

# Survival International Charitable Trust

## TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

### Contents

#### TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT

Reference and administrative details	1
Objectives and activities	2
Achievements and performance	3
Plans for future periods	12
Structure, governance and management	12
Financial review	13
Statement of Trustees' responsibilities	15

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Report of the independent auditors	16
Consolidated statement of financial activities	19
Balance sheets	20
Statement of cash flows	21
Notes to the financial statements	22

Company Number 1056317

Charity Registration Number 267444

# TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

### Full name of the charity and registered address

Survival International Charitable Trust  
6 Charterhouse Buildings  
London EC1M 7ET

### Also known as

Survival International, Survival

### Status of the Charity

The organization is a charitable company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 31 May 1972 and registered as a charity on 30 November 1969.

**Charity registration number – 267444 (England and Wales)**

**Company registration number – 1056317**

### Trustees

The members of the Council, who are also Trustees under charity law, who served during the year and up to the date of this report, were as follows:

S Branford  
Professor Joshua Castellino  
H Chandès  
M Davis (Honorary Treasurer)  
C Dixon  
G de Give  
D de Horna  
T Fraine  
R Hanbury-Tenison (Honorary President)  
T Hugh-Jones  
J Sainsbury  
J Walker  
J Wilson  
J Wood (Honorary Chair)

### Chief Executive

Caroline Pearce

### Bankers

The Bank of Scotland plc.  
33 Old Broad Street  
London EC2 1HZ

### Independent Auditors

Saffery Champness LLP  
71 Queen Victoria Street  
London EC4V 4BE

## OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

### OBJECTS AND PURPOSES

Survival International is the global movement for tribal peoples' rights. We help tribal peoples defend their lives, protect their lands and determine their own futures. Our principal objects and purposes are:

- to promote good race relations for the public benefit between indigenous and non-indigenous peoples by endeavouring to eliminate discrimination on the grounds of race, nationality, or ethnic or national origins.
- to relieve poverty malnutrition and ill health among indigenous peoples.
- to promote for the public benefit the human rights of indigenous peoples (as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent United Nations conventions and declarations including ILO Conventions 107 and 169).
- to promote education and research into the history, institutions and ways of life of indigenous peoples and to publish and disseminate the results of that research.
- to promote and support such other charitable purposes for public benefit pertaining to indigenous peoples as the directors shall think fit.

### ACTIVITIES

In order to achieve these objectives, Survival:

- works in partnership with tribal peoples, offering them a platform to address the world;
- carries out research into tribal areas, particularly where the survival of tribal peoples is threatened or where violations of their human rights are taking place;
- uses this information to educate the public about tribal cultures, and to publicize the problems which tribal peoples face;
- makes representations to governments, companies and other institutions and individuals whose activities may affect tribal peoples, and seeks to influence them into acting in tribal peoples' interests;
- seeks to eliminate all discrimination and prejudice against tribal peoples, and promotes legislation which protects their rights;
- supports the activities of representative indigenous organizations and other organizations with similar aims;
- supports appropriate projects in tribal communities.

### PUBLIC BENEFIT

The Trustees of Survival International confirm that they have complied with the duty in section 4 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the Charity Commission guidelines on public benefit and the need to provide an explanation of the achievements during the year under review.

All our activities focussed on defending the lives and protecting the lands of tribal peoples benefit both specific peoples and the public in general. Tribal peoples number more than 150 million individuals worldwide and add hugely to the diversity of humankind. We also believe that campaigning to put tribal peoples – the best guardians of the natural world – at the forefront of the environmental movement benefits all humanity.

## ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

### GENERAL

2022 was a highly successful year for Survival, with several major campaign successes, including for uncontacted tribes in Brazil, and for tribal peoples worldwide. See “Key Campaigns” for more information. Survival International is also growing in terms of personnel, with new staff being hired in the London Headquarters as well as at its other offices.

### KEY CAMPAIGNS

#### Uncontacted Tribes

*Uncontacted tribes are the most vulnerable peoples on the planet. They are people who avoid all contact with outsiders. They are not backward and primitive relics of a remote past – they are our contemporaries and a vitally important part of humankind’s diversity. Where their rights are respected, they continue to thrive.*

#### Uncontacted tribes of Brazil

Survival’s main focus for uncontacted tribes was lobbying FUNAI to renew the Land Protection Orders on the territories of uncontacted tribes still awaiting demarcation. Contrary to the general expectation, the pressure resulted in the renewal of most of them, including a renewal lasting three years for the Ituna Itatá Land Protection Order – longer than the expected 6 months, and a big success given the fierce opposition by powerful politicians in Brazil. However, one Land Protection Order (Jacareuba Katawixi) was not renewed, and another territory (Mamoriá Grande) requiring a Land Protection Order still remains completely unprotected. Meanwhile, deforestation continues to soar in some of these territories and those of other uncontacted tribes, and the fires season is now under way, with record levels of burning in some areas.

The tragic death of the last survivor of a tribe in the Tanaru Indigenous territory – known as the “Man of the Hole” – made international headlines. Dozens of journalists approached Survival, and we were quoted in hundreds of media outlets. Our messaging aimed to emphasize the fact that he was a symbol of the genocide and resistance of uncontacted tribes, and to encourage more people to join the fight so that other peoples don’t suffer the same fate.

Survival continued to support the Amazon Guardians defending the land of their uncontacted Awá relatives, with international media attention – including on the subject of the potentially historic jury trial of the killers of Paulo Paulino Guajajara – and with direct support for their land protection work.

#### Uncontacted tribes of Peru

In Peru, the start of 2022 was marked by severe government instability, with several presidential impeachment attempts and changes in ministers, and new management teams in the main Indigenous organisations Survival works with. This made lobbying difficult, so Survival focused on coordinating and strategizing with the new teams, supporting them in their regional campaigns, and building relationships by visiting key team members from the Peruvian organizations to work together in person. Survival joined and amplified Indigenous organization ORPIO’s complaints of logging concessions overlapping with uncontacted tribes’ reserves, and supported their efforts to bring together communities, Indigenous organizations and the public sector for the protection of the Yavari-Tapiche Corridor in the Amazon Uncontacted Frontier.

Indigenous organizations and their allies have been pushing for the creation of several uncontacted tribes’ reserves for decades, gathering and presenting evidence of their presence, and commissioning technical studies. After years of delay there was a breakthrough in 2022 when two new reserves were finally created: the Yavari-Tapiche and Kakataibo reserves.

However, the oil and gas lobby reacted quickly and forcefully. In April 2022, the regional government of Loreto, with support from the Department of Development in Loreto and various players in the oil and gas sector, released a statement demanding the abolition of the “PIACI Law” – the Peruvian law for the protection of uncontacted tribes. This law, although not perfect, is vital for the survival of uncontacted tribes in Peru, as it provides for the creation and protection of Indigenous reserves for uncontacted peoples. The law also has other very important provisions regarding uncontacted tribes' rights to health, self-determination and collective land rights.

That was just the beginning of a dangerous public campaign against the creation of Indigenous reserves for uncontacted tribes, which is coordinated with, and probably funded by, the Anglo-French oil company Perenco.

Survival has campaigned against the company in this region of Peru in the past. In June, Perenco filed a lawsuit against the Ministry of Culture demanding that the creation of the Napo-Tigre Indigenous Reserve be overturned. Like the regional government, it alleges that uncontacted people do not exist in the Napo-Tigre region.

Following a long campaign led by Indigenous organizations and supported by Survival and other allies, in July 2022, the official Commission in charge of creating the reserves finally and unequivocally recognized the existence of uncontacted peoples in the Napo-Tigre area. This vital step towards their protection had taken almost 20 years.

Perenco's lawsuit and the regional government's campaign against the PIACI law are both aimed at undermining the process of reserve creation before it is completed. They would once again endanger hard-won rights and the survival of the uncontacted tribes, the most vulnerable peoples on the planet.

Survival wrote to Perenco's offices in Paris and London and put out a press release about the issue to draw attention to it. The company gave no response. Survival has continued to lobby the Peruvian government to continue with the regular studies and procedures needed to create the reserves.

#### Uncontacted tribes of Paraguay

Survival continued to work with the Ayoreo-Totobiegosode people to protect their uncontacted relatives, the only uncontacted tribe in South America living outside the Amazon rainforest. The focus was on submitting a land claim case to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), and also a complaint under the OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises about the import of leather from cattle reared on illegally deforested land belonging to the uncontacted Ayoreo.

Survival submitted a report to the IACHR, detailing the condition of their land and providing evidence of human rights abuses following Survival's visit. If the Commission rules against the land claim, the Ayoreo-Totobiegosode will no longer benefit from the injunctions currently in effect, and this would have a devastating impact on their fight to get their land back for their families and uncontacted relatives.

Survival maintained pressure on the Commission and drew up plans to increase public lobbying of the Paraguayan government into 2023, given that it's they who will be required to implement the Commission's ruling. (The government is, ultimately, the only body with the power to ensure that the Ayoreo-Totobiegosode can live on their lands with no outside interference.)

Survival's advocacy department and Survival Italy collaborated on presenting a complaint to the Italian OECD National Contact Point about the Italian firms Pasubio and Grupo Mastrotto for importing leather from illegally deforested land belonging to the uncontacted Ayoreo. This step was publicized via our social media channels.

**“Stop Brazil’s Genocide”**

In 2022 Survival continued to push our Stop Brazil’s Genocide campaign vigorously, exposing and lobbying against the widespread theft of Indigenous land and the many genocidal proposals being pushed by the Bolsonaro government. With elections happening toward the end of the year, 2022 was a particularly tense and violent time in Brazil.

Alongside the pre-election political uncertainty and upheaval, there was a considerable increase in the number of attacks against Indigenous people. Survival worked hard to bring several cases to international attention, and lobbied the authorities to bring the perpetrators to justice. These cases include the murder of Amazon Guardian Janildo Guajajara, and that of Vitor Fernandes Guarani during the Guapo’y Massacre – a police attack on a Guarani community following a reoccupation of part of their ancestral land.

Additionally, the killings in the Amazon of Bruno Pereira, an expert in uncontacted tribes, and British journalist Dom Phillips, both friends of Survival, carried the clear message that invaders would be ruthless in their violence against those supporting the Indigenous movement.

Soon after Bruno and Dom went missing, Survival lobbied both the UK and Brazilian governments to conduct proper searches; called out false information being spread by politicians from both countries; and did many interviews in the international media. In the UK, Survival staff members have since represented the organization at a public talk in memory of Bruno and Dom, and have been called on by friends and relatives of Dom to collaborate on events they are organizing to boost support for uncontacted tribes.

Other aspects of the Stop Brazil’s Genocide campaign in 2022 included the “Time Limit Trick” and a promising bill, both of which would be disastrous for uncontacted tribes, and Indigenous peoples more widely. Survival continued to generate widespread international media attention for these threats and all the others highlighted here. There was particularly good coverage in the Brazilian media – crucial for building pressure on government targets, and boosting public support for our campaigns.

Survival worked with the Yanomami and other organizations in Brazil to keep public attention on the fact that over 20,000 illegal gold miners – backed by organized criminal gangs – are still operating on the Brazil side of the Yanomami territory, and also to maintain pressure on the government to evict them.

In May, Survival hosted Mauricio Yanomami in Madrid, Paris, Berlin and London, and in September, Olimpio Guajajara, an Amazon Guardian, visited Survival in London, Berlin and Paris. Both visits had the objectives of raising public support for the Yanomami and Guajajara/Awá peoples, as well as highlighting the Uncontacted Tribes campaign and Survival’s work with them. It was also used as an extremely valuable opportunity to gain political support from key figures outside Brazil, and to raise funds.

When the President of FUNAI, Marcelo Xavier, a notoriously anti-Indigenous former police officer, visited Madrid to participate in a conference on Indigenous peoples, Survival made the most of the opportunity: Survival staff and supporters participated in a protest against his appearance.

Together with other organizations, Survival made two submissions to the UN Universal Periodic Review on Brazil that took place in November. One submission was on “The uncontacted Indigenous Peoples in Brazil”; the other was titled “Violations perpetrated against the Kayapo, Yanomami and Mundurucu Peoples.”

Finally, in April, an investigation revealed that Brazilian military agents set up a fake social media account to attack Survival and other organizations working for Indigenous rights. This was in many ways a concrete indication that the work Survival was doing was getting attention and making an impact.

**Decolonize Conservation:**

*We need real solutions to address climate change and biodiversity breakdown. However, many false solutions and colonial approaches to conservation that destroy Indigenous and tribal peoples, especially in Africa and Asia, are being put forward, to cover up the real causes of climate change – overconsumption. Indigenous and other local people in the Global South who play little or no part in the environment's destruction will be the most affected by climate change – and kicking them off their land to create Protected Areas or similar won't help: Indigenous peoples are the best guardians of the natural world and an essential part of the human diversity that is a key to protecting biodiversity. Survival is working alongside them to stop human rights abuses being committed against them in the name of conservation.*

**30x30 and COP15**

Throughout 2022 Survival continued to campaign against the plan to turn 30% of the planet into Protected Areas by 2030 (known as 30x30). The first in-person negotiations on the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework took place in Geneva in March 2022. Before the meeting, thousands of Survival supporters sent emails to key targets to tell them not to support the 30x30 plan.

Survival worked hard to simplify the messaging around this complex issue, for example, designing FAQs and answers for use on social media, and creating accessible 'explainer' videos.

At COP15 in December 2022, Survival met with several country negotiators (such as Argentina and Spain) and put out a statement with Amnesty International, Rainforest Foundation UK and Minority Rights Group explaining why the 30% target is so dangerous. During the negotiations, Survival put in place a social media plan using powerful cards to explain what was going in Montreal and the problems of the 30% target, and had an opinion piece published in African Arguments to expose the realities of the 30x30 plan.

A week into the negotiations, Survival also launched a press release titled *What they said: Survival's rogues' gallery of Top 5 worst statements from COP15, one week in*. We put out a further press release with our final statement on the negotiations around 30x30 as a whole. Survival's criticism of the 30% target was included in several news outlets, including Swedish public TV, French national newspaper *Libération*, the print version of Italy's most-read newspaper *La Repubblica*, and the Associated Press.

Survival will continue to monitor the implementation of the Framework, with a new focus on "Blood Carbon" – exposing carbon offsets scams on Indigenous lands (previously stolen in the name of conservation).

**Tanzania: Maasai evictions**

167,000 Indigenous Maasai pastoralists are set to be evicted from their ancestral lands in the name of conservation to make way for safari tourism and trophy hunting. They are also facing restrictions on where they can graze their livestock, access water, and practice subsistence cultivation – unsurprisingly, these restrictions are leading to starvation. This is happening at the hands of the Tanzanian government, in some cases supported by international organizations like UNESCO and IUCN, in Ngorongoro Conservation Area and Loliondo.

On June 8 2022, dozens of police vehicles and an estimated 700 officers arrived in Loliondo, North Tanzania, near the Serengeti National Park, to demarcate a 1,500 km<sup>2</sup> area of Maasai land as a Game Reserve. On June 10, police fired on Maasai people protesting against efforts to evict them: at least 18 men and 13 women were shot. Survival was one of the first organizations to bring international attention to these abuses (simultaneously highlighting the wider picture of fortress conservation), helping the Maasai to raise this issue in international forums and giving in-depth information to journalists and the general public (and through social media activity). Survival helped secure coverage all over the world including the BBC, El País (Spain) and La Repubblica (Italy). One of the videos that the Maasai asked Survival to share went viral.

In terms of lobbying and advocacy, Survival and the US-based Oakland Institute wrote a joint letter to UNESCO and the IUCN asking for Ngorongoro to be delisted as a World Heritage Site. Survival and a Maasai leader also met with the EU delegation in Tanzania. As a result of the lobbying work, seven MEPs submitted a written question to the Commission raising the evictions issue and asking what the European Commission is doing to help stop the abuses against the Maasai. Meetings between Survival, a Maasai lawyer, the European Commission and the Tanzanian ambassador in Brussels helped put pressure on the Tanzanian government, and emphasised that their plans to evict the Maasai from their ancestral lands are subject to international scrutiny.

#### US law on funding conservation

Following Survival's lobbying of the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regarding their funding of conservation projects which fuel abuses against tribal peoples, the US House of Representatives passed the Advancing Human Rights-Centered International Conservation Act of 2022 by an overwhelming majority: a landmark bill to stop US government funds from financing human rights abuses in the name of conservation.

The bill, though not perfect, is nevertheless a major success for the campaign to decolonize conservation: it establishes a vital precedent that will be difficult for conservation organizations and their funders to ignore.

The new bill establishes two ground-breaking principles:

- It seeks to ensure that the US Fish and Wildlife Service's funding of conservation projects can no longer be used to finance gross human rights abuses.
- Conservation projects must have the free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous people for new or expanded National Parks or other Protected Areas on their lands, in order to receive US government funding.

This law is a direct result of Survival's lobbying and advocacy work. However, it still has to pass in the Senate before it becomes law.

#### The Guide to decolonize the language used in conservation

Survival successfully launched a unique "terminology guide" to deconstruct words and phrases like "wilderness", "bushmeat", "voluntary relocations", and others, that have been used to push a false narrative of the relationship between humans and nature that in turn informs the practice of fortress conservation. The goal of the guide was to explain to people working in communications around conservation, particularly journalists, why some words and concepts can convey a racist and colonial view of conservation, and be harmful to Indigenous peoples. The guide was made available as a PDF and uploaded to the Survival website. Social media and press work, as well as outreach to new audiences, including filmmakers and artists, contributed to the wide reach of the guide. The guide received an enthusiastic response, and was featured in The Guardian and other high-profile outlets.

#### Tiger Reserves

Survival continues to support the Jenu Kuruba tribe in their resistance against eviction from Nagarhole Tiger Reserve, and the desire of those who have been evicted to be allowed to return. A Survival consultant and Indigenous contacts visited Nagarhole during 2022. As a result of this visit, in consultation with the Jenu Kuruba leaders, a unique meeting was planned to bring together representatives of many tribal communities affected by conservation in India. It's scheduled to be held in Nagarhole in Spring 2023, and will in turn launch an alliance of conservation-affected peoples.

Two Jenu Kuruba men, Kariyappa and Basava, were attacked by forest guards in the latter months of 2021. In October 2021, Kariyappa died after being beaten and tortured by guards while being questioned about hunting deer. Before he was detained, guards threatened to burn his house down if his family didn't tell them where he was. And in December 2022, Basava, who had been shot by forest guards the year before,



died of his injuries. Survival had recorded a Tribal Voice video of him after he was shot, where he explained that he was attacked because he had defended his sister after she was harassed by the guards.

Meanwhile, in December 2022, seven Jenu Kuruba held a protest at an event in Bangalore which was being supported by WWF. They had signs written in English and the local language saying, "WCS, WWF and Lift, stop forcefully evicting Adivasis/Tribal people in the name of colonial conservation" and "Jenu Kuruba people fighting against colonial conservation and WCS in solidarity with people of Kaziranga fighting against WWF's conservation model." WWF had a stall at the event, but after the Jenu Kuruba arrived the staff packed up the stall and left. JK Thimma, a Jenu Kuruba shaman and leader, compared the moment to when a tiger arrives in the jungle and all the rabbits run away!

#### Kahuzi Biega

In December, Survival met with the Advisor to the Minister for Africa and Development Issues in France's Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs. This came about after many requests to discuss the French development agency (AFD)'s financial support of Kahuzi Biega National Park in the DRC. The pressure built by Survival and its supporters had already led the Ministry to suspend the project last July, so the meeting was a key opportunity to keep up the pressure. It was evident that the Ministry had no sense of what is happening on the ground, nor about what the AFD is actually funding.

Following an announcement in December 2022 that the UN in the DRC will also start funding Kahuzi Biega park, Survival wrote a letter to the country director highlighting the gross human rights abuses happening there, although the concerns were not heeded. Survival will continue monitoring what is happening in the park, working closely with Minority Rights Group and others.

#### **Adivasis Against Coal**

*Survival International stands with Adivasis in India who are fighting against mining corporations and others trying to steal their lands. It's not just their lands, homes and livelihoods that could be destroyed: the sacred spaces that form the heart of their belief systems are also obliterated. Adivasi religions are based on the worship of nature, but they're denigrated and ridiculed by much of the urban elite. The loss of these forests would mean an existential crisis for the Adivasi tribes.*

In 2022, final permissions were granted by the state government in Chhattisgarh, India, for further coal mining in the sacred Hasdeo Forest, home to 18,000 Adivasi people. This would entail the expansion of the existing PEKB mine, and the opening of the new Parsa mine. A few weeks later, however, the Congress Party-run state government of Chhattisgarh announced that all three of the upcoming mines in Hasdeo were to be put on "indefinite hold".

This was a positive development, although concerns do remain. The statement has no legal backing, so the community remains in constant fear that this 'hold' could be released at any time and their land destroyed. Survival supported the demand of the Adivasis in Hasdeo that the Chhattisgarh government must permanently cancel the clearance for these mines and pledge that no mining will be allowed without the Free, Prior and Informed Consent of the Indigenous land owners.

The community remain determined, united and proactive in the fight against the destruction of their land. For example, Adivasi women stood guard to physically protect trees scheduled to be felled for mining works, and the community have a strict rota to keep a permanent vigil over them.

To stand with them, Survival organised an international day of protest against mining in the Hasdeo forest. Protests were held in Mexico, Brazil, US, UK, Germany, Italy, Canada and Australia. Two Adivasi activists joined the protest in London. The protests got good press coverage in India, including in the Times of India, and some of the images were shown on Indian TV. The protest was also covered in a number of Spanish-

language papers. Images and videos of the protests were widely shared on social media in India, helping to build momentum in support of the cause.

In July, Survival released a short film highlighting Indigenous resistance to coal mining in Hasdeo, with a voiceover by musician Anoushka Shankar. Contacts on the ground were very pleased with it and if the “indefinite hold” on the mines does come to be lifted, it will be a very valuable tool in the campaign against the mines. The film was also shown at Tate Modern in London.

Survival worked to bring together Adivasi communities resisting coal in four different states, and supported them in their efforts to build capacity and strengthen the Adivasi-led resistances on the ground. Survival will help to ensure that the voices of this coalition, which includes Adivasis fighting against coal in the state of Jharkhand, are heard internationally, through sharing Tribal Voice testimonies and other materials on social media.

### **Bushmen of the Central Kalahari Game Reserve, Botswana**

*Since the 1980s, Survival has been working with the Bushmen of the Central Kalahari Game Reserve (CKGR) to secure their land rights and ensure they are respected. Although in 2006 the Bushmen won the right in court to go back to their lands, the government has done everything it can to make this impossible.*

In 2022, Survival decided to put more focus on the situation of the Bushmen, as government persecution of them appeared to be intensifying. One of Survival’s long-standing Bushman contacts informed Survival researchers that his uncle, Pitseng Gaoberekwe, one of the applicants in the 2006 High Court Case, died in December 2022 in a hospital in the capital after a long illness. He was from Metsiamenong, one of the communities inside the CKGR, where he had always lived. The authorities persuaded him to move to the resettlement camp of New Xade in 2014, when he was diagnosed with cancer, to be close to the clinic.

Following his death, Pitseng’s family applied to the authorities for permission to take the body back to the CKGR for burial, but Ghanzi District Council refused to let him be buried in the reserve. The Bushmen appealed, but this was also unsuccessful.

At the end of August, police detained around 20 children aged 5-17 years old, who were travelling from the reserve to Ghanzi, the nearest town, on a school bus. The police claimed to have discovered game meat on board. The children were reportedly detained all day without being given food and water; nor were their parents informed.

At the request of Bushman contacts, Survival publicised Pitseng’s case, and the detention of the children. It seems likely that the government is harassing the CKGR Bushmen in an attempt to force them out of the reserve.

### **TRIBAL VOICE**

*Survival’s Tribal Voice project invites Indigenous people around the world to record videos on the issues that matter to them. Survival then releases these videos globally, subtitled in several languages.*

Survival released 20 Tribal Voice videos in 2022, on a range of tribal issues around the world. Via Tribal Voice, several Awá and Guajajara people exposed the logging and violence in the Arariboia territory in Brazil, which threatens the uncontacted tribes living there, and the Amazon Guardians working to protect them. Others told of their resistance against mining – both in India and Brazil.

A notable highlight for the Tribal Voice project in 2022 was when Cecilia Vicuña, the world-renowned Chilean artist and poet, invited Survival to feature Tribal Voice videos in her exhibition at Tate Modern in London. As part of the events associated with her installation, Survival gave a talk on the Tribal Voice project and Survival’s work, in the Tate Lates programme.

Survival also released a particularly special Tribal Voice video, featuring Karapiru Awá. Karapiru lived on the run, alone, for ten years after his family were massacred, only to find the son who he believed was dead, was alive and well. The story captures much of what Survival highlights in its work – the violence against Indigenous people; the right of those who want to remain uncontacted; and above all, their spirit of resistance and survival.

## MEDIA

### Press

In 2022 Survival secured more media coverage than in the previous two years – we had over 200 press mentions and interviews around the world. Our press releases have consistently been picked up by leading news outlets including The Guardian, the BBC, the Independent, the Washington Post, Reuters and others. There has been a conscious effort to grow the Survival press lists, and by the end of the year, 2,916 journalists were subscribed to Survival's English-language press email list, an increase of 109 year on year.

Survival's press release alerting the world to the death of the man known as "the Man of the Hole," in August, prompted a huge wave of media coverage, including in the BBC, The Guardian, Washington Post, NPR, The New York Times, and others. The key message was that the genocide of his people was now complete, and that if other uncontacted tribes' lands aren't protected, further cases of genocide could happen.

One of the highlights for 2022 was securing an interview with Amazon Guardian Olímpio Guajajara on Channel 4 News. The Guardian and the BBC also interviewed Olimpio, spreading his message to millions of people while he was in London.

### Social Media

Survival has been continuing to focus on building the movement for Indigenous and tribal peoples' rights online via social media, and in 2022 launched channels on TikTok and Telegram, whilst keeping active on Twitter, Youtube, Instagram and Facebook.

Youtube and Instagram are Survival's fastest growing platforms. Year on year we've increased our followers by over 11,000 on YouTube, 9,000 on Instagram, and 3,300 on Twitter. We've gained 5,000 followers on TikTok in the few months since launch, and have 90 subscribers on Telegram. Facebook followers continue to drop, as organic posting is not favored by the Facebook algorithm. **Because of this**, Survival has started using some paid advertising to ensure that certain posts and messages gain further reach and visibility. For example, the #SaveHasdeo campaign video, voiced by Anoushka Shankar, reached over 100,000 people, and thousands more across other platforms.

The Youtube account in particular has had a lot of work done to it in terms of curation, ensuring that only relevant videos are visible on the platform, that descriptions and other wording are consistently on-brand, and that the community area is regularly updated.

Twitter is a useful tool for communicating news and for keeping followers up to date; however, Elon Musk's takeover in October has had tangible effects on the success of Survival's work on the platform. People have fled the platform in droves, costing Survival hundreds of followers. However, the follower numbers are growing again, bringing Survival's numbers back up to 59.9k followers, having dropped to 59.5k after the Musk takeover. Twitter engagement rate was consistently above 2.5% in the first half of the year; by the end of the year the average engagement rate increased to consistently above 3.5%.

2022 saw reels (short vertical videos) boom, and Survival posted increasingly in this format. Our reels about the "Man of the Hole" and the Amazon Guardians gained thousands of views, and brought new people to the

movement. Other highlights include the Instagram lives with [Big Wind](#) and [Chief Ben Barnes](#), which strengthened relations between Survival and Indigenous people and organizations in the USA.

## EDUCATION

Survival has continued to work hard to broaden its range of written and audio-visual resources. With our materials, educators of all age groups can feel empowered to bring the issue of tribal and Indigenous peoples' rights to their lessons and can effectively amplify tribal and Indigenous voices in the classroom. We have received excellent feedback from educators using our materials: one school was so inspired by what it had learned about Survival's work that they organised a fundraising event in which primary school children put on a play for their parents to highlight problems facing tribal peoples, and organised stalls to sell items which the children had made. The event raised nearly £500 for Survival.

Importantly, the Education team is getting nearer to reaching Survival's goal of having an Education website, which is on track to be launched in 2023. This will be a significant step forward, allowing Survival to showcase the plethora of new educational resources available and to more effectively promote Survival's work with tribal peoples to educational institutions across the UK.

Survival's educational resources have also been used effectively beyond the traditional classroom. They have seen good engagement on social media, with one video being viewed over 15,000 times across platforms. Furthermore, in 2022, we have established that educational resources can successfully feature in campaign-related outreach events - for example, a new video originally intended for classroom use allowed us to bring tribal and Indigenous voices from across the world to an Amazon Guardians event in London. Similarly, a binaural sound resource (listen with headphones) designed for teachers to show their pupils provided new and exciting content for supporters worldwide during Uncontacted Tribes Week.

## WEBSITE

The main projects for Survival's web team in 2022 included migrating hosting for the website, which roughly halved Survival's hosting costs as well as improving the development pipeline. There was also a strong focus on database migration, moving to a different database that is better integrated with the new hosting platform (MySQL -> PostgreSQL).

There were also major strides in the upgrades of Survival's programming language (Ruby) and our website framework (Rails). Both are now only one version away from the latest releases.

Survival moved to Engaging Networks to host, manage and track the performance of its action pages, as well as to improve on email marketing strategies. With the integration to Engaging Networks completed, there is now more clarity in how campaign actions are performing and how goals are being met.

There has also been a lot of effort put into updating the content management system (CMS), so that it could look more consistent across all sections, to make it easier for staff to use. The Google sign-in method was also implemented for ease of use, to streamline work and improving security. The User Interface has been improved, and many outstanding bugs have been fixed in various CMS functions.

## SUPPORTERS

### Community Fundraising

In May 2022, Survival hosted Run for Survival, the international virtual race, once again. 88 participants were affiliated to the London office.

In October, seven Survival supporters took on the London Marathon, and together they raised over £10,000.

In addition to fundraising events run by Survival, supporters have been getting in touch individually and organising their own fundraising events. For example, two supporters participated in a 72 hour dance-a-thon, and another supporter ran the Chiltern 50km race, to raise awareness, and funds for Survival.

#### Outreach events

At the beginning of September, Survival organised a public event during Olimpio Guajajara's visit to the UK, at Second Home in east London. The event was sold out: over 100 tickets were sold, with proceeds going to the Amazon Guardians.

On the back of the Second Home talk, Survival was invited to speak at a Tate Lates event as part of an installation by artist Cecilia Vicuña called "The Quipu of Encounters: Rituals and Assemblies."

Survival gave a very successful talk at a "For Dom, Bruno & the Amazon" event in Lancaster, organised by friends and relatives of Dom Philips. Survival also had input into the exhibition panels displayed at the event, which featured stories about Dom and Bruno's lives, Survival's work and the humanitarian crisis in the Amazon.

#### **Survival's shop ([www.survivalinternational.org/shop](http://www.survivalinternational.org/shop))**

The online shop continues to be the single largest annual fundraiser, and largest source of new supporters.

All images continue to be donated by artists and photographers, meaning more funds can be spent on fighting for tribal peoples' rights.

### **PLANS FOR FUTURE PERIODS**

The Trustees will continue to forward the objectives of the charity, using the complementary methods of education and awareness, field projects, and research and publicity.

The threats against tribal peoples, especially in Brazil, India and the Congo Basin are acute and growing. We will continue to allocate significant resources towards preventing the annihilation of uncontacted tribes (the most vulnerable peoples on the planet), stopping the abuse of tribal peoples in the name of "conservation," preventing the illegal destruction of tribal peoples lands and livelihoods by extractive industries, and opposing the theft of tribal peoples' lands and denial of their rights to self determination.

We continue to invest in new systems and platforms to better reach and engage with supporters, and to track the impact of our work. They will help us work more efficiently and effectively. We also continue to adapt our ways of working to adjust to the realities of working through (and, eventually after) the Covid pandemic, and to build better ways of working between the various Survival International offices internationally.

### **GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT**

Survival is registered under the name Survival International Charitable Trust as a limited company (no. 1056317), and a charity (no. 267444) governed by a memorandum and articles of association.

Survival International Trading Ltd is registered as a limited company (no. 2844785). It has a memorandum and articles of association. Its object is to sell appropriate goods at a profit, which is given to the charity, and to promote the charity in other ways.

Survival and all its components are governed by the Council. Council members are the Trustees of the

charity. Members are chosen for their expertise and experience in relevant fields and their support for Survival's objectives. They are elected for three-year terms by existing Council members. Induction training is provided for new Council members, who are updated on legislation and Trustee responsibility as necessary. The Council meets at least three times each year.

The Council is responsible for monitoring the charity's activities, overseeing governance, and ensuring the charity meets its aims and objectives.

The Council employs the Chief Executive to implement policy, raise and manage funds, and supervise the office and employees of Survival. The current Chief Executive is Caroline Pearce.

The pay of all Survival personnel (including key management personnel) is established annually by the Treasurer and Chairman in consultation with the Chief Executive and another senior staff member.

Comparable NGO salaries are taken into account.

## **FUNDRAISING**

Fundraising is largely carried out by appeals for financial support from existing supporters, through email or letters, at a frequency of around four times a year. We receive less than ten complaints per year that the frequency is excessive. Those who request not to be contacted are immediately removed from our mailing lists. No pressure is exercised. Much of our income is from unsolicited giving including legacies.

## **FINANCIAL REVIEW**

### **Coronavirus and the return to in-person working**

While Survival has worked hard to continue raising awareness of, and fighting against, the huge threat that Covid-19 poses to the survival of tribal peoples around the world, the global rollout of vaccines and treatments meant that some in-person activities began to resume in the second half of the year. Survival staff were able to conduct some face-to-face working again for the first time in over a year, and the organization as a whole held a number of important events that boosted our campaigning for Indigenous peoples worldwide.

The Charity has large robust cash reserves and in addition calculations have been made to illustrate different future scenarios. For example, if the Charity lost a high percentage of revenue due to Covid-19. These show that even with an 80 per cent reduction in revenue with current 2023 budget costs, the Charity would have reserves until January 2025. This proves Survival is financially sustainable and a going concern.

## **FINANCIAL POSITION**

Core supporters have again in 2022 provided a solid base for our charitable activities. General donations were £654,568 (2021: £875,342). 2021 general donations also included donations from Survival International España, Germany, France and USA totalling £74,253 (2022 £Nil). Income from legacies saw a increase of £31,289 for the year. There was an increase in income from Trusts and Foundations of £95,553 for the year.

Total Expenditure (excluding the disposal of the Italian operations and the grants to overseas offices) has decreased by £966 as compared to last year.

Net expenditure of £650,117 was attained for the year, with losses on investments of £450,820 and other gains resulting from the fluctuation in the Sterling value of assets and liabilities of £43,033.

## INVESTMENTS

Survival's investment policy is to hold investments that will on a long-term basis provide a return of income and capital appreciation of above the rate of bank interest. The policy also states that Survival will not invest in any company whose activities are likely to compromise its objectives or to give the appearance of doing so to informed members of the public. Investments which are bequeathed or donated to Survival are reviewed on this basis and if appropriate will be sold at a time suited to maximize their return to Survival. The total return on investments for Cash and Fixed Interest Investments amount to 3.29%. The performance of the investments is actively monitored and managed by a sub-committee.

During the year ended 31 December 2019 Survival decided to assist one of its affiliated organisations Survival España with the purchase of office premises. A rent was received in 2022 from Survival España, but it is less than could be generated by similar commercial property. However, the support of the affiliates is one of the ways Survival International can achieve its aims. The property has therefore been classed as a social investment as explained in note 9b) to the financial statements. It is expected that such investments will only be made when there is an approach from an affiliate.

## RESERVES

As part of effective financial management, and to ensure that there is no significant disruption to our charitable activities, the Charity will hold free reserves to manage the financial impact of risk. There are a range of risks the Charity faces, including the risk of an unforeseen drop in income or unbudgeted increases in expenditure. Survival's policy aims to hold between 6 and 12 months of budgeted operating expenditure as free reserves, which are defined as unrestricted funds excluding fixed assets and long term investments.

In 2023 the trustees agreed to change from a minimal level of reserves equivalent to 18 months operating costs to a range of between 6 and 12 months.

Operating costs are approximately £125,222 per month, therefore requiring a range of reserves of approximately £751,332 to £1,502,664.

The General Fund at 31 December 2022 (including the revaluation reserve) amounts to £3,850,205. The Charity does not consider our long-dated bonds to form part of our free reserves. and intends to hold them to maturity (2032-2049), drawing only the income. Their market value at the year end was £1,070,745. Therefore, the contingency reserves as at 31 December 2022 amount to £2,726,088. This is above the target level range of reserves. The level of reserves will be monitored on a regular basis.

Restricted and Designated Funds are detailed in Note 16.

## RISK MANAGEMENT

The trustees actively review the major risks which the charity faces on a regular basis and believe that maintaining our free reserves at the levels stated above will provide sufficient resources in the event of adverse conditions. The trustees examine other operational and business risks which we face and have established systems to mitigate significant risks.

The principal risks to the Charity are the uncertainty associated with donation and legacy income. Some donation income is compiled of regular direct debit donations and will continue to be managed in this way to encourage regular giving. Regarding legacies all notifications are regularly monitored to ensure receipt on a timely basis. For 2023 a budget deficit of approximately £420,000 is predicted.

## FINANCIAL POLICIES

Unlike many charities, Survival receives no government subsidy. Individual supporters provide most of our income and the remainder is derived from many trusts and foundations and from the commercial activities of Survival International Trading.

The nature of this funding gives Survival considerable independence and so underpins its robust style of working which has proved so effective for tribal peoples since the early 1970s. Survival is the only significant international organization in the field of tribal peoples which is funded by the public.

## STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The trustees (who are also directors of Survival International Charitable Trust for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Annual Report of the Council and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and with the provisions for small companies.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- 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;
- 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 that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In so far as the trustees are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware; and
- the trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

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

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

Approved by the Council on 10 May 2023

and signed on its behalf by Michael Davis - Honorary Treasurer





# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER AND TRUSTEES

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Survival International Charitable Trust (the 'parent charitable company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheets, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including 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 affairs of the group and the parent charitable company as at 31 December 2022 and of the group's incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; 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 Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group and parent charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

### Other information

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

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

Other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report which includes the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Trustees' Annual Report which includes the Directors' Report 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 group and the parent charitable company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Annual Report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent charitable company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent charitable company 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 to take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and the Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities set out on page 16, the trustees (who are also the directors of the parent charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the 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 group and the parent charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the group or the parent charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditors under the Companies Act 2006 and report in accordance with regulations made under that Act.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the group and parent financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in 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 specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are detailed below.

Identifying and assessing risks related to irregularities:

We assessed the susceptibility of the group and parent charitable company's financial statements to material misstatement and how fraud might occur, including through discussions with the trustees, discussions within

our audit team planning meeting, updating our record of internal controls and ensuring these controls operated as intended. We evaluated possible incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements. We identified laws and regulations that are of significance in the context of the group and parent charitable company by discussions with trustees and updating our understanding of the sector in which the group and parent charitable company operate.

Laws and regulations of direct significance in the context of the group and parent charitable company include The Companies Act 2006 and guidance issued by the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

#### Audit response to risks identified:

We considered the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items including a review of financial statement disclosures. We reviewed the parent charitable company's records of breaches of laws and regulations, minutes of meetings and correspondence with relevant authorities to identify potential material misstatements arising. We discussed the parent charitable company's policies and procedures for compliance with laws and regulations with members of management responsible for compliance.

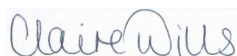
During the planning meeting with the audit team, the engagement partner drew attention to the key areas which might involve non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud. We enquired of management whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud. We addressed the risk of fraud through management override of controls by testing the appropriateness of journal entries and identifying any significant transactions that were unusual or outside the normal course of business. We assessed whether judgements made in making accounting estimates gave rise to a possible indication of management bias. At the completion stage of the audit, the engagement partner's review included ensuring that the team had approached their work with appropriate professional scepticism and thus the capacity to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.

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

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

#### Use of our report

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



.....  
Claire Wills (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP

Chartered Accountants  
Statutory Auditors

71 Queen Victoria Street  
London EC4V 4BE

Date: 17 May 2023

Saffery Champness LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES****(Incorporating an Income and Expenditure Account)****For the year ended 31 December 2022**

	<i>Note</i>	<b>2022 Restricted £</b>	<b>2022 Unrestricted £</b>	<b>2022 Total £</b>	<b>2021 Restricted £</b>	<b>2021 Unrestricted £</b>	<b>2021 Total £</b>
<b>Income and endowments from:</b>							
Donations and legacies	2	56,665	969,473	1,026,138	71,748	1,048,323	1,120,071
Charitable Activities		-	1,077	1,077	-	1,822	1,822
Other trading activities		1,403	177,922	179,325	-	213,639	213,639
Investments		-	53,788	53,788	-	48,329	48,329
<b>Total</b>		<b>58,068</b>	<b>1,202,260</b>	<b>1,260,328</b>	<b>71,748</b>	<b>1,312,113</b>	<b>1,383,861</b>
<b>Expenditure on:</b>							
Raising funds							
Expenditure on raising donations and legacies		-	74,137	74,137	-	75,637	75,637
Expenditure on other trading activities		-	133,305	133,305	-	148,596	148,596
Charitable Activities							
Project	3a	63,644	665,817	729,461	31,162	605,722	636,884
Publications	3a	-	10,838	10,838	-	13,255	13,255
Education and Public Awareness	3a	-	547,886	547,886	-	572,586	572,586
Grants to Institutions	3b	-	7,031	7,031	-	410,919	410,919
Disposal of Italian Operations	4	-	-	-	56,666	418,122	474,788
<b>Total</b>		<b>63,644</b>	<b>1,439,014</b>	<b>1,502,658</b>	<b>87,828</b>	<b>2,244,837</b>	<b>2,332,665</b>
Net losses gains on investments	9	-	(450,820)	(450,820)	-	(102,461)	(102,461)
Currency gains/(losses)	5	-	43,033	43,033	-	(38,910)	(38,910)
<b>Net income/(expenditure)</b>		<b>(5,576)</b>	<b>(644,541)</b>	<b>(650,117)</b>	<b>(16,080)</b>	<b>(1,074,095)</b>	<b>(1,090,175)</b>
<b>Transfers between funds</b>	15	1,821	(1,821)	-	14,953	(14,953)	-
Other unrealised exchange(losses)/gains	5	-	-	-	-	(15,310)	(15,310)
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		<b>(3,755)</b>	<b>(646,362)</b>	<b>(650,117)</b>	<b>(1,127)</b>	<b>(1,104,358)</b>	<b>(1,105,485)</b>
<b>Reconciliation of funds:</b>							
Total funds brought forward		7,258	5,609,065	5,616,323	8,385	6,713,423	6,721,808
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>	15	<b>3,503</b>	<b>4,962,703</b>	<b>4,966,206</b>	<b>7,258</b>	<b>5,609,065</b>	<b>5,616,323</b>

The notes on pages 22–34 form part of these financial statements.

**BALANCE SHEETS**

As at 31 December 2022

	<i>Note</i>	The Group		The Trust	
		2022 £	2021 £	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Fixed Assets</b>					
Intangible Fixed Assets	8a	26,037	104,145	26,037	104,145
Tangible Fixed Assets	8b	745,150	749,627	745,150	749,627
Investments	9a	1,451,870	1,899,007	1,451,870	1,899,007
Social Investment	9b	338,671	333,805	338,671	333,805
Investment in Subsidiary	10	-	-	3	3
<b>Total Fixed Assets</b>		<b>2,561,728</b>	<b>3,086,584</b>	<b>2,561,731</b>	<b>3,086,587</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>					
Stock	11	19,755	13,972	-	-
Debtors	12	350,398	207,942	516,211	417,503
Cash at Bank and in Hand		2,107,609	2,394,644	1,945,373	2,121,934
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>2,477,762</b>	<b>2,616,558</b>	<b>2,461,584</b>	<b>2,593,437</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	13	73,284	86,819	57,109	63,701
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		<b>2,404,478</b>	<b>2,529,739</b>	<b>2,404,475</b>	<b>2,529,736</b>
<b>Total Net Assets</b>		<b>4,966,206</b>	<b>5,616,323</b>	<b>4,966,206</b>	<b>5,616,323</b>
<b>The Funds of the Charity:</b>					
Restricted Funds	15	3,503	7,258	3,503	7,258
Unrestricted Funds					
Designated Fund	15	1,165,871	1,172,513	1,165,871	1,172,513
Revaluation Reserve	15	(53,373)	397,447	(53,373)	397,447
General Fund	15	3,850,205	4,039,105	3,850,205	4,039,105
<b>Total Unrestricted Funds</b>		<b>4,966,206</b>	<b>5,609,065</b>	<b>4,966,206</b>	<b>5,609,065</b>
<b>Total Charity Funds</b>	14	<b>4,966,206</b>	<b>5,616,323</b>	<b>4,966,206</b>	<b>5,616,323</b>

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the Trust has not presented its own Income and Expenditure Account and related notes. Prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to small companies regime. The Trust's net expenditure for the year was £650,117 (2021: net expenditure of £1,090,175). The notes on pages 22-34 form part of these financial statements. Approved by the Council on 10 May 2023 and signed on its behalf by Michael Davis (HONORARY TREASURER)

Company Number: 1056317



## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

		Total Funds	
	Note	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	1	(361,596)	(913,466)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Dividends, interest and rents from investments		53,788	48,329
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(13,711)	(16,033)
Purchases of social investment		(4,866)	(16,322)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		<u>35,211</u>	<u>15,974</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period		(326,385)	(897,492)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	2	2,772,086	3,612,801
Change in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange rate movements		43,033	56,777
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	2	<u>2,488,734</u>	<u>2,772,086</u>

**Note 1**

Reconciliation of net (expenditure)/income to net cash flow from operating activities

	£	£
Net (expenditure)/income for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)	(650,117)	(1,090,175)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charges	95,815	95,767
Losses on investments	450,820	102,461
Currency (gains)/losses	(43,033)	54,220
Dividends, interest and rents from investments	(53,788)	(48,329)
Loss on sale of fixed assets and investments	481	59,951
Increase in cash (pre disposal of Italian investments)	-	(126,307)
Increase in stocks	(5,783)	(1,400)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(142,455)	91,112
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	(13,536)	(50,766)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>(361,596)</u>	<u>(913,466)</u>

**Note 2**

	£	£
Cash in hand	2,107,609	2,394,644
Notice deposits	<u>381,125</u>	<u>377,442</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>2,488,734</u>	<u>2,772,086</u>

**Note 3**

Analysis of Change in net debt

	At start of year	Cash-flows	Foreign exchange movements	At end of year
	£	£	£	£
Cash	<u>2,772,086</u>	<u>(326,385)</u>	<u>43,033</u>	<u>2,488,734</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>2,772,086</u>	<u>(326,385)</u>	<u>43,033</u>	<u>2,488,734</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****For the Year Ended 31 December 2022**

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**1. Accounting Policies**

- a) The accounts (financial statements) have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant notes to these accounts. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (as issued October 2019) and the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act 2011. The Trust constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS102.

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. Consolidated financial statements (group accounts) have been prepared in respect of the Trust and its wholly owned subsidiary, Survival International Trading Limited. The results of Survival International Trading Limited have been consolidated into the Statement of Financial Activities on a line by line basis.

- b) All income is recognised once the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of income receivable can be measured reliably.

Donations are recognised when the Trust has been notified in writing of both the amount and settlement date. In the event that a donation is subject to conditions that require a level of performance before the charity is entitled to the funds, the income is deferred and not recognised until either those conditions are fully met, or the fulfilment of those conditions is wholly within the control of the charity and it is probable that those conditions will be fulfilled in the reporting period.

Legacy gifts are recognised on a case by case basis following the granting of probate when the administrator for the estate has communicated in writing both the amount and the settlement date.

Income generated from the supply of goods or services is included in the Statement of Financial Activities in the period in which the supply is made.

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank. Dividends are recognised once the dividend has been declared and notification has been received of the dividend due.

- e) Restricted funds are to be used for specified purposes as laid down by the donor. Expenditure which meets these criteria is identified to the fund, together with a fair allocation of overheads and support costs.
- f) Unrestricted funds are donations and other incoming resources received or generated for charitable purposes.
- g) Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to that expenditure, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis. All expenses including support costs and governance costs are allocated or apportioned to applicable expenditure headings.

Support and governance costs have been allocated between project, publications, education and awareness and cost of raising funds.

Governance costs comprise all costs involving the public accountability of the charity and its compliance with regulation and good practice. These costs related to statutory audit and legal fees together with an apportionment of overhead and support costs.

Governance and support costs relating to charitable activities have been apportioned on the basis of salaries or area occupied, whichever being the most appropriate.

Staff costs are allocated to activities on the basis of staff time spent on those activities.

## 1. Accounting Policies *(Continued)*

Cost of raising funds consist of expenditure on raising donations and other trading activities (including those of the subsidiary) and an apportionment of support costs (shown in note 3).

Costs of charitable activities include governance costs and an apportionment of support costs (shown in note 3).

- h) Depreciation/amortisation is provided on all tangible and intangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset over its estimated useful life, as follows:

Computer Equipment:	25% on reducing balance
Office Equipment:	10% on reducing balance
Buildings:	2% on reducing balance
Database System:	33% straight line

Tangible and intangible fixed assets under £500 in value are not capitalized but treated as revenue expenditure in the year of purchase. No depreciation is charged on land or assets under construction

Intangible fixed assets (database system) are valued at cost less amortisation over three years.

- k) All leases of property and equipment are considered to be operating leases, and rentals are charged against revenue when incurred. No assets are held under hire purchase agreements.
- j) UK listed investments are stated at market value. Changes in market value are credited or charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the period in which the changes arise. Investments held by overseas branches are stated at market value, translated at the exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date.

Survival owns property as a social investment. This property is rented to affiliate organisations at less than market rent and is therefore classed as a mixed motive investment. The property is held at fair value in the balance sheet. Any changes in valuation are shown as investment movements within the statement of financial activities.

- k) Stocks of goods held for resale are stated at the lower of cost (at current invoice price) and net realizable value (net sale price), after making due allowance for obsolete or damaged goods.
- l) The Trust operates a defined contribution pension scheme for the benefit of its employees. The assets of this scheme are held separately from those of the Charity. Pension costs are charged in the Statement of Financial Activities and represent the contributions payable by the Charity in the year.
- m) The transactions of foreign branches have only been included in these financial statements when the branches form part of the international network of Survival International Charitable Trust.
- n) Monetary assets and liabilities and transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the net incoming resources for year.
- o) Financial Instruments

The trust only has financial instruments and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement date with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.



## 2. Donations and legacies

	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2022 Total £	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2021 Total £
Legacies	-	121,750	121,750	-	90,461	90,461
General Donations	7,329	647,239	654,568	57,416	817,926	875,342
Trusts and Foundations (below)	49,336	200,484	249,820	14,332	139,936	154,268

56,665	969,473	1,026,138	71,748	1,048,323	1,120,071
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## Trusts and Foundations

	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2022 Total £	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2021 Total £
AAF Family Trust	-	100,000	100,000	-	-	-
Make it Happen Charitable Trust	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
The Quinces Trust	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
The Mysterious Goodness Fund	-	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
The Finborough Trust	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	5,000
Mr M H and B E Everett Will Trusts	-	3,636	3,636	-	2,636	2,636
The Sebastian Pearson Charitable Trust	5,000	-	5,000	-	1,000	1,000
The Onaway Trust	25,000	-	25,000	-	4,000	4,000
Langdale Trust	-	-	-	-	3,000	3,000
The Homelands Charitable Trust	-	2,500	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
The Bryan Guinness Charitable Trust	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
The Batchworth Trust	-	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
The P & G Trust	-	-	-	-	2,500	2,500
The Paget Trust	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
The Joy Welch Educational Charitable Trust	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000
The Taylour Foundation	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
The Rhododendrom Charitable Trust	-	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	1,500
Brampton Charitable Trust	-	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	3,000
Cultures of Resistance Foundation	8,336	-	8,336	-	-	-
Howberry Trust	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
The Rainforest Foundation UK	-	-	-	4,295	-	4,295
Minority Rights Group	-	-	-	4,037	-	4,037
Henoq Law	-	40,000	40,000	-	80,000	80,000
Daughter's of Jesus CIO	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
Other Donations	11,000	28,348	39,348	-	26,800	26,800
Total	49,336	200,484	249,820	14,332	139,936	154,268

Other donations includes those under £5,000 and where the donor wished to remain anonymous

**3a. Expenditure**

	Raising Donations and Legacies £	Other trading costs £	Grant and Project Costs £	Publications £	Education and Public Awareness £	2022 Total £
Staff Costs ( <i>Note 6</i> )	64,543	13,628	275,628	3,752	297,678	<b>655,229</b>
Premises Costs	550	1,697	5,502	459	13,523	<b>21,731</b>
Communication Costs	833	1,943	11,105	1,388	11,105	<b>26,374</b>
Printing and Publications	-	3,712	-	232	72,436	<b>76,380</b>
Travel	-	-	25,941	-	-	<b>25,941</b>
Legal and Professional	-	-	153,488	-	-	<b>153,488</b>
Fundraising	-	3,265	-	-	-	<b>3,265</b>
Miscellaneous	2,819	595	12,040	164	13,003	<b>28,621</b>
Depreciation and loss on disposal	318	5,941	20,867	1,609	47,339	<b>76,074</b>
Catalogue Costs	-	92,364	-	-	-	<b>92,364</b>
Direct Project	-	-	173,247	-	-	<b>173,247</b>
Support and Governance Costs	5,074	10,160	51,643	3,234	92,802	<b>162,913</b>
Total expenditure	<u>74,137</u>	<u>133,305</u>	<u>729,461</u>	<u>10,838</u>	<u>547,886</u>	<u><b>1,495,627</b></u>
	Raising Donations and Legacies £	Other trading costs £	Project Costs £	Publications £	Education and Public Awareness £	2021 Total £
Staff Costs ( <i>Note 6</i> )	66,443	15,090	282,694	6,199	325,942	<b>696,368</b>
Premises Costs	570	1,747	5,619	509	14,144	<b>22,589</b>
Communication Costs	661	1,541	8,752	1,116	8,965	<b>21,035</b>
Printing and Publications	-	2,576	-	101	70,198	<b>72,875</b>
Travel	-	-	13,805	-	-	<b>13,805</b>
Legal and Professional	-	-	127,026	-	-	<b>127,026</b>
Fundraising	-	3,105	-	-	-	<b>3,105</b>
Miscellaneous	2,449	597	10,376	321	12,775	<b>26,518</b>
Depreciation and loss on disposal	338	6,032	21,166	1,663	48,306	<b>77,505</b>
Catalogue Costs	-	107,441	-	-	-	<b>107,441</b>
Direct Project Expenditure	-	-	117,984	-	-	<b>117,984</b>
Support and Governance Costs	5,176	10,467	49,462	3,346	92,256	<b>160,707</b>
Total expenditure	<u>75,637</u>	<u>148,596</u>	<u>636,884</u>	<u>13,255</u>	<u>572,586</u>	<u><b>1,446,958</b></u>

**3a. Resources Expended – Support and Governance Costs Apportioned**

	Basis	Other Trading £	Raising donations and Legacies £	Project Costs £	Publication Costs £	Education and Public Awareness £	2022 Total £
Staff Costs (Note 6)	<i>Salaries</i>	7,728	4,416	35,329	2,208	60,723	<b>110,404</b>
Premises Costs	<i>Area</i>	438	97	535	194	3,597	<b>4,861</b>
Communication Costs	<i>Salaries</i>	125	28	153	55	1,027	<b>1,388</b>
Miscellaneous	<i>Salaries</i>	338	193	1,543	96	2,652	<b>4,822</b>
Depreciation and loss on disposal	<i>Salaries</i>	1,531	340	1,872	681	12,592	<b>17,016</b>
Governance costs	<i>Salaries</i>	-	-	12,211	-	12,211	<b>24,422</b>
Total Support and Governance Costs		10,160	5,074	51,643	3,234	92,802	<b>162,913</b>

**Resources Expended – Support and Governance Costs Apportioned**

	Basis	Other Trading £	Raising donations and Legacies £	Project Costs £	Publication Costs £	Education and Public Awareness £	2021 Total £
Staff Costs (Note 6)	<i>Salaries</i>	8,063	4,541	36,223	2,324	63,269	<b>114,420</b>
Premises Costs	<i>Area</i>	448	100	547	199	3,680	<b>4,974</b>
Communication Costs	<i>Salaries</i>	100	22	122	44	822	<b>1,110</b>
Miscellaneous	<i>Salaries</i>	301	167	1,329	88	2,361	<b>4,246</b>
Depreciation and loss on disposal	<i>Salaries</i>	1,555	346	1,900	691	12,783	<b>17,275</b>
Governance costs	<i>Salaries</i>	-	-	9,341	-	9,341	<b>18,682</b>
Total Support and Governance Costs		10,467	5,176	49,462	3,346	92,256	<b>160,707</b>

**3b. Grant to Institutions**

During the year the following grants were paid to Survival International UK affiliate offices:

	£
Survival International Brasil	£7,031 – (£100,000 has been approved and granted)

Survival International Brasil is a virtual office with funds held in the UK bank account. As such it is classed as a Designated Fund in the financial statements and the balance of the amount due (£82,050) has been earmarked for future spending by the Brasil office (see note 15)

**4. Disposal of Italian Operations****The transactions are summarized below:**

The Italian branch registered as a charitable entity in Italy at 30 April 2021. Therefore, only four months of income and expenditure were included in the consolidated financial statements for 2021 and nil for 2022. The net funds of the Italian branch at 30 April 2021 (£474,788 see below) were gifted to the Italian office during the year ended 31 December 2021.

	£
Tangible Fixed Assets	8,361
Investments	43,719
Bank and Cash	460,274
Creditors	(37,566)
Total	<u>474,788</u>

	4 months ended	12 months ended
	30/04/21	31/12/20
	£	£
<b>Income</b>		
Subscriptions		
and Donations	85,666	204,015
Trading Income	3,489	16,995
Total Income	<u>89,155</u>	<u>221,010</u>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Project Costs	1,856	7,243
Publications	2,730	10,201
Education and Public Awareness	26,451	98,350
Fundraising and Publicity	2,227	8,323
Trading Costs	3,821	9,887
Total Expenditure	<u>37,085</u>	<u>134,004</u>
<b>Net income</b>	<u>52,070</u>	<u>87,006</u>

**5. Net Income for the Year**

*This is stated after charging/(crediting):*

	2022 £	2021 £
Depreciation	17,707	17,659
Amortisation	78,108	78,108
Trustees' Remuneration	Nil	Nil
Trustees' Expenses	Nil	Nil
Auditors' Remuneration	15,000	13,500
(Loss)/Gain on Foreign Exchange	43,033	(54,220)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The net exchange rate gain for the year is £43,033 (2021: loss £54,220). The gain consists of two elements; i) Unrealised gains/losses resulting from the fluctuation in the Sterling value of assets and liabilities, mainly foreign currency bank account balances, held during the year (net gain £43,033; 2021: net loss £38,910).

ii) Translation losses arising on consolidation of the Italian branch into Sterling net loss £Nil (2021 net loss: £15,310).

**6. Staff Costs and Numbers**

*Staff costs were as follows:*

	2022 £	2021 £
Salaries and Total Emoluments	658,129	693,470
Pension Costs	29,289	35,763
Social Security Costs	70,119	73,721
Other Staff costs	8,096	7,834
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	765,633	810,788

No Trustee received any remuneration during the year. (2021 : £NIL)

No employee received remuneration (excluding employer pension contributions) in excess of £60,000 during the year (see below); 2021: None.

The charity considers its key management personnel comprise the trustees, the Chief Executive, the Head of Research and Advocacy. The total employment benefits of the key management personnel were £138,817 (2021: £128,996).

*The average head count for the year was as follows:*

2022 No.	2021 No.
<hr/>	<hr/>
19	22

**7. Taxation**

The Charitable company is exempt from Corporation Tax as it applies all its income to charitable purposes.

**8. Fixed Assets****THE GROUP AND THE TRUST****a) INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS-Software**

Cost at 1 January 2022	£234,325
Amortisation at 1 January 2022	£130,180
Charge for the year	£78,108
Amortisation at 31 December 2022	£208,288
<b>Net Book Value as at 31 December 2022</b>	<b><u>£26,037</u></b>
Net Book Value as at 31 December 2021	<u>£104,145</u>

**b) TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	<b>Land &amp; Buildings £</b>	<b>Computer Equipment £</b>	<b>Office Equipment £</b>	<b>2022 Total £</b>
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2022	946,565	55,355	25,395	<b>1,027,315</b>
Additions in Year	-	12,618	1,093	<b>13,711</b>
Disposals in Year	-	(669)	--	<b>(669)</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	<u>946,565</u>	<u>67,304</u>	<u>26,488</u>	<u><b>1,040,357</b></u>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 January 2022	236,960	28,675	12,053	<b>277,688</b>
Charge for the Year	9,192	7,131	1,384	<b>17,707</b>
Disposals in Year	-	(188)	-	<b>(188)</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	<u>246,152</u>	<u>35,618</u>	<u>13,437</u>	<u><b>295,207</b></u>
<b>Net Book Value</b>				
At 31 December 2022	<u>700,413</u>	<u>31,686</u>	<u>13,051</u>	<u><b>745,150</b></u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>709,605</u>	<u>26,680</u>	<u>13,342</u>	<u><b>749,627</b></u>

All the fixed assets of the trust are used for direct charitable purposes.

**9. Investments****THE GROUP AND THE TRUST**

	2022 £	2021 £
a) Quoted Investments	1,070,745	1,521,565
COIF Charities Fund (Cash)	381,125	377,442
Total Quoted Investments	<u>1,451,870</u>	<u>1,899,007</u>
Quoted investments at market value:		
At 1 January 2022	1,521,565	1,667,745
Purchased during year	-	-
Disposals during year	-	(43,719)
Unrealised gain/(loss) on investments	(450,820)	(102,461)
Realised loss on Disposals	-	-
At 31 December 2022	<u>1,070,745</u>	<u>1,521,565</u>
Historical Cost at 31 December excluding cash	<u>1,154,077</u>	<u>1,154,077</u>
Investment Assets in the UK	<u>1,451,870</u>	<u>1,899,007</u>
Investment Assets outside the UK	<u>338,671</u>	<u>333,805</u>
	1,790,541	2,232,812
b) Social Investments		
Spanish property at Cost 1 January 2022	333,805	317,483
Additions in the year	5,233	16,322
Reduction in valuation (arising due to over accrual)	(367)	-
At 31 December 2022	<u>338,671</u>	<u>333,805</u>

An independent valuation was performed on 28 December 2022 which translated to £343,672. The Trustees have confirmed the current value £333,671 is therefore a reasonable and accurate measurement. The property is held so that Survival Espana can fulfil its charitable objectives alongside Survival International UK.

The investments of the Trust have been acquired in accordance with powers available to the Council under the governing document.

## 10. Subsidiary Undertaking

The Trust controls 100% of the issued ordinary share capital of Survival International Trading Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales (Company Number 2844785) at 6 Charterhouse Buildings London EC1M 7ET. Relevant financial information regarding Survival International Trading Limited is as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	112,306	143,967
Other non operating income	-	-
Cost of Raw Materials and Consumables	(61,957)	(80,274)
Staff Costs	(12,740)	(9,655)
Other Charges	(37,609)	(54,038)
Profit for the year	-	-

The results of Survival International Trading Limited have been consolidated on a line by line basis. Survival International Trading Limited has share capital of £3 and accumulated losses of £Nil at 31 December 2022 (2021: £nil).

*The overall contribution the Subsidiary makes to the Charity is as follows:*

	2022 £	2021 £
Gift aid payment to Parent Undertaking	19,942	36,525
Management Fee	1,000	1,000
Interest on Loan	6,397	5,236
Total Contribution	27,339	42,761

## 11. Stocks

	The Group		The Trust	
	2022 £	2021 £	2022 £	2021 £
Finished Goods for Resale:				
Held at UK Office	19,755	13,972	-	-
	19,755	13,972	-	-



**12. Debtors**

	The Group		The Trust	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Amounts due from Subsidiary Undertaking	-	-	165,813	263,560
Prepayments and Sundry Debtors	309,526	206,943	309,526	206,943
Accrued income	40,872	1,000	40,872	1,000
	<u>350,398</u>	<u>207,943</u>	<u>516,211</u>	<u>471,503</u>

**13. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year**

	The Group		The Trust	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Trade Creditors	18,342	26,321	8,974	17,527
Taxation and Social Security	23,081	32,714	17,173	19,289
Accruals and deferred income	31,861	20,284	30,962	19,385
Supporter Loan – Interest Free	-	7,500	-	7,500
	<u>73,284</u>	<u>86,819</u>	<u>57,109</u>	<u>63,701</u>

**14. Analysis of Group Net Assets Between Funds**

2022	Restricted Funds	Designated Funds	Unrestricted Funds	Total Funds
	£	£	£	£
Fixed Assets	-	745,150	26,037	771,187
Investments	-	338,671	1,451,870	1,790,541
Current Assets	3,503	82,050	2,392,209	2,477,762
Current liabilities	-	-	(73,284)	(73,284)
<b>Net Assets at 31 December 2022</b>	<u>3,503</u>	<u>1,165,871</u>	<u>3,796,832</u>	<u>4,966,206</u>
2021	Restricted Funds	Designated Funds	Unrestricted Funds	Total Funds
	£	£	£	£
Fixed Assets	-	749,627	104,145	853,772
Investments	-	333,805	1,899,007	2,232,812
Current Assets	7,258	89,081	2,520,219	2,616,558
Current liabilities	-	-	(86,819)	(86,819)
<b>Net Assets at 31 December 2021</b>	<u>7,258</u>	<u>1,172,513</u>	<u>4,436,552</u>	<u>5,616,323</u>

## 15. Movement in Funds

	At 1 January 2022 £	Incoming Resources/ Gains £	Outgoing Resources £	Transfers £	At 31 December 2022 £
<b>Restricted Funds</b>					
Direct Support to Indigenous People in Brazil	-	8,336	8,336	-	-
Omo Campaign	1,881	-	1,881	-	-
Contribution towards advan	-	950	1,440	490	-
Guarani Funds	5,377	-	1,874	-	3,503
Guajajara Guardians	-	37,782	39,113	1,331	-
Survival Brasil	-	11,000	11,000	-	-
	<b>7,258</b>	<b>58,068</b>	<b>63,644</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>3,503</b>
<b>Designated Fund</b>					
Fixed Assets and Social Investment	1,083,432	389	-	-	1,083,821
Brazil office	89,081	-	7,031	-	82,050
<b>Revaluation Reserve</b>	<b>397,447</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>450,820</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(53,373)</b>
<b>General Fund</b>	<b>4,039,105</b>	<b>1,244,904</b>	<b>1,431,983</b>	<b>(1,821)</b>	<b>3,850,205</b>
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>5,616,323</b>	<b>1,303,361</b>	<b>1,953,478</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,966,206</b>

	At 1 January 2021 £	Incoming Resources/ Gains £	Outgoing Resources £	Transfers £	At 31 December 2021 £
<b>Restricted Funds</b>					
Amazon Tribes		1,000	1,000	-	-
Omo Campaign	1,881	-	-	-	1,881
Our Land Our Naturel		8,332	23,285	14,953	-
Guarani Funds	6,504	-	1,127	-	5,377
Education purposes		5,000	5,000	-	-
Renovation of Italian Office	-	56,666	56,666	-	-
Other (under £5,000)		750	750	-	-
	<b>8,385</b>	<b>71,748</b>	<b>87,828</b>	<b>14,953</b>	<b>7,258</b>
<b>Designated Fund</b>					
Fixed Assets and Social Investment	1,084,968	-	1,536	-	1,083,432
Brasil Office			10,919	100,000	89,081
<b>Revaluation Reserve</b>	<b>499,908</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>102,461</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>397,447</b>
<b>General Fund</b>	<b>5,128,547</b>	<b>1,312,113</b>	<b>2,286,602</b>	<b>(114,953)</b>	<b>4,039,105</b>
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>6,721,808</b>	<b>1,383,861</b>	<b>2,489,346</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,616,323</b>

For further details of our campaigns see the annual report from the Council.

**Designated Fund 2022**

The fund represents the book value of the fixed assets of the Charity, funds held for the Brazil Office (the £100,000 grant earmarked by the Trustees) and the cost of the Social Investment as shown in the notes to the accounts.

**Restricted Funds 2022**

**Direct Support to Indigenous People in Brazil** – to fund indigenous initiatives in Brazil

**Omo Campaign** – to fund organization of a seminar and media briefing on the impacts of development on tribal peoples in the Lower Omo Valley.

**Contribution towards Advan** – funding for protest against coal mining on Advasi land.

**Guarani Funds** – for work with the tribe of Southern Brazil.

**Guajajara Guardians**-funds for food, petrol for their expeditions and to funds to support employment for technical assistance to them.

**Survival Brasil**– funds received for the purpose of supporting indigenous people strategically for campaign goals.

Transfers into restricted funds have occurred when specific funding has been received but is insufficient to cover the whole cost of the project.

**16. Related Party Transactions**

During the year ended 31 December 2022 the Subsidiary Undertaking paid the Charity £27,339(2021: £42,461), consisting of management fees, interest and gift aid.

As at 31 December 2022 the Subsidiary owed the Charity £165,813 (2021: £263,560).

During the year ended 31 December 2022 the Charity received donations from Trustees and Charities they control £Nil (2021 £Nil). There were no other related parties during the year (2021: £Nil).