objectives for 2020 were;

- Work with Wildlife SOS (India) to provide safe sanctuary for the rescued dancing bears in India and continue to rescue bears that are threatened;
- Support the rehabilitation and release program of macaques in Indonesia;
- Work to mitigate the illegal pet trade in Indonesia as well as continue the rescue, rehabilitation and release of the slow loris;
- Expand the orangutan release programme;
- Develop holistic habitat protection strategies;
- Continue the Great Bear Rescue programme for Armenia;
- Develop our wildlife protection work in Costa Rica;
- Continue to support Catastrophes Cat Rescue in the UK.
- Continue to sustainably grow the UK charity in an efficient manner; increasing fundraising capacity with minimal increase in overhead.
- Develop digital supporter strategies to reflect the importance of digital media and social networks.

Public Benefit

In consideration of The Charities Act 2011 definition of charitable purpose; the Trustees of International Animal Rescue consider that the objectives and activities of the Charity are for the public benefit by supporting the advancement of animal welfare. In setting the programme each year the Trustees have regard to both the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit and the advancement of animal welfare for the public benefit. The Trustees always ensure that the programmes undertaken are in line with the charitable objectives and aims. The activities, which are described in more detail in a separate section below, cover the following charitable purposes for public benefit;

- promoting kindness and to prevent or suppress cruelty to animals;
- building and funding animal sanctuaries in the UK and overseas;
- provision of veterinary care and treatment to animals;
- care and re-homing of animals that are abandoned, mistreated or lost;
- conservation of endangered wildlife;
- mitigation strategies of the illegal wildlife trade;
- spaying and neutering projects for feral animal control;
- rescue, rehabilitation and release of wild animals; and
- conserving habitats and protecting the natural environment.

Review of activities
This section provides an overview of the various programmes that are supported by International Animal Rescue.

Covid-19 Pandemic

2020 was overshadowed by the coronavirus pandemic, which swept around the globe causing hundreds of thousands of deaths, individual hardship and economic chaos. Health systems were overwhelmed, livelihoods were destroyed, supply chains were disrupted and normal day to day activities came to a grinding halt.

All of our rescue centres were affected by disrupted food and medical supplies and soaring costs. Our already strict biosecurity protocols were reinforced in an attempt to protect our animals and staff from infection. We had to stockpile provisions that were in short supply and (like so many others) were paying hugely inflated prices for PPE and other medical supplies.

Our fundraising plans had to be changed very fast. Our small fundraising team (working from home) had to cancel many events due to the necessary social distancing rules. Our rescue centre in Costa Rica receives a large proportion of its funding from visitors. Naturally, the centre had to close its doors shutting off this essential funding; however, our supporters have been amazing. They appreciated the strain on our teams in the field and have continued to donate essential funds – We never cease to be amazed at the loyalty and generosity of our supporters, many of whom have been with us for many years.

As has been widely reported, the delta coronavirus variant has caused tremendous problems in Asia during 2021. We have been able to protect our animals; however, our teams in India and Indonesia have been badly affected and have faced many challenges. Hopefully, as staff and people in the local communities become vaccinated, the situation will continue to improve.

The Trustees of IAR are immensely grateful to all the staff and volunteers at our projects for their tireless efforts protecting animals and habitats in such unprecedented conditions, and to our supporters who have stood by us during this challenging time.

Indian Dancing Bear Project
International Animal Rescue has been working with its partner Wildlife SOS (an Indian charity) since 2002 on a project that ended the trade of dancing bears in India. The partnership has built up 3 sanctuaries across India to accommodate the rescued 'dancing' bears; in addition, a community programme has been devised to support the Kalandar people who once relied on the bears for their income. During 2020, IAR provided £616k of funding to this project.

The Kalandar people have had vocational training and financial support to establish them into new professions. In addition, the communities are supported with schooling and education such that they may have a brighter future.

The Indian Government responded swiftly to the 'first wave' of the Covid pandemic with a nationwide lockdown, this made the routine logistics of procuring food and medical supplies extremely challenging. Furthermore, the cost of supplies sky-rocketed especially PPE and medical supplies. Thankfully, our team escaped infection and things settled down a little in the second half of 2020. However, as has been widely reported in the media, since the year end a vicious 'second wave' has swept the nation and the country is in crisis. Unfortunately, the team has been affected and (at the time of writing) several people have been infected. IAR is doing all it can to support Wildlife SOS and its team through the emergency situation.

IAR has an ongoing commitment to provide the best possible care for the 223 rescued bears (as at 31 December 2020) for the rest of their lives. The financial commitment to the bears is significant as the food, enrichment, veterinary and medical expenses are considerable.

Orangutan Conservation
Since 2009, International Animal Rescue Indonesia has had an agreement with the Indonesian Ministry of Environment (KLHK) to rescue and rehabilitate the critically endangered orangutans of Western Borneo. At the end of 2020 over 100 orangutans resided at our Orangutan Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre in West Kalimantan. The work carried out is in partnership with the KLHK and divisions of the Natural Conservation Agency BKSDA.

During the year, the IAR rescue team were called out to assist young orphaned orangutans; these juvenile animals, which are not yet independent, will be cared for at the rescue centre, rehabilitated, and, ultimately, prepared for release back into the wild – a process that can take more than seven years. By the end of 2020 IAR has rescued over 400 orangutans. Some of these were mature animals and were directly relocated to protected areas of wild forest.

Some of the highlights of 2020 include:

January: A mother and baby orangutan (Qia and Mama Qia) were rescued and relocated after fire destroyed their forest home in West Borneo.
January: Epen, a starving orangutan that was rescued after fire destroyed her forest home in West Borneo, was returned to the wild after six weeks treatment in our rehabilitation centre.
January: Our team rescued a sun bear in Borneo that had been caught in a snare. Unfortunately, it had to have its leg amputated but, recovered to full health and was returned to the wild.
February: mother and baby orangutan rescued from forest destroyed by the 2019 fires.
February: Rehabilitated Foster mother Monti and baby Anggun are returned to freedom in the Bornean rainforest with three other rehabilitated orangutans.
February: Starving large male orangutan (Inap), displaced by mining and logging activity, translocated to safe area of forest.
March: Ten years after her traumatic ordeal and rescue, Peni gives birth in the wild following her release a few years earlier.
April: Infant pet orangutan (Batis) rescued in West Borneo.
May: rehabilitated orangutan that were previously released into wild forest gives birth.
July: Two rehabilitated orangutans that were previously released into wild forest give birth.
August: Two adult Bornean orangutans (Samson and Boboy) rescued after spending years in small cages in Central Java.
August: Translocation of large adult male orangutan from smallholding to large forest.
September: Rescue of Covita, an orangutan illegally kept as a pet.
October: Special Award for Holistic Conservation from BBVA bank.
December: Rescue of Kulur, an orangutan illegally kept as a pet.
December: Release of five orangutans in Bukit Baka Bukit Raya National Park.

In addition to the Rescue, Rehabilitation, Release programmes, IAR Indonesia has continued to progress its holistic approach to orangutan conservation. Integrated activities are undertaken that aim to protect habitats, biodiversity and ecosystems with the aim of protecting wild populations. Engagement of local communities is the cornerstone of this work and we have specialist teams that work with the local villages to understand the drivers that lead to potential exploitation of the forests and wildlife. Alternative livelihoods, awareness, schooling & scholarships, organic farming and fire protection are all elements of this work.

IAR Indonesia has implemented management plans for thousands of hectares of forest that are threatened by fire, illegal logging or conversion.

Slow loris conservation

International Animal Rescue Indonesia operates the only dedicated rescue and research centre for the slow loris, a critically endangered nocturnal primate. The IAR Primate Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre is located near Bogor in Java. Most of the animals at the centre have been confiscated from the illegal exotic pet trade. Little is known about these primates; researchers and students from various universities work with the IAR team to conduct studies into habitat, diet, behaviour and ecology. A release programme has been implemented whereby released animals are monitored in the wild using radio tracking equipment.

IAR has an active Wildlife Protection Team. This unit investigates the illegal pet trade, including the trade in Slow Lorises. It is a collaboration with the police and Ministry of Forest and Conservation. Whenever possible, the team gathers evidence to ensure successful law enforcement and, when appropriate, prosecution.

In January, an infant slow loris (later named Meli), found alone and in a very weak condition in a residential garden in West Java, was rescued by IAR. Our team, alongside a team from the BKSDA, came to the aid of the tiny, critically endangered, Javan slow loris. She was taken by the rescue team to the IAR Primate Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre. Meli's treatment and care will be lengthy. Once her condition improves, she will be moved to a bigger cage and provided with enrichment to stimulate her natural behaviour and prepare her for release back into her natural habitat.

In March, thirteen slow lorises (six male and seven female) were returned to their forest home in Sumatra after undergoing rehabilitation at the IAR Primate Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre. The lorises were released in the Batutegi Protected Forest in Lampung, Sumatra in collaboration with the BKSDA. The released lorises had undergone an intensive rehabilitation and assessment to ensure that their daily activity, diet and behaviour was appropriate for release back into the wild.

In August 2020, 10 critically endangered Javan slow lorises (four males and six females) were relocated from the IAR Primate Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre in Bogor to the Mount Sawal Wildlife Reserve (SMGS) in Ciamis, West Java where they were habituated to their new surrounding before being released into the rainforest. Most of these lorises were surrendered by members of the local community to the BKSDA.

Macaque Welfare

International Animal Rescue Indonesia has a project to Rescue, Rehabilitate and Release macaques. These animals are generally rescued from the pet trade. They are treated at the rescue centre in Java to bring them back to health, sterilised and then slowly socialised into 'troops' that can be released into uninhabited forest to live out their lives in the wild.

Macaques are often considered a pest and, if no sensible controls are in place, they can come into conflict with human populations. In 2020, IAR continued its work in relation to human – macaque conflict in Jakarta such that the community is aware how to mitigate conflict situations, such as no feeding and rubbish control (including macaque proof bins).

Cat rescue

IAR supports Catastrophes Cat Rescue, which offers a 'last chance' refuge for older cats that it would otherwise be difficult to find a home for. When cats arrive, they may simply have problems with their diet or perhaps have an underlying health problem that needs attention. All the cats receive expert veterinary care. There is a small veterinary surgery on site where simple procedures can be administered. As cats grow older they often suffer from dental disease which can make their lives miserable, leading to a rapid loss of condition as they find it difficult to eat. The daily routine of cleaning, feeding and medication continued through the year thanks to Catastrophes' dedicated group of carers.

Costa Rica - Howler Monkeys

IAR Costa Rica is located on the Pacific Coast in the town of Nosara and is dedicated to protecting wildlife in Costa Rica with particular attention to Howler Monkeys.

The main issue in and around Nosara is wildlife electrocution. Due to uncontrolled residential development, the trees are being removed and overhead electric cables are being installed. The monkeys use the cables as replacement arboreal routes. Unfortunately, in many situations, the electrical apparatus is not insulated and the monkeys suffer from electrocution. Very often, the adults are severely injured or killed outright; however, sometimes, the infants (which cling to their mothers) can survive. After emergency medical aid, treatment and a lengthy process of rehabilitation, the aim is to release small troops of young adults back into the wild.

During 2020, IAR entered into an agreement with the Nosara Civic Association (NCA) for a five-acre forested piece of land to locate a new, purpose built, rescue centre. The land is within a large section of the NCA parklands, which are protected from development so, although it is close to the town, it will be peaceful for rehabilitation purposes.

IAR has had constructive initial discussions with MINAE (Ministry of Environment) and ICE (electric company) on a more holistic approach to prevent electrocutions. This dialogue will continue into 2021 and, as part of these discussions, the aim is that a pilot study will be initiated in the area around Nosara.

Our semi-permanent pre-release habituation enclosure was busy during 2020, with three troops of rehabilitated howler monkeys passing through on their final step to freedom. Given that the prognosis for rescued, electrocuted monkeys is so poor, it is a remarkable achievement by the team in Costa Rica that they are able to get the infants through their ordeal and ready for a life back in the wild.

During 2020, Refuge for Wildlife responded to almost 615 incidents and dealt with 391 rescues. 124 of the reported incidents related to electrocutions. 92 Animals were released back into the wild. Sadly, all of these statistics exceeded those of 2019

Armenia Bears

Historically, wild bears have been illegally caught or trapped by poachers in Armenia. Once captured, many of them end up in small, squalid cages in restaurants and other public entertainment venues as a tourist attraction. Some are kept in bus depots, others are hidden from view in dark cellars. Some of the bears are mentally and physically damaged by the boredom and frustration of their miserable existence behind bars.

The bears in Armenia are Syrian Brown Bears (Ursus arctos syriacus), one of the smaller sub-species of brown bear. They are found in the mountainous areas of the country where they forage for fruits, berries and insects in the meadows and forests and hibernate in caves and tree hollows. Their barren prisons are a far cry from their natural home in the forest.

Many bears are being kept captive in miserable conditions across Armenia, including in the capital city of Yerevan. Some have been incarcerated for years in cramped cages with scarcely any food or water. Their environment meets none of their psychological or physical needs. They have very little space to move around in. They are given unsuitable and insufficient food and no environmental enrichment to distract and amuse them. The bears have been deprived of their dignity and their freedom. They lack everything they need to live life as nature intended.

In October 2017, in conjunction with local partners FPWC, International Animal Rescue launched a new campaign to help these suffering bears. The Great Bear Rescue aims to free them from their suffering and, after thorough veterinary checks and assessment, rehabilitate and eventually release those that are physically and mentally equipped to fend for themselves in the wild. Those that are not viable for release will be given a permanent home in sanctuaries where they will be well cared for, well fed and have the freedom to express natural bear behaviour.

The pandemic presented an opportunity to rescue three caged bears from a restaurant that used them as a tourist attraction that was closed forced to close down. The emergency rescue operation was carried out after the restaurant owner claimed he no longer had any use for the bears and couldn't afford to feed them. The three bears consisted of a female bear of 20 years old and her two five-year-old sons.

By the end of 2020, in conjunction with FPWC, IAR have rescued over 30 bears from their cramped cages. The rescued bears are now being cared for at a new purpose build rehabilitation centre in the South Caucasus mountains of Armenia.

The existing facility is now at full capacity. A combination of the pandemic and the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh region slowed down our plans; however, as things stabilise in 2021 we will look into finding more land to expand the centre and expect building work to commence after the winter in the spring of 2022.

Future plans

As both IAR and the projects around the world have grown, it is more important than ever to maintain a stable and sustainable organisation. In recent years, the income from legacies has become a significant contributor to the work that IAR does; however, it is very difficult to know how reliable this income stream will be in the medium term. With economic uncertainty in the UK there is greater financial risk to the organisation than previously. IAR will continue to maximise all channels of communication with its supporters, especially digital opportunities. The full impact of the Covid crisis is a big unknown. This has a material impact on our projects and our ability to raise funds.

Looking forward, the strategy of IAR's projects is to move 'upstream' – this means focussing more resource on the root cause of the problem. The programme team in Indonesia have made excellent progress working with local communities to protect habitat and use effective education and awareness strategies, law enforcement, capacity building and collaboration to reduce the illegal trade in protected wildlife. We will continue to expand the Wildlife Protection Unit who are tasked with investigating the illegal pet trade and instigating wildlife crime prosecutions.

Habitat protection remains a key objective for IAR – while rescuing wildlife is an essential activity, we are increasingly moving into prevention and how we can protect habitats and keep the wildlife safe in the forest.

The release orangutan release program in the Bukit Baka Bukit Raya National Park has continued to expand considerably during 2020, IAR will continue to move more animals through the process of rehabilitation to release and is implementing a five-year holistic strategy to engage the local community into the conservation of orangutans in the forest.

In Costa Rica, we will push on with the development of the new purpose built rescue centre in late 2021 / early 2022. IAR continue to engage with the electric companies and government to address the electrocution problem. One particular initiative will be the development of an open data collection tool where the public can report wildlife incidents (electrocutions, traffic accidents, dog attacks, etc). By having this data (with the geolocation) we can identify hotspots which require immediate remediation.

In Armenia, IAR will press ahead with increasing capacity by either expanding the existing facility or building an additional larger facility. We will look to accelerate the work to remove bears from the squalid conditions where they are being kept caged up and mistreated.

Investments

The Charity's equity investments are managed by Rathbone Greenbank's ethical investment team according to the objects of the Charity.

The financial markets were particularly affected by the Covid pandemic; the impact on global economies was unprecedented. We saw huge fluctuations with large falls in March 2020 and then a slow recovery through to the end of December 2020.

Trustees have always looked to strike a balance between equities and interest-bearing bonds. Overall, the equity component of the portfolio experienced a capital gain of £458k in 2020 (realised loss of £94k and an unrealised gain of £552k). The fund generated £71k of income through interest and dividends. The financial markets seemed stronger at the end of the year; however, the pandemic is far from over and it remains to be seen how quickly economies can recover. IAR will monitor this closely with its advisors, Rathbone Greenbank.

Financial Performance
In 2019, IAR received two exceptional one-off restricted grants totalling £4.3m, the underlying 2019 income was £3.7m. By comparison, IAR received £3.9m if income in 2020.

The main driver for the increase in underlying income was an increase in legacy income from £900k in 2019 to £1.1m in 2020. Otherwise, considering the backdrop of the pandemic, other fundraising channels held up very well. It is incredible with all that was going on and with countless personal challenges for our supporters that they stood by us and continued to fund our work – we are immensely grateful for this loyalty.

Excluding the utilisation of the two 2019 one-off grants of £4.3m, charitable expenditure was slightly higher in 2020 than the previous year at £3.4m against £3.1m (underlying) in 2019. We provided extra support through the Covid crisis to all the projects to deal with the challenge of logistics and higher prices. Fundraising Costs were higher slightly in 2020 at £450k (£418k in 2019).

The Charity experienced an operating surplus in 2020 of £68k of which £16k remains restricted. Overall, there was a total recognised gain for the year of £570k – this includes the unrealised gains on investments (as described in the investments section above) and gains on foreign exchange contracts.

Reserves
The global economy remains precarious with the pandemic still impacting all markets. For the UK, the full impact of the pandemic and Brexit remains uncertain. We are navigating through extremely uncertain times and the full impact on our projects and fundraising remains to be seen. We have identified risk from the economic downturn, the impact on property prices (and the affect that will have on legacy income) and foreign exchange risk.

Most of IAR's program expenditure is in the developing world, where there are significantly higher growth rates than in the West; as such, the operational costs of IARs programmes face upward inflationary pressure (as well as scale).

In addition to the restricted funds held by IAR, which are detailed in Note 14, the Charity is holding certain ring-fenced reserves for essential future spending on large projects that cannot be met from future income alone. These activities include; the construction of the new wildlife rescue centre in Costa Rica, the construction of a large free ranging enclosure for adult sanctuary orangutans, the expansion of the bear rescue and rehabilitation facility in Armenia and a reserve fund for the management (one year) the c.95k acre landscape to protect threatened orangutan habitat.

Taking into consideration the financial risk associated with fundraising challenges in the current economic climate, the impact of the coronavirus crisis, the significant monthly commitment to several overseas projects, exchange rate fluctuations and uncertainty within the funding streams, the Trustees consider that holding slightly higher than usual free reserves is prudent, without being excessive. At this time, the Trustees have agreed an appropriate reserves range for IAR as £5.8m to £6.3m, which is broken down as follows:

Reserves range	**£m**
Financial impact of risk	£1.0m
Working capital	£1.8m
Ring-fenced reserves	£3.0m
Minimum level	**£5.8m**
Range	£0.5m
Maximum level	**£6.3m**

The actual free reserves held by IAR as at 31st December 2020 is £5.7m, just outside the range required; however, financial markets have strengthened during 2021, bringing the reserves within range.

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities and Corporate Governance
The members of the Board of Trustees, as Trustees and Directors, are responsible for preparing the Report of the Trustees and the financial statements. The Trustees have chosen to prepare financial statements for the company in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK GAAP). Company law requires the Trustees to prepare such financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the surplus or deficit for that period and comply with UK GAAP and the Companies Act 2006.

In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees are required to:-

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

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention of fraud and other irregularities.

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

Statement as to Disclosure of Information to Auditors

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

Registered Office:

Lime House
Regency Close
Uckfield
East Sussex
TN22 1DS

On behalf of the Board

P Bennett – Trustee

Date: 9th Sept 2021

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of International Animal Rescue (the 'company') for the year ended 31st December 2020 which comprise the Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:
- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31st December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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

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

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

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

Other information
The Trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Trustees but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:
- the information given in the Report of the Trustees for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Trustees has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Trustees.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Trustees.

Responsibilities of trustees
As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussions with the trustees (as required by auditing standards) and discussed with the trustees the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations. We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were management bias of accounting estimates particularly in relation to the timing of legacies. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- discussions with managements including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.
- challenging estimates and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified overseas laws and regulations relating to the support of projects where the laws may be considerably different to the UK along with Health and Safety regulations in the UK and overseas as the areas most likely to have such an effect, recognising the nature of the company's activities. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Through these procedures, we became aware of no actual or suspected non-compliance.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities. as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non- compliance with all laws and regulations.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Victoria Anderson BA(Hons) FCA DChA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Clark Brownscombe Limited
Chartered Accountants
and Statutory Auditors
2 St Andrews Place
Lewes
East Sussex BN7 1UP

Date: 13 September 2021

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds 2020 £	Restricted Funds 2020 £	Total 2020 £	2019 £
INCOME					
Donations and legacies					
- Donations and grants		**2,373,346**	**301,076**	**2,674,422**	6,947,611
- Legacies		**1,131,453**	-	**1,131,453**	903,692
Investments					
- Interest					
- Cash deposits		**410**	-	**410**	1,989
- UK Fixed Interest Securities		**15,423**	-	**15,423**	21,029
- Overseas Fixed Interest Securities		**5,979**	-	**5,979**	2,956
- Dividends					
- UK equities		**38,420**	-	**38,420**	59,035
- Overseas equities		**10,688**	-	**10,688**	7,611
Other trading activities		**20,781**	-	**20,781**	28,096
Total income	1	**3,596,500**	**301,076**	**3,897,576**	7,972,019
EXPENDITURE					
Charitable activities		**3,062,315**	**301,076**	**3,363,391**	7,395,036
Raising funds					
- Fundraising costs		**449,627**	-	**449,627**	417,595
- Investment managers fees		**16,687**	-	**16,687**	16,546
Total expenditure	3	**3,528,629**	**301,076**	**3,829,705**	7,829,177
		67,871	-	**67,871**	142,842
Gains on investment assets		**458,105**	-	**458,105**	701,808
Net income		**525,976**	-	**525,976**	844,650
Other recognised (losses)/gains					
(Losses) on foreign exchange		**(649)**	-	**(649)**	(1,216)
Gains/(losses) on forward exchange contracts		**44,840**	-	**44,840**	(105,549)
Net movement in funds		**570,167**	-	**570,167**	737,885
Reconciliation of funds					
Fund balances at 1st January 2020		**5,157,817**	**15,889**	**5,173,706**	4,435,821
Fund balances at 31st December 2020		**5,727,984**	**15,889**	**5,743,873**	5,173,706

The detailed 2019 comparative statement of financial activities is reported in note 2.

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

INCOME ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
TURNOVER	1	**3,826,656**	7,879,399
Campaign costs, fundraising, administration and general expenses		**3,829,705**	7,829,177
OPERATING SURPLUS	4	**(3,049)**	50,222
(Losses)/gains on sale of investments		**(94,185)**	86,338
(Losses) on foreign exchange		**(649)**	(1,216)
Interest receivable and income from investments		**70,920**	92,620
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		**(26,963)**	227,964

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2020 £	2019 £
(Deficit)/surplus for the year	**(26,963)**	227,964
Unrealised gains on revaluation of investments	**552,291**	615,470
Gain/(loss) on forward exchange contracts	**44,839**	(105,549)
Total recognised gains for the year	**570,167**	737,885

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2020
COMPANY NUMBER: 06035040

	Notes	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £
FIXED ASSETS				
Tangible assets	7		**169,455**	181,565
Investments	8		**5,034,234**	4,132,482
			5,203,689	4,314,047
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stock		**8,145**		7,986
Debtors	9	**88,489**		172,422
Cash at bank and in hand		**511,188**		789,603
		607,822		970,011
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	10	**67,638**		110,352
NET CURRENT ASSETS			**540,184**	859,659
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			**5,743,873**	5,173,706
THE FUNDS OF THE CHARITY				
Restricted funds	14		**15,889**	15,889
Unrestricted funds			**4,473,587**	4,414,331
Revaluation reserve			**1,254,397**	743,486
Total unrestricted funds	15		**5,727,984**	5,157,817
TOTAL CHARITY FUNDS			**5,743,873**	5,173,706

Approved by the trustees on 9th Sept. 2021 and signed on their behalf by:

P G Bennett

P Bennett - Trustee

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020		2019	
		£	£	£	£
Net cash from operating activities	19		**97,824**		51,803
Cash flow from investing activities					
Purchase of tangible assets		**(2,863)**		(2,656)	
Purchase of fixed asset investments		**(798,087)**		(725,934)	
Proceeds from disposal of fixed asset investments		**354,440**		922,711	
Interest received and income from investments		**70,920**		92,620	
Net cash (used)/gained in investing activities			**(375,590)**		286,741
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents			**(277,766)**		338,544
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year			**789,603**		452,275
Exchange (losses)			**(649)**		(1,216)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			**511,188**		789,603

1. Accounting policies

a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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 2015), hereafter referred to as the Charities SORP (FRS 102), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

International Animal Rescue meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note.

In the application of the charity'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, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. However, there are no judgements or assumptions that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment.

b) Income

(i) Donations and Gift Aid

Donations are recognised when they are received and recorded in the Charity's accounting records. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid is recognised at the time of the donation.

(ii) Legacies

Legacies are recognised once the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

(iii) Trading Activities

Income from trading activities is included in the period in which the Charity is entitled to receipt.

(iv) Investment Income

Income from investments is recognised when receivable.

c) **Expenditure**

Expenditure is included in the Statement of Financial Activities on an accruals basis, inclusive of any VAT which cannot be recovered.

Certain expenditure is directly attributable to specific activities and has been included in those cost categories. Certain other costs, which are attributable to more than one activity, are apportioned across cost categories on the basis of an estimate of the proportion of time spent by staff on those activities. A proportion of the costs of producing fundraising literature is considered to be educational and therefore included within charitable activities.

The main categories of expenditure are:-

a) Charitable activities are the costs of the campaigns and related support costs.

b) Raising funds are fundraising costs and investment management fees. Fundraising costs relate to the external agencies and internal fundraising resource. Agency costs include the design, production and printing of promotional material, as well as the direct mailing costs. Twenty five per cent of the cost is allocated to education on the basis that the literature produced increases public awareness of issues that the Charity works with around the world.

c) Support costs are allocated over the above categories on the basis of staff time spent on each activity.

d) **Pension scheme arrangements**

The Charity makes contributions to a small self-administered pension scheme which operates on a defined contribution basis to provide employees retirement and death benefits. Regular contributions are recognised on an accruals basis and special contributions are recognised in the period in which they occur.

e) **Going concern**

There are no material uncertainties concerning the charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

f) **Fund accounting**

The charity maintains various funds in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities 2015'. These funds, which require separate disclosures, are as follows:-

Unrestricted Funds. These are general funds of the charity and are expendable at the discretion of the Trustees in the furtherance of the charitable objectives. The main sources of general funds are donations arising from appeals, grants from trusts and investment income. The main applications of general funds are campaign costs, fundraising costs and related overhead costs.

Restricted Funds. These are funds which are subject to specific objects declared by the donor or which are raised by appeal for a specific purpose. These funds are expendable by the Trustees in furtherance of the specific object for which they were given unless the donor later agrees that they can be applied for a general purpose. Due to the nature of these funds they are accounted for separately from the general funds of the charity.

g) **Fixed assets**

Fixed assets are depreciated over their expected useful lives at the following annual rates:

Freehold property/improvements	2%/10%	On cost
Motor vehicles	25%	Reducing balance
Support boat for Malta	25%	Reducing balance
Plant and machinery	20%	Reducing balance
Office equipment	20%	Reducing balance

h) **Stock**

Stock is included at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price, less any further costs of realisation.

i) **Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Charity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Charity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, (b) the Charity transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or (c) the Charity, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(ii) Investments

Investments are measured at fair value as at the balance sheet date using the quoted market price. The statement of financial activities includes the net gains and losses arising on revaluation and disposals throughout the year. Unrealised gains and losses on revaluation are accounted for in the relevant fund.

2. Detailed comparatives for the statement of financial activities

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds 2019 £	Restricted Funds 2019 £	Total 2019 £
INCOME				
Donations and legacies				
- Donations and grants		2,548,118	4,399,493	6,947,611
- Legacies		903,692	-	903,692
Investments				
- Interest				
- Cash deposits		1,989	-	1,989
- UK Fixed Interest Securities		21,029	-	21,029
- Overseas Fixed Interest Securities		2,956	-	2,956
- Dividends				
- UK equities		59,035	-	59,035
- Overseas equities		7,611	-	7,611
Other trading activities		28,096	-	28,096
Total income		3,572,526	4,399,493	7,972,019
EXPENDITURE				
Charitable activities		2,981,432	4,413,604	7,395,036
Raising funds				
- Fundraising costs		417,595	-	417,595
- Investment managers fees		16,546	-	16,546
Total expenditure	3	3,415,573	4,413,604	7,829,177
		156,953	(14,111)	142,842
Gains on investment assets		701,808	-	701,808
Net income/(expenditure)		858,761	(14,111)	844,650
Other recognised gains				
Profit on foreign exchange		(1,216)	-	(1,216)
Gains on forward exchange contracts		(105,549)	-	(105,549)
Net movement in funds		751,996	(14,111)	737,885
Reconciliation of funds				
Fund balances at 1st January 2019		4,405,821	30,000	4,435,821
Fund balances at 31st December 2019		5,157,817	15,889	5,173,706

3. Expenditure

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2020 £	2019 £
Charitable Activities				
Campaign costs	2,656,175	301,076	2,957,251	6,927,711
International development costs	-	-	-	250
Educational costs	143,375	-	143,375	127,841
Travel and accommodation	1,345	-	1,345	43,040
Support costs	261,420	-	261,420	296,194
	3,062,315	301,076	3,363,391	7,395,036
Raising funds				
Fundraising costs:-				
Appeal and other costs	249,486	-	249,486	209,002
Support costs	200,141	-	200,141	208,593
	449,627	-	449,627	417,595
Investment managers fees	16,687	-	16,687	16,546
Total	3,528,629	301,076	3,829,705	7,829,177

Analysis of Support Costs

	Charitable Activities £	Fundraising Costs £	Total 2020 £	2019 £
Staff costs	177,165	172,058	349,223	341,196
Premises costs	7,535	2,512	10,047	13,113
Office administration costs	13,142	4,380	17,522	25,702
Insurance	8,471	2,823	11,294	14,753
Database, development and computer costs	10,600	3,533	14,133	46,207
Motor expenses	2,755	918	3,673	4,753
Depreciation	11,231	3,743	14,974	17,205
Bank charges	20,427	6,809	27,236	25,527
Professional fees	378	126	504	1,656
Audit and accountancy fees	6,255	2,085	8,340	8,104
Sundry expenses	3,461	1,154	4,615	6,571
	261,420	200,141	461,561	504,787

4. Operating Surplus

The operating surplus is stated after charging:-

	2020	2019
	£	£
Administration expenses including:-		
Depreciation	**14,974**	17,205
Auditors remuneration		
- audit fees	**3,650**	3,550
- for accountancy work	**4,690**	4,554

5. Staff Costs

	2020	2019
	£	£
Wages and salaries	**519,062**	497,446
Social security costs	**50,358**	49,937
Pension costs	**62,529**	57,553
	631,949	604,936

The number of staff to whom retirement benefits are accruing under a defined contribution pension scheme is sixteen (2019: fifteen).

The average number of employees during the year was nineteen (2019: sixteen).

The number of employees receiving remuneration in excess of £60,000 p.a. is as follows:-

	2020	2019
£70,001 - £80,000	**1**	1
£90,001 - £100,000	**1**	1

The key management personnel of the company comprise the trustees, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial and Operating Officer. The total employee benefits of the key management personnel were £200,297 (2019: £191,858).

6. Taxation

The charity is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes. Accordingly, the charity is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Chapter 3 Part 11 Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

7. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Freehold Property £	Plant & Machinery £	Motor Vehicles £	Support Boat £	Total £
Cost					
At 1st January 2020	216,430	99,564	32,000	11,395	359,389
Additions	-	2,864	-	-	2,864
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st December 2020	216,430	102,428	32,000	11,395	362,253
Depreciation					
At 1st January 2020	82,130	65,518	18,781	11,395	177,824
Charge for the year	4,287	7,382	3,305	-	14,974
On disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st December 2020	86,417	72,900	22,086	11,395	192,798
Net Book Value					
At 31st December 2020	130,013	29,528	9,914	-	169,455
At 31st December 2019	134,300	34,046	13,219	-	181,565

8. Investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Market value at 1st January 2020	4,132,482	3,627,451
Acquisitions	798,087	725,934
Less: Disposals	(448,625)	(836,373)
	4,481,944	3,517,012
Net unrealised gain on revaluation	552,290	615,470
Market value of listed investments at 31st December 2020	5,034,234	4,132,482
Historical cost at 31st December 2020	3,779,837	3,388,996

All investments are listed on a recognised stock exchange.

An analysis of investments is as follows:

	2020			2019		
	UK Investments £	Overseas Investments £	Total £	UK Investments £	Overseas Investments £	Total £
Debt Instruments	774,865	210,961	985,826	629,484	144,775	774,259
Equities	2,438,596	1,609,812	4,048,408	1,357,149	2,001,074	3,358,223
	3,213,461	1,820,773	5,034,234	1,986,633	2,145,849	4,132,482

9. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Derivative asset	3,655	-
Other debtors	77,399	166,200
Prepayments and accrued income	7,435	6,222
	88,489	172,422

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	30,712	38,667
Derivative liability	-	41,184
Other taxes and social security costs	20,401	17,540
Other creditors	1,220	79
Accruals	15,305	12,882
	67,638	110,352

11. International Animal Rescue Trading Limited

The Charity holds 100% of the issued share capital of International Animal Rescue Trading Limited (2 ordinary £1 shares). The company was dormant throughout the year.

	2020 £	2019 £
The assets and liabilities of the subsidiary were:		
Assets	3,773	3,773
Liabilities	-	-
	3,773	3,773
Aggregate share capital and reserves	3,773	3,773

Consolidated financial statements have not been prepared for the Group on the grounds that the subsidiary is not material and the costs of preparing Group financial statements outweigh the benefits arising from them.

12. Share Capital

The company is limited by guarantee having no share capital and members having a liability not exceeding £10 each.

13. Financial Instruments

	2020 £	2019 £
Financial assets measured at fair value through income account	5,545,422	4,922,085

14. Restricted Funds

	At 1st January 2020 £	Income £	Expenditure £	At 31st December 2020 £
Orangutan Conservation	-	5,660	(5,660)	-
PPE Indonesia	-	2,000	(2,000)	-
Plant A Tree - Indonesia	-	6,000	(6,000)	-
India: Dancing Bears	-	249,122	(249,122)	-
Armenia Bears	-	38,294	(38,294)	-
Orangutan Release Programme	15,889	-	-	15,889
	15,889	301,076	(301,076)	15,889

£15,889 of restricted funds was brought forward for the purpose of designing a new transmitter system for post-release monitoring of orangutans. Due to issues with testing of the prototypes, these funds remained unspent as at December 31, 2020.

IAR received a legacy of £249k in 2020, restricted for the Indian dancing bear project, which was fully expended in the year. A total of £38k of restricted donations were received for the Armenia Great Bear Rescue, these were all fully utilised in the year. All other restricted funds were fully expended in the year.

15. Unrestricted Funds

	At 1st January 2020 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Unrealised and realised gains £	At 31st December 2020 £
General Fund	5,157,817	3,596,500	(3,528,629)	502,296	5,727,984

16. Analysis of Net Assets between Funds

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £
Tangible fixed assets	**169,455**		**169,455**
Investments	**5,034,234**	**-**	**5,034,234**
Stock	**8,145**	**-**	**8,145**
Debtors	**88,489**	**-**	**88,489**
Cash at bank	**495,299**	**15,889**	**511,188**
Other net current liabilities	**(67,638)**	**-**	**(67,638)**
	5,727,984	**15,889**	**5,743,873**

17. Related Party Transactions

Grants and expenses totalling £188,409 (2019: £189,400) were paid to Catastrophes Cat Rescue. The partner of Alan Knight, Chief Executive Officer of IAR, is the founder and trustee of Catastrophes Cat Rescue. Accounting services are provided free of charge to Catastrophes Cat Rescue.

Office space and accounting services are provided free of charge to British Divers Marine Life Rescue. Alan Knight, Chief Executive Officer of IAR, is a trustee of British Divers Marine Life Rescue.

All transactions were approved by the Board of Trustees.

18. Trustees remuneration and expenses

No remuneration or expenses were paid by the charity to any Trustee during this year or the previous year.

19. Notes to the Cash Flow Statement
Reconciliation of net surplus to net cash inflow from operating activities

	2020 £	2019 £
Operating (deficit)/surplus	**(3,049)**	50,222
Depreciation	**14,974**	17,205
(Increase) in stocks	**(159)**	(1,123)
Movement on derivative asset	**44,839**	(105,549)
Decrease in debtors	**83,933**	66,799
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	**(42,714)**	24,249
Net inflow from operating activities	**97,824**	51,803

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2020

	2020		2019	
	£	£	£	£
INCOME				
Direct mail appeals		**795,408**		623,477
Committed gifts		**478,439**		471,117
Donations from individuals and companies		**969,099**		593,893
Gift aid		**246,102**		216,963
Grants from trusts and foundations		**73,689**		4,867,011
Legacies		**1,131,453**		903,692
Fundraising events		**111,685**		175,150
Merchandise and promotions		**20,781**		28,096
Investment income		**70,510**		90,631
Interest received		**410**		1,989
Total income		**3,897,576**		7,972,019
EXPENDITURE				
Campaign costs:				
India – Dancing Bear Project	**616,395**		488,610	
Indonesia – Primate Rescue	**1,800,382**		5,963,270	
Costa Rica – Refuge for Wildlife	**113,482**		105,795	
Armenian Bear Project	**198,868**		143,668	
Catastrophes Cat Rescue	**188,409**		189,400	
Other project costs	**39,715**		36,968	
International development costs	-		250	
Educational costs	**143,375**		127,841	
Travel and accommodation	**1,345**		43,040	
		3,101,971		7,098,842
Fundraising costs:				
Appeals costs	**179,474**		139,962	
Exhibition, and advertising costs	**38,380**		31,343	
Web, affinity and legacy costs	**5,315**		4,730	
Cost of trading	**6,836**		11,901	
Investment managers fees	**16,687**		16,546	
Sundry fundraising	**19,481**		21,066	
		266,173		225,548

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RESCUE
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2020

	2020		2019	
	£	£	£	£
Overheads:				
Salaries, national insurance and pensions	**349,223**		341,196	
Printing, postage and stationery	**13,281**		21,250	
Computer and website costs	**14,133**		46,207	
Rates	**1,533**		1,509	
Light and heat	**2,830**		2,594	
Repairs and maintenance	**5,684**		9,010	
Insurance	**11,294**		14,753	
Telephone and internet	**4,241**		4,452	
Motor expenses	**3,673**		4,753	
Audit and accountancy fees	**8,340**		8,104	
Legal and professional fees	**504**		1,656	
Sundry expenses	**4,615**		6,571	
Profit on foreign exchange	**649**		1,216	
Bank charges	**27,236**		25,527	
Depreciation	**14,974**		17,205	
Deficit/(surplus) on disposal of fixed asset investments	**94,185**		(86,338)	
		556,395		419,665
Total expenses		**3,924,539**		7,744,055
Net (deficit)/surplus		**(26,963)**		227,964