

Survival International Charitable Trust

TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2023

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Company Registration Number 01056317
Charity Registration Number 267444

TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31 December 2023

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 – 01056317

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

HBOS
70-71 Cheapside
London
EC2V 6EN

Independent Auditors

Saffery 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 trustees 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

2023 was a highly successful year for Survival International, and a notably ambitious year for our campaigns. We launched three new campaigns: Blood Carbon, within our Decolonize Conservation campaign, focused on carbon credit schemes that seek to make money from Indigenous peoples' land without their consent; a campaign for the uncontacted Hongana Manyawa, in Indonesia, whose land is being ravaged by nickel mining; and a campaign for the uncontacted Shompen, in India, whose forested island is threatened by huge 'development' plans. We also drew on our long-standing connections and deep networks to push harder on existing campaigns. See "Key Campaigns" for more information.

KEY CAMPAIGNS

"Stop Brazil's Genocide"

Following the end of the Bolsonaro administration, and the subsequent shift in government positions and policies, Survival wound down work on our Stop Brazil's Genocide campaign. Early 2023 was spent assessing the moves of the new Lula government, Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, and Indigenous Affairs Department (FUNAI), to ascertain where campaign efforts were best focused, as well as pushing for urgent action to address the Yanomami crisis, among other campaign priorities.

Uncontacted Tribes

Uncontacted tribes rely entirely on their land: this makes them both the most self-sufficient, and the most vulnerable peoples on the planet. They are Indigenous peoples who avoid contact with outsiders. They are contemporary societies who live very differently to most people on Earth, and are a vitally important part of humankind's diversity. Where their rights are respected, they continue to thrive.

Uncontacted tribes of Brazil

January 2023 marked the beginning of Lula da Silva's presidency after four years of Bolsonaro's strongly anti-Indigenous government. Survival used the start of the Lula presidency to generate international awareness and support for Indigenous peoples, especially uncontacted peoples. The Lula administration made early promises to renew Land Protection Orders (LPOs) and demarcate the undemarcated territories of uncontacted tribes. At the beginning of the year, the Piripkura and Pirititi Land Protection Orders (LPOs) were renewed and will remain valid until the demarcation process is completed. Similarly, the Jacareúba/Katawixi LPO was extended – although after months without protection prior to this extension, this territory had the fifth highest deforestation rate of the territories inhabited by uncontacted peoples in 2022. Despite this progress, the situation in these and other territories remained urgent. Survival continued to monitor the situation throughout 2023 and push for further moves to map out the lands of uncontacted Indigenous peoples, and put a stop to the ongoing invasions.

While President Lula committed to upholding Indigenous rights, Brazil's Congress remained dominated by the agribusiness and pro-mining lobbies and anti-Indigenous politicians desperate to further open Indigenous territories for exploitation. Throughout 2023, Survival monitored and campaigned on draft bill PL490 – known as the "Death Bill" – which constituted the most serious and vicious attack on Indigenous rights in decades. The bill threatened to rip up the legal protections of Indigenous land, giving big businesses and criminal gangs responsible for the logging and mining taking place in Indigenous territories even more freedom to invade. The bill also included the "Marco Temporal", or "Time Limit Trick", a pro-business ruse which stated that Indigenous peoples who could not prove they were on their land when the Brazilian Constitution came into force in October 1988 would never have their rights recognized. Brazil's Indigenous organizations, Survival and other allies put pressure on politicians to reject the bill and sent letters to all Senators, the presidents of both Houses, and President Lula, and Survival launched an international action

through which thousands of supporters sent protest emails. However, the bill was unfortunately approved in December. The Association of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil, APIB, announced that it will take this back to the Supreme Court for further consideration.

In June, a delegation from UNIVAJA (the Union of Indigenous Peoples of the Javari Valley) attended meetings with congresspeople in Lima to support Peruvian Indigenous peoples against the Genocidal Bill. Survival publicized this show of support through a press release and posts on our social media platforms. Survival has also joined efforts with UNIVAJA and Orpio to push for the protection of the uncontacted peoples in the Amazon uncontacted frontier through binational coordination.

We also continued to work closely with the Guajajara Guardians who are defending the forest against illegal invasions for their families and their uncontacted Awá neighbors. This is one element in our decades-long campaign for the protection of the Awá's territories, so they can survive and thrive.

Kawahiva, Brazil

Survival has been campaigning for the demarcation of the Kawahiva people's land since the 1990s, and in a huge victory in 2016, the government declared this land an Indigenous territory. Ranchers were evicted in 2018, but the demarcation process has since stalled in the face of fierce opposition by politicians and agribusiness. Loggers and land-grabbers are surrounding the territory, and an illegal road has been built just 2km away. In April 2023, Survival relaunched its Kawahiva email action – sent by thousands of supporters to Lula and key government officials – and then followed in October with a press release marking the campaign's official relaunch. We are continuing our advocacy work to push for the demarcation alongside Indigenous organizations and other allies in Brazil and have met with FUNAI coordinators and others to discuss next steps.

Uncontacted tribes of Peru

In November 2022, the Peruvian Congress announced plans to pass a new bill (PL 3518) which would modify the law (known as PIACI) which exists to protect uncontacted and recently contacted tribes in Peru. The new bill – known as the “Genocidal Bill” – was a deadly threat to uncontacted tribes, aiming to revoke the territorial rights of uncontacted tribes for which Indigenous peoples, their organizations, Survival and allies have been fighting for decades. Survival began campaigning alongside Indigenous organizations against the bill by publicly denouncing the threat; sending a statement to relevant authorities and International Human Rights bodies; and mobilizing international public and press to bring attention to this unprecedented attack. By September 2023, more than 13,000 emails had been sent by Survival supporters to the members of the Peruvian Congress voting on the bill, and Indigenous peoples from the Javari Valley in Brazil joined their Peruvian neighbors in protests and meetings with politicians ahead of the vote. On 23 June 2023, the Genocide Bill was finally blocked in a vote by a Congressional Commission which had been targeted by Indigenous organizations and Survival's coordinated actions for months. This was a great relief and an inspirational victory for uncontacted tribes, Indigenous peoples, their organizations, and Survival – during the vote, there was an indirect reference to Survival supporters' “bombardment of emails”.

Following this success, Survival's focus in Peru shifted back to land protection. On 21 September 2023, after 17 years of struggle by Indigenous organizations and allies, the half million-hectare Sierra del Divisor Occidental Indigenous Reserve for uncontacted Indigenous peoples was approved (publication as Supreme Decree pending). This reserve is one of several for which Survival has been advocating, and will protect the Remo, Mayoruna and Kapanawa peoples, between the regions of Loreto and Ucayali, on the Amazon frontier. We continued to monitor conditions in the Madre de Dios Indigenous reserve and the Napo-Tigre Indigenous reserve throughout 2023.

Ayoreo, Paraguay

Throughout 2023, Survival continued its work with the Ayoreo-Totobiegosode people to protect their uncontacted relatives. At the end of 2022, Survival began to put indirect pressure on the Paraguayan state

and companies occupying, illegally deforesting, and cattle ranching in Ayoreo-Totobiegosode territory through some of their European buyers. In October 2022, Survival contacted Pasubio and Gruppo Mastrotto, two Italian leather companies sourcing leather from illegally deforested Ayoreo land. In December 2022, after having received no response from Pasubio, Survival Italy filed a complaint against the company at the Italian National Contact Point (NCP) of the OECD, claiming that Pasubio's supply chain violated the OECD Guidelines for Companies. Alongside the complaint, Survival launched a public campaign, including press and social media work. The complaint was accepted by the NCP in August 2023, and on 20 December 2023, following intense discussions with Survival, Pasubio announced its decision to halt all commercial relationships with any Paraguayan supplier that has any direct or indirect links with the cattle ranches located within the Ayoreo-Totobiegosode territory. The announcement was covered by big international media outlets in several languages and had a remarkable impact in Paraguay, where the news was widely covered by major national media. Gruppo Mastrotto showed willingness to engage further following Survival's contact, and conversations will continue in 2024.

In October and November 2023, devastating fires caused by agribusiness tore through the Ayoreo-Totobiegosode territory. The new Paraguayan government, which took office in August 2023, was met with lobbying letters from Survival's offices, 8,000 emails from Survival supporters, and an Ayoreo delegation which denounced the fires and invasions at a meeting in Asunción.

Paraguay, Aché

Survival undertook several actions to support the Aché Indigenous people of Chupa Pou in East Paraguay, who were forcibly contacted in the 1960s and '70s. More than half the tribe died of disease as a result. Survival campaigned for their land rights in the 1970s, but their territory has since been invaded by settlers and heavily deforested. The Paraguayan government has made repeated promises to evict the settlers, and the Aché are prepared to return to their land as soon as the evictions take place. Presidential elections were held in April 2023 and the new president Santiago Peña took office on 15 August. Survival supported the Aché by writing to the case prosecutor, Public Ministry, and Instituto Paraguayo del Indígena (INDI), and launched a new Tribal Voice video.

Shompen, India

To mark the beginning of Survival's Uncontacted Tribes Week 2023 on 19 June, Survival launched a new campaign in support of the Shompen tribe in India. The Shompen are a hunter gatherer tribe living on the island of Great Nicobar in the Indian Ocean. There are up to 400 Shompen and most of them have no contact with outsiders. Their existence is threatened by the Indian government's "mega-development" proposals to transform their island into the "Hong Kong of India", which among other things will fell around a million trees and bring 650,000 settlers to the island, a population increase of 8000%. Survival supporters sent thousands of emails to relevant Indian government officials and companies vying for the project.

Hongana Manyawa, Indonesia

On 4 April 2023, Survival launched a new campaign for the rights of the Hongana Manyawa tribe of Halmahera Island in North Maluku Province, Indonesia. There are between 300 and 500 uncontacted Hongana Manyawa and they risk being wiped out by nickel mining, which is increasingly encroaching on their territories and destroying the rainforest they rely on to survive. The nickel mining is largely aimed at producing material for electric car batteries.

Upon launch, the campaign went viral on social media, with over 1.6 million views of our primary Tweet. By the end of 2023, Survival supporters had sent more than 15,000 emails to campaign targets – French mining company Eramet, electric vehicle company Tesla, the Indonesian government, and the German chemical company BASF. Survival researchers began discussions with BASF, urging them not to partner with Eramet in Halmahera, whose operations on the territory of uncontacted tribal people and without their Free Prior and Informed Consent violate national law. Survival also lobbied the German government not to guarantee a loan for BASF's activities, and met with a number of electric vehicle companies, calling

on them not to source materials in their supply chains from the territories of uncontacted Indigenous peoples.

In late October 2023, Survival released footage of uncontacted Hongana Manyawa people warning off bulldozers on their territory. The video went viral on social media and Survival estimates it was seen over 4 million times on various platforms. At least 20 international media outlets reported on the footage including 8 Indonesian outlets. Crucially, because Survival was able to explain the context, the Indonesian media changed their usual coverage of the Hongana Manyawa from describing them as “savages” and a “primitive tribe” to “Indigenous forest guardians”. This marked a major media breakthrough.

Uncontacted Report

In 2023, Survival researchers began compiling a flagship report on the world’s uncontacted tribal and Indigenous peoples, which will be published in all Survival’s core languages. It will be the first ever comprehensive report on uncontacted peoples globally, drawing on Survival’s unique expertise and networks in order to provide updated estimates of the number of uncontacted tribes or groups all over the world, and to explain both the threats they face and the resistance they are mounting.

Survival will use this report to build greater public and political understanding of the current state of the world’s uncontacted peoples, and the urgency and importance of recognizing their rights. It will highlight local, national, and international actions needed urgently to safeguard their future; will be presented to relevant multilateral bodies with a call for action; and will be used as the basis of advocacy and lobbying with key politicians, law- policymakers and companies.

Lands and Lives

All around the world, Indigenous peoples are fighting back against the theft of their lands and resources – theft that is often accompanied by violent attacks. Their lives are threatened, lands stolen, and resources exploited by extractivism, agribusiness, drug trafficking and other threats. Where Indigenous rights are respected and their territories protected, they thrive.

Yanomami, Brazil

In December 2022, Survival had published a press release on the humanitarian catastrophe engulfing the Yanomami: the shocking health crisis is largely manmade and due to the Bolsonaro government’s criminal negligence and failure to fund urgent healthcare and remove miners operating on their territory. In January 2023, Survival released a statement outlining six key demands for action from Lula’s new administration, including the importance of implementing a fully-funded, long term protection program for the territory. When he took office in January 2023, Lula immediately announced a twelve-month emergency operation to remove the 20,000 illegal gold miners from the Yanomami territory and deliver crucial healthcare to the Yanomami. The operation had mixed results: in June, the government declared that 82% of the miners had been removed. However, by the end of the year, many of those evicted had returned, and criminal gangs continued to operate in the territory. Malaria remained rife, Yanomami children continued to suffer from acute malnutrition, and studies by Federal Police found that rivers in the territory were highly contaminated with mercury – 8,600% above safe levels. In December, as a result of meetings and lobbying by Hutukara Yanomami Association, Survival and other NGOs, the Inter-American Court issued a damning report on the Yanomami emergency, requiring the Brazilian government to take greater measures to resolve the crisis.

In February, Survival also attended the opening of The Yanomami Struggle exhibition in New York, which featured photos by Claudia Andujar and paintings and films by Yanomami artists. Davi Kopenawa, Ehuana Yaira, Dario Kopenawa, the co-ordinator of Hutukara Yanomami Association and Survival’s Research and Advocacy Director met informally with the UN Secretary General during his visit to the exhibition. Survival also organized a political agenda for Hutukara Yanomami Association, including meetings with the

Secretary General of the OAS, the US State Department, and USAID. The event helped Survival build new political networks in Washington and achieved strong media coverage of the Yanomami health crisis.

Guarani, Brazil

Survival continued to support Guarani communities fighting to return to their territories, via international visibility, lobbying against the Time Limit Trick which would affect them enormously, and small funds to support them through their land reoccupations.

In early December 2023, Survival used its social media channels to mark the first ever conviction to be served in a Mato Grosso do Sul federal court for the murder of an Indigenous person. Dorvalino Rocha, a Guarani Kaiowá man, was killed in 2005 by João Carlos Gimenez Brites. After 18 years, on 29 November 2023, Brites was finally sentenced to 16 years in prison, a huge milestone in the fight against the impunity for those committing crimes against Indigenous people in Brazil. In December Survival also commemorated the 10-year anniversary of the death of Ambrósio Vilhalva, who was murdered in early December 2013.

Nukak, Colombia

On 1 March 2023 Survival launched an urgent email campaign for the Nukak people, the tribe most recently contacted by outsiders in Colombia. The Nukak have been fighting for more than thirty years to return to their territory, now invaded by coca growers, cattle ranchers, settlers and armed groups. In just two months, Survival's lobbying email was sent by more than 6,000 supporters, leading the Colombian government to publish a response to the emails, making several encouraging points. However, the Ministry of Interior's response also contained one worrying point which showed a serious misunderstanding of the Nukak's plight: the government would not aim to relocate the colonists settled inside the Nukak territory, but rather would examine ways in which the two groups could 'coexist'. Survival sent a letter to president Gustavo Petro raising our deep concern regarding the government's stated intention and urging him to take action to ensure the safe return of the Nukak to their territory.

On 7 June, a judge accepted the Land Restitution Unit's land claim for the Nukak, which was an important step forward. Negotiations between various interested parties began simultaneously. Due to the delicate nature of these negotiations, Survival limited its external actions to responding to calls for support from the Nukak; continuing to promote our existing email action targeting Gustavo Petro's government; carefully putting pressure on the government to keep up momentum; and ensuring ongoing visibility of the Nukak case.

During 2023, the Nukak increasingly continued to carry out their own return plan; in spite of the state's slow progress, they are returning where possible to live in their own territory, with very satisfactory experiences on the whole.

Adivasis Against Coal, India

In 2023 Survival lobbied the Congress-led state government in Chhattisgarh to permanently cancel all clearances for coal mining in Hasdeo on the lands of Adivasi Indigenous people, following their earlier commitment to put mining there on "indefinite hold". At the end of the year, Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) party won a surprise electoral victory in the state. Soon after the BJP took over, trees were cut down in preparation for mining and a number of activists were arrested.

Decolonize Conservation

We need real solutions to address climate change. 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 cause of climate change and biodiversity loss – exploitation of natural resources for profit and growing overconsumption, driven by the Global North. 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 won't help, and is illegal under

international law. Indigenous peoples are the best guardians of the natural world and an essential part of human diversity that is a key to protecting biodiversity. Survival is working alongside Indigenous and tribal peoples to stop human rights abuses being committed against them in the name of conservation.

30x30

Following the adoption of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) at COP15, December 2022, Survival's 30x30 campaign has now ended. The framework was supposed to lay out an important action plan for "nature protection" until 2030. However, it failed to take the bold step required to really protect nature – to recognize that Indigenous peoples are the best conservationists and that the best way to protect biodiversity is to protect their land rights. For two years, Survival fought tirelessly alongside Indigenous people and other NGOs to stop the 30% target (to designate 30% of Earth's land and ocean as protected areas by 2030). Unfortunately this target was ultimately adopted, pushed as it was by the most powerful forces in the world, including Global Northern governments and the conservation industry. Nevertheless, Survival played a major part in ensuring that the target was the most controversial part of the framework, showing that "fortress conservation" – the evictions of Indigenous peoples and human rights abuses in the name of nature protection – will no longer be tolerated as the collateral damage of conservation. The target doesn't include references to a "strictly protected" category and does include references to recognizing and respecting Indigenous peoples' rights – a marked difference from the previous version of this target, agreed in 2010.

Another positive step is that our battle to stop the references to Indigenous rights being relegated to an unenforceable preamble was won. Instead, an introductory section (Section C) highlights the "considerations" for the implementation of the framework, clearly stating that the new plan must ensure that the rights, worldviews, values, and practices of Indigenous peoples and local communities are respected, in keeping with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Unfortunately, even if the language is a step forward in the fight to stop abuses in the name of conservation, we are very far from real and genuine change to the model of conservation that has resulted in the eviction of at least 14 million people in Africa alone. Despite a last-minute and powerful intervention by the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity calling for Indigenous territories to count towards the 30% target, this demand was rejected, principally by European countries, despite widespread evidence showing that Indigenous Peoples protect their lands better than anyone else and that their territories should be a key mechanism in biodiversity protection. This once again showed that the colonial mentality in conservation still prevails.

This framework has definitely failed biodiversity, it has failed justice and could still fail Indigenous peoples if, as we've seen before, promises to respect the rights of Indigenous people are ignored by the conservation industry, leading to horrific abuses in the name of "nature protection".

Blood Carbon

On 16 March, Survival launched the report "Blood Carbon: how a carbon offset scheme makes millions from Indigenous land in Northern Kenya", that analyzes the Northern Kenya Grassland Carbon Project (NKGCP) run by the Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT) on land inhabited by more than 100,000 Indigenous Samburu, Borana and Rendille people. In support of Survival's statement, the Borana Council of Elders – the traditional institution of the Borana people – sent a strong statement to NRT denouncing the NKGCP. Other Indigenous communities on whose land NRT is operating voiced their support of Survival or took action. The report marked the launch of Survival's Blood Carbon campaign, which highlights how the sale of carbon credits from Protected Areas could massively increase the funding of human rights abuses against Indigenous peoples, whilst doing nothing to combat climate change.

The same month, Verra – the main organization that certifies carbon offset schemes – suspended the issuance of carbon credits from the NKGCP and began a "quality review", in a sign of significant concerns over NRT's claims. This was an encouraging step, but unfortunately in November, Verra published its quality review ruling that NRT would be allowed to continue selling carbon credits. Survival published a

statement denouncing the decision, which was shared with Borana and Samburu leaders, journalists, carbon integrity certifiers, trading commissions, carbon rating agencies and the US Commodity Futures Trade Commission.

Maasai, Tanzania

In December 2023, the European Parliament adopted a resolution about the human rights abuses against the Maasai in Tanzania, after months of lobbying by Survival and other activists, work by sympathetic MEPs and following a visit to Europe from a Maasai delegation in May. This joint resolution, presented by 6 political groups, was adopted on 14 December 2023, with 493 MEPs voting in favor and 29 against. The text is not binding but reflects the position of the European Parliament as a whole and will be a powerful lobbying opportunity for the EU and beyond. Among other things, the Parliament recognizes in the resolution that "respect of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC)' rights is a prerequisite for effective biodiversity conservation"; "urges the Tanzanian Government to immediately halt the forcible evictions of Maasai communities"; and "calls on the Commission to report to Parliament on EU budget support programmes and other initiatives in Tanzania".

Following continued criticism by Survival, Maasai and others, the German government partially froze funding for a conservation project in the "Serengeti Ecosystem" in Tanzania. The funds had supported a land use planning process in the area, which is used as justification for "relocations" of Maasai from the Ngorongoro Conservation Area and the cutting of social services in an attempt to drive them off their land. The project had been carried out by the conservation organization Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS). FZS has been active in the Serengeti region for decades and continuously advocates for the "relocation" of Maasai. Survival also used this opportunity to support a small vigil in front of the office buildings of the FZS in Frankfurt in December, together with the Maasai lawyer Joseph Oleshangay during his visit to Germany.

The Maasai were also successful in court twice: The Appellate Division of the East African Court of Justice ordered a retrial of an eviction case, which will likely have an impact on the most recent evictions from the same area (Loliondo) in 2022; and a Tanzanian court ruled the first of several re-classifications of their land for wildlife protection were illegal.

Ogiek, Kenya

In the first week of November 2023, during King Charles's state visit to Kenya, local authorities began a brutal eviction of the Ogiek people from their homes in the Mau Forest, despite two landmark rulings by the African Court on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR) which upheld the Ogiek's land rights in the Mau Forest. In collaboration with the Kenyan police, rangers from the Kenyan Forestry Service and Kenya Wildlife Service illegally evicted up to 700 Ogiek people, destroying an estimated 167 homes. Rangers reportedly forced some Ogiek people to tear down their homes themselves to claim that the communities left voluntarily. In collaboration with Amnesty International and Minority Rights Group, Survival released a statement denouncing these illegal evictions and highlighting the role conservation projects and carbon credits have played in such land thefts.

Kahuzi-Biega National Park, Congo

In July 2022, the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs suspended planned funding from the French Development Agency (AFD) for the Kahuzi-Biega National Park. In July 2023, it was announced that the funding project was officially canceled. This was an amazing victory for Indigenous peoples' rights and demonstrated the concrete result of Survival's campaigning.

Tiger Reserves, India

In March 2023, the Jenu Kuruba and other Nagarhole tribes held a week-long protest in Nagarhole Tiger Reserve with people from other Protected Areas across India. Survival helped to share news of this internationally. The protest highlighted the land theft, human rights violations and illegal evictions faced by the Jenu Kuruba and other Adivasi peoples in India, as well as the role organizations like the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and WWF play in pushing this model. The protest came just before the

celebration of 50 years of Project Tiger and the announcement of a new tiger census, which generated a lot of international attention, and helped ensure that at least some criticisms were raised and the Jenu Kuruba's voices heard.

Activists from Tiger Reserves across India formed a new network called the Community Network Against Protected Areas (CNAPA), which seeks to debunk the idea of Protected Areas and calls for the recognition of community land ownership instead. At the end of March, following the protest in Nagarhole, they held a two-day meeting in Bengaluru, bringing together 35 representatives from different affected community groups resisting colonial conservation.

COP28

COP28 took place between 30 November and 13 December 2023. It was very important to Survival's work, as the main issue debated during the negotiations was the possible agreement on the rules for a global carbon market that could eventually have increased demand for carbon offsetting schemes (and so the land theft and human rights abuses against Indigenous peoples). During COP28, Survival focused on briefing journalists about the implications of the debate on carbon markets for Indigenous communities like the Ogiek.

Ultimately, all key decisions about the mechanisms of a global carbon credits market were rescheduled for future COPs, as involved parties were unable to reach an agreement. As such, there will be no further progress on the plan until 2025 at the earliest, with some key decisions postponed until as late as 2028.

Amid these proceedings, and as a result of the criticisms lodged by several parties including Survival against key carbon credits players like Verra, the value of carbon credits decreased by ~97% compared to their value in mid-2022, thus giving companies less incentive to steal Indigenous lands in the name of carbon mitigation.

US "Our Land, Our Nature" (OLON) congress & OLON book

In April 2023, Survival held its third OLON congress at City University of New York, a lecture series where Indigenous and non-Indigenous activists, representatives, and speakers from around the world share evidence and first-hand testimony of racist conservation atrocities and land theft, and present alternative models that respect human rights and the environment. The congress also preceded the official launch of a new book – "Decolonize Conservation: Global Voices for Indigenous Self-determination, Land, and a World in Common", edited by Survival, Fiore Longo and Professor Ashley Dawson and published by Common Notions – which gathers testimonies from the ground-breaking 2021 OLON congress in Marseille, France.

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 17 Tribal Voice videos in 2023, on a range of Indigenous issues around the world. Via Tribal Voice, people from Indigenous peoples including the Yanomami, Yupka, Karipuna, Jenu Kuruba, and Sengwer exposed the destruction, violence, and land theft brought to their territories by extractive industries, big conservation organizations, or other threats. Survival's most popular new Tribal Voice video released in 2023, with over 146,300 views across all platforms, featured Hairani and Toraji, two nomadic Hongana Manyawa people from Halmahera Island, Indonesia, who denounced the destruction of their ancestral forest by nickel mining companies.

MEDIA**Press**

In 2023, Survival secured over 160 English language press mentions and interviews around the world. Due to the large number of geo-political crises, it was harder than ever to secure coverage of Survival's campaigns. Our press releases were consistently picked up by leading news outlets including BBC World Service, The Times, The Observers/France 24, Geographical, and others. Subscription to Survival's English-language press email list has remained high following efforts in 2022 to grow our press lists in all languages: in 2023, 2,912 journalists were subscribed to the list.

Survival's press release alerting the world to the major success in December – when Italian leather manufacturer Pasubio announced they would no longer accept leather from Paraguay – was covered by several outlets including The Times.

In October, after Survival staff found footage online of uncontacted Hongana Manyawa people standing up to bulldozers destroying their forest, we published a press release, and released a video explaining the contents of the clip. The video went viral on Twitter – by the end of 2023 it had been seen many millions of times on social media. This was then picked up by the press, including Les Observateurs/France 24 and The Independent.

Social Media

Survival continued to focus on building the movement for Indigenous and tribal peoples' rights online via social media, and in 2023 launched a channel on Threads, and opened a Bluesky account to secure the Survival brand name, whilst remaining active on X (Twitter), YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, TikTok and Telegram.

In 2023, Survival's English language Instagram account gained over 12,500 followers. Instagram is consistently proving to be the platform from which Survival's followers are most likely to take action.

Survival's Twitter still grew despite struggles with followers due to Elon Musk's takeover in October 2022: we gained almost 2,000 followers in 2023, taking the total follower number to 61,800. Most importantly, engagement was still up, and we received between 150,000 and 2.1 million impressions a month.

In recent years, we have seen follower numbers decrease on Facebook as organic posting is not favored by the Facebook algorithm. Because of this, in 2022 Survival started using some paid advertising to ensure that certain posts and messages gained further reach and visibility. As a result, in 2023 we lost vastly fewer followers than before - over 3,000 were lost in 2022, versus just under 1,000 in 2023.

Survival's Threads account was launched in mid-2023 and had gained 7,000 followers by the end of the year – considerable growth in just six months. However, engagement is not so high, and we mainly post urgent news to keep followers up to date.

EDUCATION

Survival has continued to work on producing a range of written and audio-visual resources, aimed at different age groups and audiences. During 2023, we finalized additional resources for use in both primary and secondary schools, and worked on a new 'workshop' resource aimed at adult audiences. Some resources focus on introducing learners to Indigenous perspectives or supporting them to better understand contemporary Indigenous peoples; others focus on particular threats and hazards that Indigenous people currently face, such as deforestation, or national parks created on their land without their consent. For secondary-school level learners, we completed a resource focused on mining, and began another on the climate crisis and Indigenous peoples.

In terms of dissemination, we worked on preparing a dedicated section of our website, which will enable us to present different kinds of resources for different target groups, and make this available to the widest possible audience. We also began translating resources, so that they will be available in multiple languages. The new web education platform - initially in English and German - will be launched at the start of the new school year in September 2024.

We continue to look for opportunities to showcase and share our educational resources outside traditional classroom settings. As well as working on the adult workshop, this has included sharing material on social media and at festivals or other events.

WEBSITE

The main focus for Survival's web team this year was to prepare the website's codebase to accommodate upcoming page redesigns in 2024, this was done by consolidating the existing design related code into a more cohesive and flexible structure.

The previous work put into upgrading Survival's programming language (Ruby) and our website framework (Rails) has started to pay off as keeping parity with the latest releases this year was trivial. The web team also completed a major upgrade to our donation platform to keep up with the latest framework version (VueJS).

Several improvements were made to the CMS including a list creation tool which creates an arbitrary list of pages that can be displayed as cards and menus throughout the website, an events section to list upcoming events and view streams from previous events, a language switching feature that lets you switch from a page in one language to the same page in another language and an edit link on live pages that will take staff directly to the editing page in the CMS.

SUPPORTERS

Survival's new Supporter Engagement Officer joined the team in January 2023, with a focus on donor stewardship and retention as well as community events and fundraising for the UK office.

COMMUNITY FUNDRAISING

On 23 April, four runners took part in the London Marathon in support of Survival, though one was unable to run due to a last-minute injury. In total, the runners raised £7,000.

Move for Survival 2023 (renamed from Run for Survival for inclusivity) took place on 26-28 May. The English part of the event had 72 (60 UK, 12 USA) registrants. For this year's event, UK participants were asked to fundraise instead of paying a registration fee like in 2022, raising a total of £3,354. As part of Move for Survival, Survival Germany hosted a yoga lesson taught by a German supporter, and Survival Spain organized a free showcase of the film *Cholitas*, about Indigenous Bolivian women, with the film's director and one of the cast members participating in a Q&A.

OUTREACH EVENTS

The end of 2022 saw the launch of artist Cecilia Vicuña's exhibition "The Quipu of Encounters: Rituals and Assemblies" at the Tate Modern, for which Survival supplied a series of Tribal Voice videos to play alongside the installation. This exhibition continued until April 2023.

In 2022, Survival staff spoke at the “For Dom, Bruno & the Amazon” event at Halton Hill in Lancaster. In 2023, we were invited to a similar rendition of this event in London at the Lumen Rooms in King’s Cross. Their materials credited Survival’s work and we displayed leaflets.

In March, Survival displayed leaflets at the RAI Film Festival, which had many Indigenous filmmakers and films on their program this year. The following month, Survival’s new Supporter Engagement Officer gave a talk to a group of Amnesty International supporters whose coordinator is a Survival donor.

Also in March, the Research and Advocacy Director gave a seminar on the Yanomami for final year students in the Sociology Department at Essex University.

In June, Survival participated in Glastonbury – one of the biggest music festivals in the world – to reach a new audience, raise awareness about Indigenous rights, and get signatures for our Uncontacted Tribes Pledge. We received 240 sign-ups and subsequently contacted signees with a tailored onboarding email journey. We showcased films focused on uncontacted Indigenous peoples at the Ancient Futures stage, and connected with a running group who raised funds for Greenpeace and are now helping us recruit runners for the London Marathon 2024.

In September, Survival hosted a stall at Riposte – a queer art rave with hundreds of participants – to raise awareness about our campaigns. This was a highly successful event; we were the only charity to have a stall at the 10 hour-long event, and we spoke to over a 100 attendees, 50 of whom signed up to receive email updates to keep up to date with our work.

In October, the Research and Advocacy Director spoke about the impact of nickel mining on the Hongana Manyawa at a conference, “Human Rights, Natural Resource and Climate Change”, organized by legal firm Leigh Day, Clean Trade, and the Transnational Law Institute. She also spoke online at a conference at the Universidad Catolica Andrés Bello, Venezuela, to mark thirty years since the Haximu massacre (1993) when Brazilian gold miners murdered sixteen Yanomami people.

SURVIVAL’S SHOP

www.survivalinternational.org/shop

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

All images and artwork 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.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Survival is registered under the name Survival International Charitable Trust as a limited company (no. 01056317), and a charity (no. 267444) governed by a memorandum and articles of association.

Survival International Trading Limited is registered as a limited company (no. 02844785). It has a memorandum and articles of association. Its object is to sell appropriate goods at a profit, which is donated via gift aid distribution 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. A formal recruitment process for new Trustee recruitment is currently being agreed and will be officially adopted by the Council shortly.

For several of the Trustees, length of service exceeds the 9 years recommended by the Charity Governance Code. However, the Board of Trustees has agreed that a longer maximum term of service is more appropriate as it enables the charity to achieve the optimum balance of skills and expertise on the Board.

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. Trustees delegate authority to the Chief Executive and key management personnel. Key management personnel includes the Head of Research and Advocacy and the Chief Executive.

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

FINANCIAL POSITION

Core supporters have again in 2023 provided a solid base for our charitable activities. General donations were £864,865 (2022: £654,568). Income from legacies saw an increase of £202,479 for the year. There was an decrease in income from Trusts and Foundations of £35,684 for the year.

Total Expenditure has increased by £33,360 as compared to last year.

Net income of £98,987 was attained for the year, with gains on investments of £540 and other losses

resulting from the fluctuation in the Sterling value of assets and liabilities of £14,515.

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 5.12%. 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 8b) 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 £138,533 per month, therefore requiring a range of reserves of approximately £831,200 to £1,662,400.

The General Fund at 31 December 2023 (including the revaluation reserve) amounts to £3,920,999. 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 £1,071,285. Therefore, the contingency reserves as at 31 December 2023 amount to £2,849,714. This is above the target level range of reserves. For 2024 a deficit of £214,000 has been budgeted to utilise some of the excess reserves. The revaluation reserves is in deficit due to prior years unrealised losses on investments. The level of reserves will be monitored on a regular basis.

Restricted and Designated Funds are detailed in Note 14.

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 2024 a budget deficit of approximately £214,000 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.

Auditor

The auditor Saffery LLP is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

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:

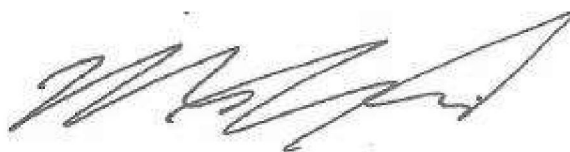
- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware; and
- the trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

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 19 June 2024

and signed on its behalf by Michael Davis - Honorary Treasurer



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2023

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 subsidiary (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheets Consolidated and Trust, 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 2023 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.

Survival International**Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements**

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. 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.

Survival International

Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements

DocuSigned by:

Claire Wills

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Claire Wills

(Senior Statutory Auditor)

Saffery LLP

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditors

Date: 21 June 2024

71 Queen Victoria Street

London EC4V 4BE

Saffery 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 2023**

	<i>Note</i>	2023 Restricted £	2023 Unrestricted £	2023 Total £	2022 Restricted £	2022 Unrestricted £	2022 Total £
Income and endowments from:							
Donations and legacies	2	60,112	1,343,118	1,403,230	56,665	969,473	1,026,138
Charitable Activities		-	686	686	-	1,077	1,077
Other trading activities		-	130,924	130,924	1,403	177,922	179,325
Investments		-	114,140	114,140	-	53,788	53,788
Total		<u>60,112</u>	<u>1,588,868</u>	<u>1,648,980</u>	<u>58,068</u>	<u>1,202,260</u>	<u>1,260,328</u>
Expenditure on:							
Raising funds							
Expenditure on raising donations and legacies	3a	-	79,435	79,435	-	74,137	74,137
Expenditure on other trading activities	3a	-	127,417	127,417	-	133,305	133,305
Charitable Activities							
Project	3a	112,986	659,248	772,234	63,644	665,817	729,461
Publications	3a	-	11,116	11,116	-	10,838	10,838
Education and Public Awareness	3a	-	533,045	533,045	-	547,886	547,886
Grants to Institutions	3b	-	12,771	12,771	-	7,031	7,031
Total		<u>112,986</u>	<u>1,423,032</u>	<u>1,536,018</u>	<u>63,644</u>	<u>1,439,014</u>	<u>1,502,658</u>
Net gains/(losses) on investments	8	-	540	540	-	(450,820)	(450,820)
Currency (losses)/gains	4	-	(14,515)	(14,515)	-	43,033	43,033
Net income/(expenditure)		<u>(52,874)</u>	<u>151,861</u>	<u>98,987</u>	<u>(5,576)</u>	<u>(644,541)</u>	<u>(650,117)</u>
Transfers between funds	14	51,900	(51,900)	-	1,821	(1,821)	-
Net movement in funds		<u>(974)</u>	<u>99,961</u>	<u>98,987</u>	<u>(3,755)</u>	<u>(646,362)</u>	<u>(650,117)</u>
Reconciliation of funds:							
Total funds brought forward		3,503	4,962,703	4,966,206	7,258	5,609,065	5,616,323
Total funds carried forward	14	<u>2,529</u>	<u>5,062,664</u>	<u>5,065,193</u>	<u>3,503</u>	<u>4,962,703</u>	<u>4,966,206</u>

The notes on pages 24–36 form part of these financial statements.

Survival International

Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements

CONSOLIDATED AND TRUST BALANCE SHEETS

As at 31 December 2023

		The Group		The Trust	
	<i>Note</i>	2023 £	2022 £	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed Assets					
Intangible Fixed Assets	7a	-	26,037	-	26,037
Tangible Fixed Assets	7b	733,715	745,150	733,715	745,150
Investments	8a	2,298,978	1,451,870	2,297,978	1,451,870
Social Investment	8b	338,671	338,671	338,671	338,671
Investment in Subsidiary	9	-	-	3	3
Total Fixed Assets		3,371,364	2,561,728	3,371,367	2,561,731
Current Assets					
Stock	10	22,377	19,755	-	-
Debtors	11	119,898	350,398	326,859	516,211
Cash at Bank and in Hand		1,646,324	2,107,609	1,448,656	1,945,373
Total Current Assets		1,788,599	2,477,762	1,775,515	2,461,584
Liabilities:					
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	12	94,770	73,284	81,688	57,109
Net Current Assets		1,693,829	2,404,478	1,693,826	2,404,475
Total Net Assets		5,065,193	4,966,206	5,065,193	4,966,206
The Funds of the Charity:					
Restricted Funds	14	2,529	3,503	2,529	3,503
Unrestricted Funds					
Designated Funds	14	1,141,665	1,165,871	1,141,665	1,165,871
Revaluation Reserve	14	(52,833)	(53,373)	(52,833)	(53,373)
General Fund	14	3,973,832	3,850,205	3,973,832	3,850,205
Total Unrestricted Funds		5,062,664	4,962,703	5,062,664	4,962,703
Total Charity Funds	14	5,065,193	4,966,206	5,065,193	4,966,206

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 income for the year was £98,987 (2022: net expenditure of £650,117). The notes on pages 24–36 form part of these financial statements. Approved by the Council on 19 June 2024 and signed on its behalf by Michael Davis (HONORARY TREASURER)

Company Number: 01056317



STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

		Total Funds	
	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash provided by operating activities	1	280,448	(361,596)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Dividends, interest and rents from investments		127,912	53,788
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(8,563)	(13,711)
Purchases of social investment		-	(4,866)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		119,349	35,211
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period		399,797	(326,385)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	2	2,488,734	2,772,086
Change in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange rate movements		(14,515)	43,033
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	2	2,874,016	2,488,734

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)	98,987	(650,117)
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation and depreciation charges	46,035	95,815
Losses on investments	(540)	450,820
Currency losses/(gains)	14,515	(43,033)
Dividends, interest and rents from investments	(127,912)	(53,788)
Loss on sale of fixed assets and investments	-	481
(Increase)/decrease in stock	(2,622)	(5,783)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	230,500	(142,455)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	21,485	(13,536)
Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities	280,448	(361,596)

Note 2

	£	£
Cash in hand	1,646,324	2,107,609
Notice deposits-held within investments	1,227,692	381,125
Total cash and cash equivalents	2,874,016	2,488,734

Note 3

Analysis of Change in net debt

	At start of year	Cash-flows	Foreign exchange movements	At end of year
	£	£	£	£
Cash	2,488,734	399,797	(14,515)	2,874,016
Total	2,488,734	399,797	(14,515)	2,874,016

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

1. Accounting Policies

Survival International Charitable Trust is a Charitable Company limited by guarantee. The address of the registered office is given in the charity information on page 1 of these financial statements.

- 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) effective 1 January 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.

Assets and Liabilities are initially recognised at cost or transaction value, unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy notes. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1.

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. No separate Statement of Financial Activities has been prepared for the Charity as permitted under Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006. The results of the charity only are disclosed on page 22 of these financial statements.

- 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.

Donated goods and services are recognised at fair value and included within both income and expenditure.

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. In addition probability of receipt, measurement and entitlement are also taken account of when recognising legacies.

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. They are split into general, designated (fixed assets, social investment and the Brazil office) and the revaluation reserve, which arose due to unrealised gains and losses on investments.
- 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

1. Accounting Policies (*Continued*)

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.

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/Software:	33% straight line

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

Intangible fixed assets (database system/software) 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 or finance 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.

Survival International Charitable Trust owns Survival International Trading Company Limited a wholly owned subsidiary (see note 9).

- k) Stocks of goods held for resale are stated at the lower of cost (at current invoice price) and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell equal to net realizable value, 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 or outgoing 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.

p) Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are outlined below:

Legacies -legacies are recognised as income when the charity has established its entitlement to the funds and where sufficient information is available to allow it to measure its entitlement with reasonable accuracy and receipt is deemed probable.

Survival International**Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements****2. Donations and legacies**

	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2023 Total £	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2022 Total £
Legacies	-	324,229	324,229	-	121,750	121,750
General Donations	21,612	843,253	864,865	7,329	647,239	654,568
Trusts and Foundations (below)	38,500	175,636	214,136	49,336	200,484	249,820
	60,122	1,343,118	1,403,230	56,665	969,473	1,026,138

Trusts and Foundations

	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2023 Total £	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2022 Total £
AAF Family Trust	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
The Judy Gregory Trust	-	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
The Edward Peake Trust	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
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
The Sebastian Pearson Charitable Trust	3,000	1,000	4,000	5,000	-	5,000
The Onaway Trust	-	-	-	25,000	-	25,000
Langdale Trust	7,500	-	7,500	-	-	-
The Homelands Charitable Trust	-	3,500	3,500	-	2,500	2,500
The Bryan Guinness Charitable Trust	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
The Batchworth Trust	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
The ORR Mackintosh Trust	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
The Taylour Foundation	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
The Paget Trust	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
The Rhododendrom Charitable Trust	1,500	-	1,500	-	1,500	1,500
Brampton Charitable Trust	-	-	-	-	3,000	3,000
Cultures of Resistance Foundation	-	-	-	8,336	-	8,336
Howberry Trust	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
The Oakdene Foundation	-	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
The Christopher Reeves Memorial Trust	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Henoq Law	-	120,000	120,000	-	40,000	40,000
Other Donations	11,500	26,136	37,636	11,000	28,348	39,348
Total	38,500	175,636	214,136	49,336	200,484	249,820

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

Survival International

Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements

3a. Expenditure

	Raising Donations and Legacies £	Other trading costs £	Grant and Project Costs £	Publications £	Education and Public Awareness £	2023 Total £
Staff Costs (<i>Note 5</i>)	70,434	14,872	300,787	4,094	324,850	715,037
Premises Costs	612	1,887	6,118	511	15,038	24,166
Communication Costs	958	2,236	12,779	1,597	12,779	30,349
Printing and Publications	-	-	-	944	58,675	59,619
Travel	-	-	43,917	-	-	43,917
Legal and Professional	-	-	172,890	-	-	172,890
Fundraising	-	4,023	297	-	-	4,320
Miscellaneous	2,019	426	8,626	117	9,311	20,499
Depreciation, amortisation and loss on disposal	152	2,840	9,976	769	22,631	36,368
Catalogue Costs	-	91,095	-	-	-	91,095
Direct Project	-	-	165,124	-	-	165,124
Support and Governance Costs	5,260	10,038	51,720	3,084	89,761	159,863
	<u>79,435</u>	<u>127,417</u>	<u>772,234</u>	<u>11,116</u>	<u>533,045</u>	<u>1,523,247</u>
	Raising Donations and Legacies £	Other trading costs £	Grant and Project Costs £	Publications £	Education and Public Awareness £	2022 Total £
Staff Costs (<i>Note 5</i>)	64,543	13,628	275,628	3,752	297,678	655,229
Premises Costs	550	1,697	5,502	459	13,523	21,731
Communication Costs	833	1,943	11,105	1,388	11,105	26,374
Printing and Publications	-	3,712	-	232	72,436	76,380
Travel	-	-	25,941	-	-	25,941
Legal and Professional	-	-	153,488	-	-	153,488
Fundraising	-	3,265	-	-	-	3,265
Miscellaneous	2,819	595	12,040	164	13,003	28,621
Depreciation, amortisation and loss on disposal	318	5,941	20,867	1,609	47,339	76,074
Catalogue Costs	-	92,364	-	-	-	92,364
Direct Project Expenditure	-	-	173,247	-	-	173,247
Support and Governance Costs	5,074	10,160	51,643	3,234	92,802	162,913
	<u>74,137</u>	<u>133,305</u>	<u>729,461</u>	<u>10,838</u>	<u>547,886</u>	<u>1,495,627</u>

Survival International

Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements

3a. Resources Expended – Support and Governance Costs Apportioned

	Basis	Other Trading £	Raising donations and Legacies £	Grant and Project Costs £	Publication Costs £	Education and Public Awareness £	2023 Total £
Staff Costs (Note 5)	<i>Salaries</i>	8,434	4,819	38,554	2,409	66,265	120,481
Premises Costs	<i>Area</i>	486	108	595	218	4,000	5,407
Communication Costs	<i>Salaries</i>	144	32	175	63	1,182	1,596
Miscellaneous	<i>Salaries</i>	242	138	1,105	69	1,899	3,453
Depreciation and loss on disposal	<i>Salaries</i>	732	163	895	325	6,019	8,134
Governance costs	<i>Salaries</i>	-	-	10,396	-	10,396	20,792
Total Support and Governance Costs		10,038	5,260	51,720	3,084	89,761	159,863

Resources Expended – Support and Governance Costs Apportioned

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

3b. Grant to Institutions

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

Survival International Brasil £12,771 (2022: £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 (£69,279) has been earmarked for future spending by the Brasil office (see note 14)

4. Net Income for the Year*This is stated after charging/(crediting):*

	2023 £	2022 £
Depreciation	19,998	17,707
Amortisation	26,037	78,108
Trustees' Remuneration	Nil	Nil
Trustees' Expenses	Nil	Nil
Auditors' Remuneration (inclusive of vat)	18,900	18,000
Loss/(Gain) on Foreign Exchange	14,515	(43,033)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The net exchange rate loss for the year is £14,515 (2022: gain £43,033). The loss consists of unrealised losses resulting from the fluctuation in the Sterling value of assets and liabilities, mainly foreign currency bank account balances, held during the year.

5. Staff Costs and Numbers*Staff costs were as follows:*

	2023 £	2022 £
Salaries and Total Emoluments	725,198	658,129
Pension Costs	24,676	29,289
Social Security Costs	72,707	70,119
Other Staff costs	12,937	8,096
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	835,518	765,633

No Trustee received any remuneration during the year. (2022 : £NIL)

Three employees received remuneration (excluding employer pension contributions) between £60,000-£70,000 during the year (2022 no employees). One employee received remuneration (excluding employer pension contributions) between £80,000-£90,000 during the year (2022 one employee between £70,000-£80,000 including only statutory maternity pay for three months). The charity considers its key management personnel to comprise the trustees, the Chief Executive, the Head of Research and Advocacy. The total employment benefits of the key management personnel were £162,297 (2022: £134,583).

The average head count for the year was as follows:

2023 No.	2022 No.
<hr/>	<hr/>
17	19

6. Taxation

Survival International Charitable Trust is an exempt charity within the meaning of the Charities Act 2011 and is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 Finance Act 2010 and

Survival International**Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements**

therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes. The trading subsidiary, Survival International Trading Limited is subject to corporation tax however gift aids profits by way of distribution to the Trust within 9 months of the year end, subsequently no tax charge arises.

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

Cost at 1 January 2023	£234,325
Amortisation at 1 January 2023	£208,288
Charge for the year	£26,037
Amortisation at 31 December 2023	£234,325
Net Book Value as at 31 December 2023	<u>£Nil</u>
Net Book Value as at 31 December 2022	<u>£26,037</u>

b) TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Land & Buildings £	Computer Equipment £	Office Equipment £	2022 Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2023	946,565	67,304	26,488	1,040,357
Additions in Year	-	8,563	-	8,563
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2023	<u>946,565</u>	<u>75,867</u>	<u>26,488</u>	<u>1,048,920</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2023	246,152	35,618	13,437	295,207
Charge for the Year	9,008	9,685	1,305	19,998
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2023	<u>255,160</u>	<u>45,303</u>	<u>14,742</u>	<u>315,205</u>
Net Book Value				
At 31 December 2023	<u>691,405</u>	<u>30,564</u>	<u>11,746</u>	<u>733,715</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>700,413</u>	<u>31,686</u>	<u>13,051</u>	<u>745,150</u>

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

Included within land and buildings is land with a value of £250,000 (2022 £250,000) which is not depreciated.

8. Investments**THE GROUP AND THE TRUST**

	2023 £	2022 £
a) Quoted Investments	1,071,285	1,070,745
COIF Charities Fund (Cash)	1,227,693	381,125
Total Quoted Investments	<u>2,298,978</u>	<u>1,451,870</u>
Quoted investments at market value:		
At 1 January 2023	1,070,745	1,521,565
Unrealised gain/(loss) on investments	<u>540</u>	<u>(450,820)</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>1,071,285</u>	<u>1,070,745</u>
Historical Cost at 31 December excluding cash	<u>1,154,077</u>	<u>1,154,077</u>
Investment Assets in the UK	<u>2,298,978</u>	<u>1,451,870</u>
Investment Assets outside the UK (below)	<u>338,671</u>	<u>338,671</u>
Total listed and social investments	2,637,649	1,790,541
b) Social Investments		
Spanish property at Cost 1 January 2023	338,671	333,805
Additions in the year	-	5,233
Reduction in valuation (arising due to over accrual)	<u>-</u>	<u>(367)</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>338,671</u>	<u>338,671</u>

An independent valuation was performed on 28 December 2022 which translated to £343,672 as at 31 December 2023. The Trustees have confirmed the current value £338,671 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.

9. 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 02844785) at 6 Charterhouse Buildings London EC1M 7ET. Relevant financial information regarding Survival International Trading Limited is as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover	108,397	112,306
Cost of Raw Materials and Consumables	(69,797)	(61,947)
Staff Costs	(9,722)	(12,740)
Other Charges	(28,878)	(37,609)
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 reserves of £Nil at 31 December 2023 (2022: £nil).

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

	2023 £	2022 £
Gift aid payment to Parent Undertaking	3,530	19,942
Management Fee	1,000	1,000
Interest on Loan	12,772	6,397
Total Contribution	17,302	27,339

10. Stocks

	The Group		The Trust	
	2023 £	2022 £	2023 £	2022 £
Finished Goods for Resale:				
Held at UK Office	22,377	19,755	-	-
	22,377	19,755	-	-

Survival International**Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements****11. Debtors**

	The Group		The Trust	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	£	£	£	£
Amounts due from Subsidiary Undertaking	-	-	206,961	165,813
Prepayments and Sundry Debtors	104,023	309,526	104,023	309,526
Accrued income	15,875	40,872	15,875	40,872
	<u>119,898</u>	<u>350,398</u>	<u>326,859</u>	<u>516,211</u>

12. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	The Group		The Trust	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	£	£	£	£
Trade Creditors	8,423	18,342	5,527	8,974
Taxation and Social Security	28,971	23,081	19,685	17,173
Accruals	57,376	31,861	56,476	30,962
	<u>94,770</u>	<u>73,284</u>	<u>81,688</u>	<u>57,109</u>

13. Analysis of Group Net Assets Between Funds

Unrestricted funds presented below consolidate the general fund and revaluation reserve.

2023	Restricted Funds	Designated Funds	Unrestricted Funds	Total Funds
	£	£	£	£
Fixed Assets	-	733,715	-	733,715
Investments	-	338,671	2,298,978	2,637,649
Current Assets	2,529	69,279	1,716,791	1,788,599
Current liabilities	-	-	(94,770)	(94,770)
Net Assets at 31 December 2023	<u>2,529</u>	<u>1,141,665</u>	<u>3,920,999</u>	<u>5,065,193</u>

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)
Net Assets at 31 December 2022	<u>3,503</u>	<u>1,165,871</u>	<u>3,796,832</u>	<u>4,966,206</u>

Survival International

Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements

14. Movement in Funds

	At 1 January 2023 £	Incoming Resources/ Gains £	Outgoing Resources £	Transfers £	At 31 December 2023 £
Restricted Funds					
Hongana Manyawa	-	44,000	49,475	5,475	-
Glastonbury	-	835	838	3	-
Guarani Funds	3,503	-	974	-	2,529
Guajajara Guardians	-	4,277	50,699	46,422	-
Survival Brasil	-	11,000	11,000	-	-
	3,503	60,112	112,986	51,900	2,529
Unrestricted Funds					
Designated Funds					
Fixed Assets and Social Investment	1,083,821	-	11,435	-	1,072,386
Brazil office	82,050	-	12,771	-	69,279
Revaluation Reserve	(53,373)	540	-	-	(52,833)
General Fund	3,850,205	1,602,640	1,427,113	(51,900)	3,973,832
Total Funds	4,966,206	1,663,292	1,564,305	-	5,065,193

	At 1 January 2022 £	Incoming Resources/ Gains £	Outgoing Resources £	Transfers £	At 31 December 2022 £
Restricted Funds					
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	-	-
Direct Support to Indigenous People in Brazil	-	8,336	8,336	-	-
	7,258	58,068	63,644	1,821	3,503
Unrestricted Funds					
Designated Funds					
Fixed Assets and Social Investment	1,083,432	389	-	-	1,083,821
Brasil Office	89,081	-	7,031	-	82,050
Revaluation Reserve	397,447	-	450,820	-	(53,373)
General Fund	4,039,105	1,244,904	1,431,983	(1,821)	3,850,205
Total Funds	5,616,323	1,303,361	1,953,478	-	4,966,206

For further details of our campaigns see the Trustees Annual Report from the Council.

Designated Funds 2023

The funds represents the book value of the fixed assets of the Charity, funds held for the Brasil 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 2023

Hongana Manyawa – to fund necessary research and equipment for our work to protect the territory of the uncontacted.

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.

Glastonbury – funds supporting outreach work at the UK's biggest festival.

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

Revaluation Reserve

The fund shows the amount of unrealised gains or losses on investments held during the year.

15. Related Party Transactions

During the year ended 31 December 2023 the Subsidiary Undertaking paid the Charity £17,302 (2022: £27,339), consisting of management fees, loan interest and gift aid.

As at 31 December 2023 the Subsidiary owed the Charity £206,961 (2022: £165,813).

During the year ended 31 December 2023 the Charity received donations from Trustees and Charities they control £Nil (2022 £Nil). There were no other related party transactions during the year (2022: £Nil).