

# Survival International Charitable Trust

## TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2024

### Contents

TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT	
Reference and administrative details	1
Objectives and activities	2
Achievements and performance	3
Plans for future periods	16
Structure, governance and management	16
Financial review	17
Statement of Trustees' responsibilities	18
REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS	20
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Consolidated statement of financial activities	24
Consolidated and Trust Balance sheets	25
Statement of cash flows	26
Notes to the financial statements	27

Company Registration Number 01056317  
Charity Registration Number 267444

# **TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT**

for the year ended 31 December 2024

## **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 – resigned 28 January 2025  
R Hanbury-Tenison (Honorary President)- resigned 28 January 2025  
T Hugh-Jones  
J Sainsbury  
J Walker  
J Wilson  
J Wood (Honorary Chair)  
F Ahmed – appointed 28 January 2025  
T Blackburn-appointed 28 January 2025

### **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**

2024 was another strong year for campaigns, mobilization and movement-building at Survival International. Following the launch of several new campaigns in 2023, in 2024 particular focus was placed on deepening preexisting campaigns and on strengthening connections and engagement with our existing supporter and donor base.

**KEY CAMPAIGNS****Uncontacted Tribes**

*There are more than 150 uncontacted Indigenous peoples around the world. They're Indigenous people who avoid contact with outsiders. It's their choice.*

*Uncontacted peoples are uniquely self-sufficient; again and again, they have shown their resilience. But where their lands are stolen and invaded, uncontacted Indigenous peoples are the most vulnerable peoples on the planet. They are resisting the invasion of their territories, and alongside their contacted relatives, we are doing everything we can to secure their land for them.*

**Brazil****Kawahiva**

Survival has been campaigning for the demarcation of the Kawahiva's land in Mato Grosso state since the 1990s. In a huge victory in 2016, the government declared this land an Indigenous territory. Ranchers were evicted in 2018, but the demarcation process stalled in the face of fierce opposition by politicians and agribusiness.

In October 2023, Survival relaunched our campaign for the Kawahiva with a press release. Throughout 2024, we continued to work alongside Indigenous and other ally organizations in Brazil to pressure the government to enact the next stage of the demarcation – the physical mapping out of the Kawahiva territory – and subsequent steps until the demarcation is complete. Following the Supreme Court's decision that the Indigenous Affairs Department (FUNAI) must present a timeline for the demarcation, we and other organizations in Brazil pushed FUNAI to abide by the ruling and issue this document. The timeline was sent to the Supreme Court and states that the physical demarcation will happen by the end of 2025. We will continue to monitor and campaign when necessary, throughout 2025.

**Mamoriá Grande**

At the beginning of 2024, Mamoriá Grande — home to uncontacted people as the government officially confirmed in 2021 — had not been demarcated and did not even have an emergency Land Protection Order (LPO). In August 2024, Survival used the three year “anniversary” of the confirmation of the existence of the uncontacted people here as a hook for a press release and secured some media attention for this little-known case, to put pressure on the government to protect the land. At the end of the year, the territory was finally recognized and an emergency LPO placed on it. But as soon as it was published, two senators prepared a legislative bill to scrap the LPO, alleging it goes against the Time Limit Trick law. Survival is strategizing with contacts in Brazil to stop this bill from moving forward.

**Awá**

The Guajajara Guardians continued to carry out their operations to stop the loggers from destroying the forest in Arariboia Indigenous territory, home to their relatives and their uncontacted Awá neighbors. We continued to support the Guardians with funding, and with political lobbying and pressure on the government to support their work. After many years of pushing by the Guardians, Survival and others, FUNAI with the help of the Guardians themselves finished the construction of a base in the territory. The

Guardians have also constructed their own base in another region in the territory. Both bases are expected to be of great help for the work of the Guardians in 2025, aiding them in their operations to keep loggers out, especially in areas where the uncontacted Awá live.

### Karipuna

The Karipuna are a recently contacted tribe, and their territory — which they share with uncontacted neighbors — for years had one of the highest rates of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon. Although the Supreme Court ordered an operation to remove the invaders from the territory (which began in May), the invaders returned soon after. Along with lobbying the government for permanent protection actions, in June Survival published a video in which Andre Karipuna asks for permanent actions and the installation of a FUNAI base on their land.

In October, we secured international visibility for the fires which devastated huge swathes of forest in Brazil, including the Karipuna's territory; smoke covered the Karipuna village and the southern part of their territory for days. Three Karipuna fell ill, one child needed to be sent to hospital, and fears were raised for the wellbeing of the uncontacted people living on this territory who depend completely on the forest for their survival. We called on Brazilian federal and local governments to act urgently to put out the fires.

### Time Limit Trick

The complex saga of the Marco Temporal or "Time Limit Trick" (TLT) – a genocidal maneuver that falsely states that only if Indigenous people were living on their land the day the constitution was signed in October 1988 do they have the right to have that land demarcated now – is ongoing. Although it was rejected by the Supreme Court in 2023, it is still alive in the form of a law. Alongside the Indigenous movement in Brazil, Survival has been campaigning against this for many years. We are continuing to keep it in the public eye in several languages via our social media accounts and press, focusing on the catastrophic dangers the TLT poses to uncontacted people in particular.

One new danger coming from the TLT is a new move by two Amazon senators: they are using the TLT to demand the cancellation of the Mamoriá Grande LPO, signed in December by FUNAI (see above).

## **Paraguay**

### Ayoreo Totobiegosode

Throughout 2024, Survival continued its work with the Ayoreo Totobiegosode people to protect their forest and their uncontacted relatives, who are threatened by illegal cattle ranching on their land. On 20 December 2023, as a result of Survival's pressure, the Italian leather company Pasubio announced its decision to halt all commercial relationships with any Paraguayan supplier that has direct or indirect links with cattle ranches located within the Ayoreo Totobiegosode territory. One year after this announcement, Survival sent a follow-up letter to Pasubio, asking them to provide information and evidence on the traceability systems implemented. The company responded, admitting that "no Paraguayan supplier is currently able to provide certain proof, through geolocation, of the origin of the animals since their birth" and therefore that they have stopped all purchases from Paraguay. Survival will continue to monitor the situation in 2025.

Towards the end of 2023, the Ayoreo ran out of funds for their periodical land monitoring trips. However, a large donation won by Survival Italy meant that we have been able to support the Ayoreo to continue this work throughout 2024. This has been especially vital as in September, fires devastated huge masses of forest in the Chaco region. One area thought to be the home of uncontacted Ayoreo lost more than 200,000 hectares of forest. Contacted Ayoreo people publicly shared their concern for the lives of their uncontacted relatives and named the farms and cattle ranches responsible for the fires. Survival joined the

Ayoreo's call to the authorities to urgently declare a state of emergency and send forces to the area to extinguish the fires.

## **Peru**

### Mashco Piro

The Mashco Piro, living inside and outside the Madre de Dios Reserve, are the largest known uncontacted tribe in the world, with a population that may be well over 750 people. But their situation is urgent. The Mashco Piro are heavily threatened by loggers — particularly the logging company Canales Tahuamanu — to the point that there have been physical confrontations and deaths.

In June, following conversations with Indigenous contacts and ally organizations in Peru, Survival launched our Mashco Piro campaign during our annual Uncontacted Peoples Week. Survival wrote to the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), and 15,000 emails were sent by supporters telling FSC to revoke certification of Canales Tahuamanu. On 16th July, Survival released video footage and images of Mashco Piro in Monte Salvado with the agreement of local Indigenous allies. These got huge worldwide media coverage.

Many who read the news took spontaneous social media action by flooding FSC's Instagram profile with comments, forcing FSC to respond to Survival's and supporters' calls with the promise of a comprehensive review. At the end of August, FSC announced the provisional suspension of Canales Tahuamanu's certification for 8 months. Survival will continue to keep up the pressure throughout this suspension period and will continue campaigning for the full withdrawal of the certification. Our ultimate goal is the expansion of the Madre de Dios Reserve to include all the Mashco Piro's land and the urgent exclusion of all logging companies from it.

### Land protection

While land protection procedures by the Peruvian government continue to be frozen, on 1 November 2024, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) presented its case for the violation of rights of the Mashco Piro, Yora, and Amahuaca Indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact in Peru to the Inter-American Court. In its report, the IACHR determined that the Peruvian State has not adequately recognized the ownership rights of these peoples over their territories, nor has it effectively protected their lands, thus violating their right to property, along with several other rights. Furthermore, the Commission considered existing legislation insufficient to safeguard these peoples' rights, allowing the exploitation of natural resources under the argument of 'public necessity' without considering the effects on their subsistence. This is the second case on uncontacted peoples in history to be sent to the Inter-American Court, and the first in the history of Peru. In 2025, Survival will continue to support Indigenous organizations AIDESEP and FENAMAD and their legal advisors at Earth Rights International (ERI), to win this case.

## **Venezuela**

Survival continued to monitor and lobby around the plight of the Yanomami in Venezuela and to denounce the illegal gold mining via our social media platforms across languages. In February, we participated in a week-long gathering of Indigenous peoples, non-Indigenous lawyers, and activist academics from across Venezuela. This was the first event of its kind for many years, given the political and economic crisis in Venezuela, and government attempts to control the Indigenous movement. Survival was the only international organization present. Amid sessions on land rights, health, education, traditional medicines and more, there were some extremely useful discussions about uncontacted peoples in Venezuela and we learned a lot about their current situation and the threats they face because of illegal mining and the control of Indigenous territories by the military and armed gangs.

During the gathering it emerged that the situation of the uncontacted Yanomami was among the most critical. Survival supported the Yanomami with a subsequent lobbying visit to Caracas where they met with

the Vice-President, various ministries, and UN agencies. The gathering and subsequent Yanomami trip were organized by contacts with whom we have worked for many years, and supported with funding from a large legacy donation left to Survival Italy.

## **India**

### Shompen

Throughout 2024, Survival continued to campaign for the rights of the uncontacted Shompen of Great Nicobar Island, India, whose survival is threatened by the Indian government's "mega-development" proposals to transform their island into the "Hong Kong of India". Survival supporters sent over 20,000 emails to the relevant Indian government officials and companies, calling for the project to be scrapped, and in February 2024, Survival published an open letter signed by 39 international genocide experts, warning of the genocide of the Shompen if the project goes ahead. This was widely covered by the Indian and international press and has very much helped to internationalize the issue.

## **Indonesia**

### Hongana Manyawa

Survival continues to campaign for the rights of the Hongana Manyawa tribe of Halmahera Island in North Maluku Province, Indonesia. There are between around 500 uncontacted Hongana Manyawa and they are on the run from nickel mining which is destroying their territories. We are in regular communication with neighboring Indigenous communities, informing them about the dangers of disease for uncontacted people, and are also in touch with recently contacted Hongana Manyawa whenever possible. On 2nd May, we spoke with one Hongana Manyawa woman who told us "I always worry about my uncontacted family in the forest... Evil people came many times. I never gave my land to them, but they evicted us and took my land and my rainforest."

Part of Survival's campaign strategy was to pressure German chemical company BASF and French mining company Eramet, who were planning a multi-billion Euro partnership deal to build a project to refine Halmahera nickel for electric car batteries. We met with BASF in March 2024 and presented them with key evidence of how Eramet is violating the rights of the Hongana Manyawa. We urged them to pull out of the deal or to proceed only if a no-go zone is implemented around all the uncontacted Hongana Manyawa people's territory and there is Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from the contacted Hongana Manyawa and neighboring peoples. Supporters also sent over 20,000 emails to BASF and others protesting the plan. Just hours before BASF was due to meet with Survival again in June, we learned that they had pulled out of the project with Eramet.

Survival also organized meetings with key car manufacturers calling for their commitment never to source materials from the lands of the Hongana Manyawa. Following our efforts, both Tesla and Ford made statements supporting the rights of uncontacted peoples and Tesla raised the issue of no-go zones on their territories. Although this falls short of the commitment we aim for, this was the first time that the rights of uncontacted peoples have been highlighted in this way by a vehicle company and the mention by Tesla of no-go zones will be extremely important in getting this notion accepted in Indonesia. We mobilized as much Indonesian and international press coverage around this as possible.

In November 2024, Survival published a comprehensive report on the situation facing the Hongana Manyawa, detailing the threats they face, and the solutions needed to ensure their survival. This is a key tool for our lobbying, media outreach and wider advocacy work. The report received significant national and international media coverage, including in The Guardian. Following the report, the Daily Mail undertook an investigative visit to Halmahera and published a major article (print and online) on the issue.

**Uncontacted Report**

In 2023, Survival researchers began compiling a flagship report on the world's uncontacted Indigenous peoples, which will be published in all Survival's core languages in 2025. It will be the first ever comprehensive report on uncontacted peoples globally, drawing on Survival's unique expertise and networks to provide updated estimates of the number of uncontacted peoples and groups globally, and to explain 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 peoples' rights are respected and their territories protected, they thrive.*

**Guarani, Brazil**

Despite President Lula's promises to uphold Indigenous rights and demarcate Indigenous territories, the vast majority of the Guarani continue to be kept off their ancestral land stolen from them for agribusiness. In recent years much of the campaign focus of the Guarani and their allies including Survival was necessarily turned to the Time Limit Trick (TLT) which, if applied, could prevent the demarcation of these territories. We had been hopeful that the Supreme Court's rejection of the TLT in September 2023 would allow lobbying efforts to return to the demarcation for Guarani communities, particularly those in the conflict zone. However, the TLT remained as a draft bill being pushed in Congress, so alongside the Guarani and other Indigenous peoples we continued to monitor this throughout 2024 and remained ready to spring into further action when required. In April, we supported a Guarani delegation in their attendance at the Free Land Camp protest and gathering in Brasília.

2024 saw increased tension and violence against the Guarani Kaiowá people in Mato Grosso do Sul. Between July and November, several protests and 'retomadas' (land reclamations) were met with attacks by heavily armed military police and gunmen hired by ranchers, resulting in the deaths and serious injury of several Guarani Kaiowá people. In an attack in September, a judge authorized the military police to act in the territory, even though the presence of the military police violates national legislation which states that only the federal police can act inside Indigenous territories. In addition to publicizing the attacks and providing support to the communities, Survival also wrote to the Mato Grosso do Sul state government, the military police and the federal government demanding investigations into the killings and for the killers be brought to justice. We are also calling for the government to demarcate Guarani territories which will go a long way to resolving the land conflict.

**Yanomami, Brazil & Venezuela**

For many years, the Yanomami in Brazil and Venezuela have been facing a catastrophic health crisis. In Brazil, this is largely due to the Bolsonaro government's criminal negligence and its failure to fund urgent healthcare and remove miners operating on their territory. Following pressure from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Hutukara Yanomami Association, Survival and other NGOs, the Brazilian government launched an emergency health care response in 2023 which it says will continue during the whole of 2025. Medical care for the Yanomami communities improved in 2024, but there are still many challenges and problems — particularly due to a lack of medicines at health posts. With Mauricio Ye'kwana — an Indigenous Ye'kwana man and long-term member of Hutukara Yanomami Association —



newly appointed as the person leading the Special Yanomami Health District, there are high hopes that much needed improvements to healthcare for the Yanomami and Ye'kwana in the Territory will soon come. The government has also made progress with its removal of illegal goldminers from the territory. Though some miners have returned, there are far fewer attacks on Yanomami communities, and members of the National Security Forces are patrolling areas where the illegal mines have been most active.

Throughout 2024, Survival continued to monitor and publicize the situation, pressure the Brazilian government, and support the Yanomami in both Brazil and Venezuela. Unfortunately, the situation in Venezuela is even worse, due to economic and political instability. Thanks to a large legacy donation to Survival Italy, in March we funded a group of Yanomami to travel to Caracas for a meeting with the Vice-President of Venezuela, relevant ministries and UN agencies, to call for emergency health care. In November, we hosted a visit to Gran Canaria and Barcelona by Ehuana Yaira Yanomami, the first visit to Europe by a Yanomami woman. In April, Davi Kopenawa Yanomami, president of the Hutukara Yanomami Association, met with Pope Francis at the Vatican and asked him to put pressure on President Lula to do more to resolve the crisis. He then visited Germany in September to launch the German translation of his book, "The Falling Sky", at the International Literature Festival, and to open Amazon Week at the Brazilian Embassy in Berlin. We took this opportunity to organize and attend many events, including interviews with national newspapers; meetings with MEPs and the German government to discuss illegal imports of gold from the Amazon into Germany; and a film screening of "Holding Up The Sky", which documents the resistance staged by Davi and other Yanomami people.

#### Nukak, Colombia

The Nukak, the people in Colombia most recently contacted by outsiders, have been fighting for more than thirty years to return to their territory, now invaded by coca growers, cattle ranchers, settlers and armed groups. On 7 June 2023, a judge accepted the Colombian Land Restitution Unit's land claim for the Nukak, which was an important step forward. However, progress was slow and spurred the Nukak to plan and lead their own return to their territory. Survival is committed to exposing the violence and exploitation the Nukak endure, and to mobilizing public and political pressure to secure their protection and rights to their lands. In 2024, the Nukak continued to face escalating threats. In October, Survival publicly denounced the ongoing invasion of the Nukak territory by cattle ranchers, who are driving large-scale deforestation despite legal actions and fines imposed by environmental authorities.

Agribusiness expansion continues to destroy the Nukak territory, exacerbating their vulnerability. In December, funds from a legacy donation to Survival Italy were successfully allocated to support a transformative project focusing on facilitating intergenerational transmission of traditional knowledge and creating spaces for healing and rehabilitation for Nukak youth. From January to the end of December, three guided territorial journeys, led by community elders, enabled young Nukak to reconnect with their ancestral practices, fostering cultural and spiritual links with their land and identifying potential sites in preparation for those who wish to return to their lands.

#### Decolonize Conservation

*Indigenous peoples are the best conservationists and guardians of the natural world. Evidence proves they manage their environment and its wildlife better than anyone else. But they are being illegally evicted from their ancestral lands in the name of "conservation." Scandalously, big conservation organizations are complicit. They partner with businesses that steal Indigenous lands and are involved in illegal evictions. They fund militarized conservation, which leads to persecution and extrajudicial killings. Survival is working alongside Indigenous people to lead the global fight against these abuses. We're championing a new approach to conservation where Indigenous peoples and their rights are at the center.*

“Green Genocide”: African Parks & the Baka

The Baka of Odzala Kokoua National Park in the Republic of Congo are facing atrocities at the hands of rangers employed by conservation organization African Parks (AP).

Prince Harry was its president until last year, when he was promoted to the board of directors. After raising concerns about the atrocities with Prince Harry, African Parks, and some of the organization's donors, without any material change resulting, Survival launched a public campaign on January 28th denouncing the “green genocide” faced by the Baka, both in Odzala and in other Protected Areas in Congo and Cameroon. The date of this launch coincided with the release of a media investigation by British journalist Ian Birrell, published on the front page of the Daily Mail on the same day. The story was widely covered by other global media, and the media's overall messaging often included the fact that these abuses are the consequences of a conservation model that is colonialist and racist. The investigation and subsequent press coverage were an extremely significant step for the campaign, as we were able to reach a wide audience and to get the story covered in many mainstream news outlets.

We used this momentum in our advocacy activities to push African Parks' donors to stop their funding. We sent letters to their donors, delivered copies of the Daily Mail in person to the U.S Congress, and sent many other copies to public funders like the German and French governments. MPs and MEPs also raised questions in the French and European parliaments. We met representatives of the French government to discuss African Parks abuses and exchanged at length with the Legacy Landscapes Fund.

In response, African Parks appointed British law firm Omnia Strategy to carry out an investigation. Advised by lawyers, Survival provided Omnia with insights and non-confidential information, along with proposals to address the issues, and our concerns regarding the scope and methodology of the investigation. African Parks has not committed to publishing the investigation team's findings, despite calls by Survival insisting on the need for transparency and public release of the report.

We have received worrying reports concerning this investigation: the investigation team travelled in African Parks cars and were accompanied by a government representative, and violence against the Baka has not stopped. Reports from communities mention a recent attack by African Parks' guards on a group of Baka women and children. The investigation dragged on throughout 2024 and will continue into 2025. We continue to put pressure on funders, including governments and other institutions, to stop their funding to Odzala and African Parks.

In this context, we publicly denounced the investigation in a press release in November. We published a press release highlighting our concerns to put additional pressure on AP to push them to publish the findings. We reiterated these concerns in an email to our supporters, leading more than 1,600 people to send the Green Genocide email action, in which AP is one of the targets. As AP has still made no commitment to publish the report of the investigation, nor to implement its recommendations, and considering that the investigation itself will not challenge the whole basis through which AP has come to control so much Indigenous land, Survival's public campaigning to push for real change and justice for the Baka will undoubtedly continue to be crucial in the coming months.

US Bill and advocacy

In February, in conjunction with the publication of the Daily Mail investigation, we wrote to the key governmental funders of African Parks in the US to further highlight the importance of advancing the bill on the respect of human rights in conservation out of committee. In March, on Survival's urgent action request, 2,000 Survival supporters wrote to the members of the House Natural Resources Committee and its Subcommittee on Fisheries, Water and Wildlife. These committees need to pass the “Advancing Human Rights-Centered International Conservation Act” before it can go to the full House. On 21 March, for United Nations Day on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Survival researchers were invited to give a speech at a symposium organized by the University of Arizona, exploring the intersections of racism, colonialism and conservation and calling for an environmental justice movement based on Indigenous

Peoples Human Rights. International speakers included the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples José Francisco Calí Tzay and John Knox, the former UN Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment.

#### US Government Accountability Office

In August, the US Government Accountability Office (GAO) released a report on their investigation into human rights abuses and US federal agencies' international conservation funding. The agencies covered included the US Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department of the Interior's US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the Department of State. The GAO report highlights significant and welcome changes in the procedures and requirements for grants issued by several U.S. agencies since 2020, specifically in relation to human rights and Indigenous peoples' rights in conservation projects. This suggests that Survival and its allies' campaign to stop human rights abuses in Protected Areas has succeeded in bringing much needed attention of a major conservation donor to the potential consequences of its funding and put the conservation industry on notice that it will continue to be scrutinized.

On the other hand, the report paints a stark picture of the US government's failure to prevent human rights abuses in the projects they fund. It exposes a shocking lack of due diligence, inadequate review and monitoring of project implementation, and poor oversight of how funds are ultimately used by US agencies. Moreover, it reveals how conservation organizations have failed to meet the deadlines and requirements set by the US government. We are appalled that, despite documented instances of these organizations withholding crucial information from US agencies or providing necessary information too late, they continue to receive and operate with US funding with complete impunity. We are monitoring the impact of this report on US agencies and press.

Survival's US Office sent a letter to several American foundations to let them know of their explicit role in funding human rights violations in the Congo via their support of African Parks. The US office also sent letters to USAID, the Department of the Interior, and representatives from the Committee on Natural Resources to alert them to the abuses. The USAID responded saying they will monitor the situation.

#### UNESCO report

On 18 April, to mark World Heritage Day, we launched a new report highlighting UNESCO's complicity in the illegal eviction and abuse of Indigenous people. It points to many UNESCO World Heritage Sites that are the scene of serious and continuing conservation-related rights abuses, accounts of which we have compiled within the report. We used the report to call for UNESCO to stop its complicity in human rights violations and delist the heritage sites where abuses occur. To mark the report's launch, we produced an interactive map and explainer video; put out a press release; and held an in-person protest outside UNESCO's headquarters in Paris, where we delivered a letter to UNESCO's Director from the Indigenous Karen people of Thailand. Maasai activists in Tanzania held a corresponding protest against UNESCO on the same day.

Karen people from the Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex World Heritage Site held an event to remember Billy, an activist who disappeared ten years ago. He was last seen alive in the custody of the National Park authorities. His remains were found five years later. Our Indigenous Voices video from Kaeng Krachan was shown at the event.

#### Biodiversity COP16 and biodiversity credits

Biodiversity credits schemes pose serious threats to Indigenous peoples, who will face growing pressure from land-grabs and unjust deals where bio-offsetting projects seek to profit from the rich biodiversity of their territories. Throughout 2024, Survival has been campaigning against these schemes, which are considered a key potential funding source for the Protected Areas which violate Indigenous peoples' rights.

The Convention on Biological Diversity's COP16 took place at the end of October. It was the first such meeting after the approval of the Kunming-Montreal Global Diversity Framework – which includes the

30x30 target against which Survival campaigned. In the context of COP16, we highlighted to journalists the various dangers of the decisions and topics discussed at and around COP16.

We published a briefing for journalists, analyzing the main problems with what has already been agreed, and on future dangers, including the plans for biodiversity credits; the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund's flawed top-down approach to conservation projects, which fails to promote a rights-based plan for biodiversity protection; and the 30x30 target.

In advance of COP16 we also held an international online press conference, which around 85 journalists attended. We also signed and publicized a joint statement endorsed by more than 300 environmental, human rights, development, and community organizations worldwide, calling for an immediate suspension of the development of biodiversity credits schemes.

The UN's "Core Human Rights Principles for Private Conservation Organizations and Funders" In December 2024, the UN Environment Programme published new guidelines which list minimum standards by which conservation organizations such as WWF, WCS, African Parks, and Conservation International should abide. The guidelines were prompted by repeated revelations — many prompted by Survival's investigations — that these organizations are responsible for grave human rights abuses against Indigenous peoples whose lands have been taken for Protected Areas. These principles represent a milestone in the fight to decolonize conservation and an acknowledgement by the UN of the fundamental problem with the conservation industry. Survival sent the guidelines to government conservation donors, and they will continue to be a crucial advocacy tool in our campaign to Decolonize Conservation.

#### Maasai, Tanzania

The Maasai in Tanzania continue to face eviction from their ancestral land in the name of conservation, to make way for Protected Areas, trophy hunting and tourism.

Supported by international bodies like UNESCO, conservation organizations like Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS), and western donors, the Tanzanian government is determined to steal Maasai land. Following violent evictions from Loliondo in 2022, the Maasai continue to be prevented from accessing their land, despite temporary orders from the Tanzanian High Court stating that they are allowed in the area. Similarly, in the neighboring Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA), the government has attacked the model of coexistence between the Maasai and wildlife by cutting social services and confiscating cattle. Plans leaked in February 2024 indicated additional plans by the government to turn Maasai land into Game Reserves and Game Controlled Areas.

Survival highlighted the threats for the Maasai in our UNESCO report (see above).

In July 2024, the Tanzanian government took away the Maasai's right to vote by excluding people in Ngorongoro from participating in the voters' registration process (impacting over 100,000 people), and issuing a notice to remove the legal status of all villages within the NCA. This triggered massive protests, with over 30,000 people blocking the road between the NCA and the Serengeti and demonstrating peacefully for five days. This movement resulted in some promises from the government, but many concerns remain.

As part of its NaturAfrica initiative, the European Commission had allocated €18 million for conservation projects in both Kenya and Tanzania. However, in June, following prolonged pressure from Survival and the Maasai International Solidarity Alliance, the Commission announced that it would be excluding Tanzania from the funding due to the EU's "human rights protection and environmental concerns". New conditions were also added to the project stating that human rights must be respected.

Throughout 2024, Survival continued its advocacy efforts alongside our Maasai partners.

#### Kahuzi Biega and the Batwa, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

A crucial ruling from the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights concerning the Batwa people in Kahuzi-Biega National Park (KBNP) in the DRC was made public in July 2024, following a case brought by Minority Rights Group (MRG) and Environnement, Ressources Naturelles et Développement (ERND) on behalf of the Batwa community. The decision had been adopted by the Commission in April 2022 and endorsed by the African Union in February 2023.

The Commission found that the DRC violated several articles of the African Charter on a variety of topics including rights to life, health, education, and culture — all strongly linked to Batwa's ability to access their forest. It declares that "fortress conservation models based on the exclusion of indigenous peoples from their ancestral lands without their free and prior consent are no longer relevant [...] The conservation model used in the Kahuzi-Biega National Park has failed, by excluding the Batwa as custodians of the forest." Key recommendations include: a full public apology to the Batwa acknowledging the deadly abuse by eco-guards, eviction-related deaths and the inhumane living conditions to which Batwa have been subjected; legal recognition of the Batwa as full citizens of the DRC; the payment of compensation to the Batwa; demarcation; and the granting of collective titles to the Batwa over their ancestral territories within the KBNP. This is especially important, as the violence against the Batwa is still ongoing, despite all sorts of failed "projects" put in place by conservation organizations and their partners.

Survival has continued to lobby the German government, which is the primary funder of KBNP. Whilst payments have not been stopped, the government has declared that funding is increasingly directed towards initiatives that are to benefit Batwa, such as education and "alternative sources of income". We also lobbied the Federal Government Commissioner for Human Rights Policy and Humanitarian Assistance ahead of a research visit to KBNP, emphasizing that development projects cannot be used to "compensate" for funding human rights abuses and evictions.

#### Northern Rangeland Trust, Kenya

Tens of thousands of pastoralist Indigenous people such as the Samburu, Borana and Rendille have long grazed and depended on the nearly 5 million acres now covered by Northern Rangeland Trust's (NRT) carbon offset project in Northern Kenya. Their ancestral lands, their ways of life and their ability to feed their families are threatened by NRT's project, which claims to increase the amount of carbon stored in the soil by changing pastoralist grazing patterns and the sustainable way they use their land. The Indigenous communities affected were not properly consulted about the project.

NRT has already made millions from the scheme by selling carbon credits. The organization's armed wildlife rangers have been implicated in serious human rights abuses against local Indigenous people and carbon credit sales could fund such abuses. There is also strong evidence that the project fails to do what it promises: to store more carbon. In 2023, Survival launched our Blood Carbon campaign by releasing a report analyzing the structural flaws of the carbon project and exposing the scheme's human rights abuses.

In July 2024, Ian Craig, founder and employee of NRT, resigned from the organization over ethical concerns. In a letter to the NRT Board, Craig acknowledged the organization's racism, mismanagement, and lack of transparency. According to a media report, this has triggered an informal review by Verra — an organization which oversees the certification of projects and the sale of carbon credits — on whether there should be implications for the carbon project. In September, we wrote to Verra, highlighting Craig's revelations as well as the lack of adequate response to the issues raised in Survival's report, and calling on them to cancel the project and conduct a proper review. Verra reported to us that this was being handled as a formal complaint, but in December we were informed that the complaint was rejected. Our public campaign is therefore ongoing and more necessary than ever. In addition, our report into NRT's carbon project and its devastating impact on Indigenous peoples continues to trigger media attention globally.

## INDIGENOUS VOICES

Survival's Indigenous Voices project (previously known as Tribal Voice) 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 11 Indigenous Voices videos in 2024, on a range of Indigenous issues around the world. Via Indigenous Voices, people from Indigenous peoples including the Maasai, Baka, Hongana Manyawa and Karipuna 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 Indigenous Voices video released in 2024 in English, with over 100,330 views across all platforms, featured Eyaya Nivrel, of the Baka people of the Republic of Congo. He spoke out against the forced evictions and violence his people face by African Parks' rangers: "They're destroying the forest and forcing the Baka to leave. But how are we supposed to eat? How will our children eat?" His video went viral at the beginning of 2024, in connection to The Daily Mail's front-page investigation into the horrific abuses committed against Baka people in the Congo by rangers funded by African Parks — a charity with which Prince Harry is closely linked. Since then, many people have kept sharing Eyaya's testimony as evidence that African Parks is destroying the lives of Indigenous peoples. This is possibly the first time in Survival's history that an Indigenous Voices video relating to the Decolonize Conservation campaign has been viewed so many times in its first year of release.

## MEDIA

### Press

In 2024, Survival secured 193 English language press mentions and interviews around the world. Due to the large number of geo-political crises, we had to work strategically to secure coverage of Survival's campaigns. Our press releases were consistently picked up by leading news outlets including The Washington Post, the BBC, The Telegraph, The Times, The Guardian, ABC (Australia), CNN, The New York Post and others. Subscription to Survival's English-language press email list has remained high: in 2024, a total of more than 9,000 journalists were subscribed to the list.

Working closely with Peruvian Indigenous organizations FENAMAD and AIDSESEP, in July we released new, high-quality images showing dozens of uncontacted Mashco Piro people on a riverbank. The subsequent global press coverage was one of the biggest media events in our recent history, with hundreds of major outlets and thousands of smaller outlets covering the story. Our strategy to tie the photos to the activity of logging companies in the Mashco Piro territory was very successful: almost all the coverage highlighted the danger the loggers represent to the Mashco Piro. The videos and photos went viral online and brought huge attention to our social media channels. The video was used in news accounts across the world in English and was featured on some media's YouTube accounts – including The Telegraph's which has had 4.5 million+ views. After a supporter email about the new photos, 2,748 actions were taken, targeting the government of Peru. Another 2,514 actions targeted the FSC. We gained 2,500 new subscribers to our email list, the biggest increase in a year.

### Social Media

Survival continued to focus on building the movement for Indigenous peoples' rights online via social media. We are active on Threads, Bluesky, X (Twitter), YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, TikTok, and Telegram.

Survival's TikTok following has increased by more than 50%, with almost 10,000 followers at the end of 2024. A video marking the long-awaited burial of Pitseng Gaoberekwe — an Indigenous inhabitant of the Central Kalahari Game Reserve who was finally permitted by the Botswana government to be laid to rest in his ancestral territory, more than two years after his death — went viral on TikTok, with 272,000 views.

In October 2024, in anticipation of an exodus of users from X at the time of the US election, we began actively posting on Bluesky. By the end of the year, we had gained around 1000 followers. We saw our X following decrease slightly, with 61,600 followers at the end of 2024 versus 61,800 at the end of 2023.

In 2024, Survival's English language Instagram account grew by almost 20%, with a total of 79,000 followers. Instagram is consistently proving to be the platform from which Survival's followers are most likely to take action.

We continued to see follower numbers decrease on Facebook, as organic posting is not favored by the Facebook algorithm. However, we were verified to put out social and political ads on Meta platforms (Facebook and Instagram). We are continuing to monitor the impact of this (along with paid ads) on reach, visibility and engagement.

## **EDUCATION**

Survival has continued to work on producing a dedicated education website with a range lesson plans, workshops and written and audiovisual resources. These are aimed at different age groups and audiences and are available in several languages. 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 land invasion and resource theft, or the impacts of the climate crisis. We developed an Uncontacted Peoples guide, which includes ideas for student activism.

We continue to look for opportunities to showcase and share our educational resources outside traditional classroom settings. This has included sharing material on social media and at festivals — such as Glastonbury — or other events.

## **WEBSITE & IT**

The main focus for Survival's web & IT team this year was to improve systems with the goal of reducing friction, saving staff time, improving internal comms, and increasing our understanding of our data so we can make better decisions about how to make a difference in our campaigns. The team implemented a new cloud file storage system, and made significant changes to our data storage software, improving the ease with which staff can access important data.

A new data dashboard and internal communications hub have been developed in 2024, ready for release in 2025. These will be key tools for staff to work collaboratively and to access detailed data about our digital campaigning, emails, subscriber lists and web traffic.

## **COMMUNITY FUNDRAISING**

On 21 April, 10 people ran the London Marathon 2024 for Survival, each pledging to raise a minimum of £2,000. In total, the runners raised £24k, a huge increase from the £7k raised in 2023. After the London

Marathon 2023, we changed the structure of fundraising for the Marathon by increasing the minimum fundraising amount, decreasing the deposit amount, and making the sign-up process fully digital. This led to more sign-ups, yielding more donations, something we will continue into 2025.

This year's Uncontacted Tribes Week detailed the situation facing uncontacted peoples all over the world, including the Shompen (Great Nicobar, India), the Kawahiva (Brazil), and the Mashco Piro (Peru). Over 50,000 emails were sent, and £4.5k donated. This year, we added the option to donate after supporters complete a campaign action for Survival, which raised more than £2k.

## **OUTREACH EVENTS**

Act for Survival – a new outreach event aimed at increasing supporter engagement and advocacy, replacing previous years' Move for Survival fundraising event – took place between 19 and 23 February. We asked people to creatively recreate our logo, take campaign actions, and donate. Act for Survival week overall saw 8,000 actions taken, which was the second-best action week of the year since Uncontacted Tribes week in June. 55 people participated in recreating our logo, including VIP ambassador and artist Kurt Jackson. Although fundraising was not the key aim of the week (as was the case for Move for Survival), supporters donated a total of £5,200.

In June, a team of 4 staff attended Glastonbury for the second time. As the biggest music festival in Europe, we saw it again as a great opportunity to raise awareness of Survival's work. With more experience, we changed our Glastonbury outreach strategy, asking people to do a campaign action and participated in Glastonbury speaking events. The team spoke to hundreds of people over the festival, and we had a total of 373 people subscribe, with 278 sending our Green Genocide action email. After the festival, we sent a series of 3 welcome emails to these supporters to tell them more about Survival and introduce them to our campaigns.

Staff and supporters also represented Survival at several smaller outreach initiatives, including: a talk and book launch by the Latin American Bureau in September; two supporter-organized talks in October; and a climate activist event in Finland, at which a supporter used our materials to speak about our Decolonize Conservation campaign.

## **SURVIVAL'S SHOP**

[www.survivalinternational.org/shop](http://www.survivalinternational.org/shop)

The shop is one of our largest annual fundraisers and 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 Indigenous peoples' rights.

## **RESPONSIBLE EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS**

During 2023 and 2024, Survival managed a process of reviewing staff rewards and conditions. This had been identified by the Trustees as important for attraction and retention of staff, and to ensuring that our employment practices are in line with our values and ethics and the expectations of our supporters and donors.

The process was led by a Rewards Sub-Group of the Trustees, including three Trustee members along with the Chief Executive. The Group also liaised with and sought advice from the Honorary Treasurer and the Finance Sub-Group of the Trustees, as relevant. As part of the Review, the Rewards Sub-Group looked at all



Survival's policies, considered policies and survey data from comparison organisations where available, and produced proposals. All final proposals were signed off by the full Trustee Council. From December 2023 and into 2024, we implemented new policies on pension contributions and parental leave. We also worked on developing and finalising a new policy on job grading and salary policy and structure. The latter is due for completion in mid-2025, after discussion with and feedback from staff.

## **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. This is all completed by in an in-house fundraising team employed directly by the Charity. No external fundraisers are used.

Survival is not registered with the Fundraising Regulator, nor is it bound to any other voluntary regulation scheme for fundraising. The Charity adheres to the code of fundraising practice meeting legal requirements, being open, honest and respectful. The Trustees abide by the Charity Governance Code and take overall responsibility for the fundraising activities of the Charity.

There is a formal complaints procedure and an appropriate system in place to record and report on the complaints received. Donations are not used for other purposes than they are given. Records are kept of restricted donations.

We receive less than ten complaints per year that the frequency is not excessive. Those who request not to be contacted are immediately removed from our mailing lists. Staff have been trained to recognise and protect vulnerable people and apply this to fundraising activities. No pressure is exercised. Much of our income is from unsolicited giving including legacies.

## **FINANCIAL REVIEW**

### **FINANCIAL POSITION**

Core supporters have again in 2024 provided a solid base for our charitable activities. General donations were £748,252 (2023: £864,865). Income from legacies saw an increase of £85,955 for the year. There was a decrease in income from Trusts and Foundations of £27,136 for the year.

Total Expenditure has increased by £178,104 as compared to last year.

Net expenditure of £141,124 was attained for the year, with losses on investments of £96,590 and other losses resulting from the fluctuation in the Sterling value of assets and liabilities of £10,238.

### **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 4.3%. 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, designated funds and long term investments.

Operating costs are approximately £143,010 per month, therefore requiring a range of reserves of approximately £856,998 to £1,713,996.

The General Fund at 31 December 2024 (including the revaluation reserve) amounts to £3,821,473. 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 £974,695. Therefore, the contingency reserves as at 31 December 2024 amount to £2,846,778. This is above the target level range of reserves. For 2025 a deficit of £198,300 has been budgeted to utilise some of the excess reserves. The revaluation reserve has been reduced to £nil as the movement (due to unrealised losses on investments) has been transferred to unrestricted funds. 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 2025 a budget deficit of approximately £198,300 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

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

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
- each trustee has 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 25 June 2025  
and signed on its behalf by

Signed by:  
  
130CAC75346047C...

Michael Davis - Honorary Treasurer

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2024

## 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 2024 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 2024 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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent

material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### **Other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

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

- the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report which includes the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Trustees' Annual Report which includes the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent charitable company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Annual Report.

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

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

#### **Responsibilities of trustees**

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities set out on page 18, the trustees (who are also the directors of the parent charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the group and parent financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it

exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

**Identifying and assessing risks related to irregularities:**

We assessed the susceptibility of the group and parent charitable company's financial statements to material misstatement and how fraud might occur, including through discussions with the trustees, discussions within our audit team planning meeting, updating our record of internal controls and ensuring these controls operated as intended. We evaluated possible incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements. We identified laws and regulations that are of significance in the context of the group and parent charitable company by discussions with trustees and updating our understanding of the sector in which the group and parent charitable company operate.

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

**Audit response to risks identified:**

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


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

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

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

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

DocuSigned by:  
  
FB0ACB3C879C4F4...

Helen Wilkie  
(Senior Statutory Auditor)  
For and on behalf of Saffery LLP  
Statutory Auditors

71 Queen Victoria Street  
London EC4V 4BE

Date: 16 July 2025

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 2024**

	<i>Note</i>	<b>2024 Restricted £</b>	<b>2024 Unrestricted £</b>	<b>2024 Total £</b>	<b>2023 Restricted £</b>	<b>2023 Unrestricted £</b>	<b>2023 Total £</b>
<b>Income and endowments from:</b>							
Donations and legacies	2	45,957	1,344,480	1,390,437	60,112	1,343,118	1,403,230
Charitable Activities		-	841	841	-	686	686
Other trading activities		-	165,383	165,383	-	130,924	130,924
Investments		-	125,165	125,165	-	114,140	114,140
<b>Total</b>		<b>45,957</b>	<b>1,635,869</b>	<b>1,681,826</b>	<b>60,112</b>	<b>1,588,868</b>	<b>1,648,980</b>
<b>Expenditure on:</b>							
Raising funds							
Expenditure on raising donations and legacies	3a	-	98,329	98,329	-	79,435	79,435
Expenditure on other trading activities	3a	-	119,675	119,675	-	127,417	127,417
Charitable Activities							
Project	3a	139,533	700,828	840,361	112,986	659,248	772,234
Publications	3a	-	11,261	11,261	-	11,116	11,116
Education and Public Awareness	3a	-	617,674	617,674	-	533,045	533,045
Grants to Institutions	3b	-	28,822	28,822	-	12,771	12,771
<b>Total</b>		<b>139,533</b>	<b>1,576,589</b>	<b>1,716,122</b>	<b>112,986</b>	<b>1,423,032</b>	<b>1,536,018</b>
Net (losses)/gains on investments	8	-	(96,590)	(96,590)	-	540	540
Currency losses	4	-	(10,238)	(10,238)	-	(14,515)	(14,515)
<b>Net (expenditure)/income</b>		<b>(93,576)</b>	<b>(47,548)</b>	<b>(141,124)</b>	<b>(52,874)</b>	<b>151,861</b>	<b>98,987</b>
<b>Transfers between funds</b>	14	92,553	(92,553)	-	51,900	(51,900)	-
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		<b>(1,023)</b>	<b>(140,101)</b>	<b>(141,124)</b>	<b>(974)</b>	<b>99,961</b>	<b>98,987</b>
<b>Reconciliation of funds:</b>							
Total funds brought forward		2,529	5,062,664	5,065,193	3,503	4,962,703	4,966,206
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>	14	<b>1,506</b>	<b>4,922,563</b>	<b>4,924,069</b>	<b>2,529</b>	<b>5,062,664</b>	<b>5,065,193</b>

The notes on pages 27–40 form part of these financial statements.

## Survival International

## Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements

## CONSOLIDATED AND TRUST BALANCE SHEETS

As at 31 December 2024

		The Group		The Trust	
	<i>Note</i>	2024	2023	2024	2023
		£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed Assets</b>					
Tangible Fixed Assets	7b	721,962	733,715	721,962	733,715
Investments	8a	2,969,905	2,298,978	2,969,905	2,297,978
Social Investment	8b	338,671	338,671	338,671	338,671
Investment in Subsidiary	9	-	-	3	3
<b>Total Fixed Assets</b>		<b>4,030,538</b>	<b>3,371,364</b>	<b>4,030,541</b>	<b>3,370,367</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>					
Stock	10	29,838	22,377	-	-
Debtors	11	187,384	119,898	379,201	326,859
Cash at Bank and in Hand		892,585	1,646,324	711,541	1,448,656
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>1,109,807</b>	<b>1,788,599</b>	<b>1,090,742</b>	<b>1,775,515</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	12	216,276	94,770	197,214	81,688
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		<b>893,531</b>	<b>1,693,829</b>	<b>893,528</b>	<b>1,693,826</b>
<b>Total Net Assets</b>		<b>4,924,069</b>	<b>5,065,193</b>	<b>4,924,069</b>	<b>5,065,193</b>
<b>The Funds of the Charity:</b>					
Restricted Funds	14	1,506	2,529	1,506	2,529
Unrestricted Funds					
Designated Funds	14	1,101,090	1,141,665	1,101,090	1,141,665
Revaluation Reserve	14	-	(52,833)	-	(52,833)
General Fund	14	3,821,473	3,973,832	3,821,473	3,973,832
<b>Total Unrestricted Funds</b>		<b>4,922,563</b>	<b>5,062,664</b>	<b>4,922,563</b>	<b>5,062,664</b>
<b>Total Charity Funds</b>	14	<b>4,924,069</b>	<b>5,065,193</b>	<b>4,924,069</b>	<b>5,065,193</b>

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the Trust has not presented its own Income and Expenditure Account and related notes. Prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to small companies regime. The Trust's net expenditure for the year was £141,124 (2023 : net income of £98,987). The notes on pages 27–40 form part of these financial statements. Approved by the Council on 25 June 2025 and signed on its behalf by

Michael Davis (HONORARY TREASURER)

Company Number: 01056317

Signed by:  
  
 130CAC75346047C...

## Survival International

## Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

		Total Funds	
	Note	2024 £	2023 £
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Net cash (used)/provided by operating activities</b>	1	(93,141)	280,448
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Dividends, interest and rents from investments		125,069	127,912
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(8,411)	(8,563)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		500	-
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities</b>		<b>117,158</b>	<b>119,349</b>
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period		24,017	399,797
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	2	2,874,016	2,488,734
Change in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange rate movements		(10,238)	(14,515)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>	2	<b>2,887,795</b>	<b>2,874,016</b>

**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)	(141,124)	98,987
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation and depreciation charges	18,360	46,035
Losses/(gain) on investments	96,590	(540)
Currency losses/(gains)	10,238	14,515
Dividends, interest and rents from investments	(125,069)	(127,912)
Loss on sale of fixed assets and investments	1,305	-
Increase in stock	(7,461)	(2,622)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(67,486)	230,500
Increase in creditors	121,506	21,485
<b>Net cash (used)/provided by operating activities</b>	<b>(93,141)</b>	<b>280,448</b>

**Note 2**

	£	£
Cash in hand	892,585	1,646,324
Notice deposits-held within investments	1,995,210	1,227,692
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>2,887,795</b>	<b>2,874,016</b>

**Note 3****Analysis of Change in net debt**

	At start of year	Cash-flows	Foreign exchange movements	At end of year
	£	£	£	£
Cash	2,874,016	24,017	(10,238)	<b>2,887,795</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,874,016</b>	<b>24,017</b>	<b>(10,238)</b>	<b>2,887,795</b>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****For the Year Ended 31 December 2024****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 25 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 income 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

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) 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 income or expenditure for year.
- n) 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.

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.

o) 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.

Valuation of social investment is reviewed annually by the trustees with reference to the Spanish property market. Should fair value fall below historic cost the trustees would align with fair value.

## Survival International

## Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements

## 2. Donations and legacies

	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2024 Total £	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2023 Total £
Legacies	-	455,185	455,185	-	324,229	324,229
General Donations	27,957	720,295	748,252	21,612	843,253	864,865
Trusts and Foundations (below)	18,000	169,000	187,000	38,500	175,636	214,136
	45,957	1,344,480	1,390,437	60,112	1,343,118	1,403,230

## Trusts and Foundations

	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2024 Total £	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2023 Total £
The Joe and Rosa Frenkel Charitable Trust	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
The Judy Gregory Trust	-	5,500	5,500	-	10,000	10,000
The Edward Peake Trust	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000
Rathbones Trust	-	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
The Finborough Trust	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000
Mr M H and B E Everett Will Trusts	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
The Adfal Trust	-	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Langdale Trust	4,000	-	4,000	7,500	-	7,500
The Homelands Charitable Trust	-	-	-	-	3,500	3,500
The Bryan Guinness Charitable Trust	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
The Nina Blanch Charitable Trust	-	26,447	26,447	-	-	-
The ORR Mackintosh Trust	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
The Taylour Foundation	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
The Paget Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Rhododendrom Charitable Trust	2,000	-	2,000	1,500	-	1,500
The Delves Charitable Trust	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
Cultures of Resistance Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Howberry Trust	-	2,000	2,000	-	1,000	1,000
The Oakdene Foundation	1,500	-	1,500	-	3,000	3,000
The Christopher Reeves Memorial Trust	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
Henoq Law	-	80,000	80,000	-	120,000	120,000
Sebastion Pearson Charitable Trust	-	-	-	3,000	1,000	4,000
Other Donations	500	26,553	27,053	11,500	26,136	37,636
Total	18,000	169,000	187,000	38,500	175,636	214,136

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 £	2024 Total £
Staff Costs ( <i>Note 5</i> )	87,386	18,452	373,177	5,079	403,031	887,125
Premises Costs	592	1,825	5,916	494	14,543	23,370
Communication Costs	1,013	2,362	13,500	1,688	13,500	32,063
Printing and Publications	-	-	-	-	60,724	60,724
Travel	-	-	29,845	-	-	29,845
Legal and Professional	-	-	167,410	-	-	167,410
Fundraising	65	4,333	-	-	-	4,398
Miscellaneous	2,888	610	12,334	168	13,321	29,321
Depreciation, amortisation and loss on disposal	-	1,213	4,261	328	9,667	15,469
Catalogue Costs	-	79,136	-	-	-	79,136
Direct Project	-	-	201,913	-	-	201,913
Support and Governance Costs	6,385	11,744	60,827	3,504	102,888	185,348
	<u>98,329</u>	<u>119,675</u>	<u>869,183</u>	<u>11,261</u>	<u>617,674</u>	<u>1,716,122</u>
	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 Expenditure	-	-	177,895	-	-	177,895
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>785,005</u>	<u>11,116</u>	<u>533,045</u>	<u>1,536,018</u>



## Survival International

## Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements

**3a. Expenditure – Support and Governance Costs Apportioned**

	Basis	Other Trading £	Raising donations and Legacies £	Grant and Project Costs £	Publication Costs £	Education and Public Awareness £	2024 Total £
Staff Costs (Note 5)	<i>Salaries</i>	10,463	5,979	47,833	2,990	82,213	<b>149,478</b>
Premises Costs	<i>Area</i>	470	105	575	209	3,868	<b>5,227</b>
Communication Costs	<i>Salaries</i>	152	34	186	67	1,249	<b>1,688</b>
Miscellaneous	<i>Salaries</i>	346	198	1,581	99	2,717	<b>4,941</b>
Depreciation and loss on disposal	<i>Salaries</i>	313	69	382	139	2,571	<b>3,474</b>
Governance costs	<i>Salaries</i>	-	-	10,270	-	10,270	<b>20,540</b>
Total Support and Governance Costs		11,744	6,385	60,827	3,504	102,888	<b>185,348</b>

**Expenditure – 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	<b>120,481</b>
Premises Costs	<i>Area</i>	486	108	595	218	4,000	<b>5,407</b>
Communication Costs	<i>Salaries</i>	144	32	175	63	1,182	<b>1,596</b>
Miscellaneous	<i>Salaries</i>	242	138	1,105	69	1,899	<b>3,453</b>
Depreciation and loss on disposal	<i>Salaries</i>	732	163	895	325	6,019	<b>8,134</b>
Governance costs	<i>Salaries</i>	-	-	10,396	-	10,396	<b>20,792</b>
Total Support and Governance Costs		10,038	5,260	51,720	3,084	89,761	<b>159,863</b>

**3b. Grant to Institutions**

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

Survival International Brasil £28,822 (2023: £12,771).

Survival International Brasil is a virtual office with funds held in the UK bank account and the fund is held to support the Brasil programme. As such it is classed as a Designated Fund in the financial statements. The balance of the amount due, which was £40,457 (£100,000 approved less £59,543 paid) as at 31 December 2024, has been earmarked for future spending by the Brasil virtual office (see note 14)

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

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Depreciation	<b>18,360</b>	<b>19,998</b>
Amortisation	-	<b>26,037</b>
Trustees' Remuneration	-	-
Trustees' Expenses	-	-
Auditors' Remuneration (inclusive of vat)	<b>19,800</b>	<b>18,900</b>
Loss on Foreign Exchange	<b>10,238</b>	<b>14,515</b>
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The net exchange rate loss for the year is £10,238 (2023: loss £14,515). 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**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Salaries and Total Emoluments	<b>779,915</b>	<b>725,198</b>
Pension Costs	<b>164,241</b>	<b>24,676</b>
Social Security Costs	<b>80,312</b>	<b>72,707</b>
Other Staff costs	<b>12,133</b>	<b>12,937</b>
	<hr/> <b>1,036,601</b>	<hr/> <b>835,518</b>

No Trustee received any remuneration during the year. (2023 : £NIL)

Three employees received remuneration (excluding employer pension and national insurance contributions) between £60,000-£70,000 during the year (2023 three employees). One employee received remuneration (excluding employer pension and national insurance contributions) between £70,000-£80,000 during the year (2023 one employee between £70,000-£80,000). No employees received remuneration (excluding employer pension and national insurance contributions) between £80,000-£90,000 during the year (2023: one employee between £80,000-£90,000). 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 £185,526 (2023: £162,297).

Included in the pension costs above are one-off additional pension contributions to long-term staff members with an aggregate of 96 years of service to the organisation. The payments, totalling £100,000 for all relevant staff members, were determined as part of a comprehensive Staff Compensation and Rewards Review, initiated in 2023. (See also p15.) The Review has so far encompassed policy on parental leave and pay; pensions; and job grading and salary policy. The goal of the Review has been to support achievement of our mission by ensuring that Survival attracts, retains and motivates staff while stewarding our resources responsibly, and has employment policies that align with our values and ethics and the expectations of our supporters and donors. The Review has been led by the Compensation and Rewards Sub-Group of the Survival Council, comprising three Trustees and the Executive Director.

The full Trustee body was kept informed of ongoing discussions and approved all final decisions.

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

2024 No.	2023 No.
<u>18</u>	<u>17</u>

## 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 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

#### TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Land & Buildings £	Computer Equipment £	Office Equipment £	2024 Total £
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2024	946,565	75,867	26,488	<b>1,048,920</b>
Additions in Year	-	8,411	-	<b>8,411</b>
Disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,642)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u><b>(6,642)</b></u>
At 31 December 2024	<u><u>946,565</u></u>	<u><u>77,636</u></u>	<u><u>26,488</u></u>	<u><u><b>1,050,689</b></u></u>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 January 2024	255,160	45,303	14,742	<b>315,205</b>
Charge for the Year	8,828	8,357	1,175	<b>18,360</b>
Eliminated on disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,838)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u><b>(4,838)</b></u>
At 31 December 2024	<u><u>263,988</u></u>	<u><u>48,822</u></u>	<u><u>15,917</u></u>	<u><u><b>328,727</b></u></u>
<b>Net Book Value</b>				
At 31 December 2024	<u><u>682,577</u></u>	<u><u>28,814</u></u>	<u><u>10,571</u></u>	<u><u><b>721,962</b></u></u>
At 31 December 2023	<u><u>691,405</u></u>	<u><u>30,564</u></u>	<u><u>11,746</u></u>	<u><u><b>733,715</b></u></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 (2023 £250,000) which is not depreciated.

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

	2024 £	2023 £
a) Quoted Investments	974,695	1,071,285
COIF Charities Fund (Cash)	1,995,210	1,227,693
Total Quoted Investments	<u>2,969,905</u>	<u>2,298,978</u>
Quoted investments at market value:		
At 1 January 2024	1,071,285	1,070,745
Unrealised (loss)/gain on investments	<u>(96,590)</u>	<u>540</u>
At 31 December 2024	<u>974,695</u>	<u>1,071,285</u>
Investment Assets in the UK	<u>2,969,905</u>	<u>2,298,978</u>
Investment Assets outside the UK (below)	<u>338,671</u>	<u>338,671</u>
Total listed and social investments	3,308,576	2,637,649

**b) Social Investments**

Spanish property at Cost 1 January 2024	338,671	338,671
Change in valuation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2024	338,671	338,671

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:

	2024 £	2023 £
Turnover	114,165	108,397
Cost of Raw Materials and Consumables	(59,625)	(69,797)
Staff Costs	(7,455)	(9,722)
Other Charges	(47,085)	(28,878)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit for the year	-	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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 2024 (2023: £nil).

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

	2024 £	2023 £
Gift aid payment to Parent Undertaking	23,513	3,530
Management Fee	1,000	1,000
Interest on Loan	<u>10,516</u>	<u>12,772</u>
Total Contribution	<u>35,029</u>	<u>17,302</u>

## 10. Stocks

	The Group		The Trust	
	2024 £	2023 £	2024 £	2023 £
Finished Goods for Resale:	<u>29,838</u>	<u>22,377</u>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>29,838</u>	<u>22,377</u>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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

	<b>The Group</b>		<b>The Trust</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Amounts due from Subsidiary Undertaking	-	-	191,817	206,961
Prepayments and Sundry Debtors	96,175	104,023	96,175	104,023
Accrued income	91,209	15,875	91,209	15,875
	<u>187,384</u>	<u>119,898</u>	<u>379,201</u>	<u>326,859</u>

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

	<b>The Group</b>		<b>The Trust</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade Creditors	16,394	8,423	9,912	5,527
Taxation and Social Security	32,545	28,971	20,865	19,685
Other Creditors	25,254	-	25,254	-
Accruals	142,083	57,376	141,183	56,476
	<u>216,276</u>	<u>94,770</u>	<u>197,214</u>	<u>81,688</u>

Other creditors £25,254 includes funds held as an agent which will be distributed in the year ended 31 December 2025 (2023: £Nil).

	<b>1 January 2024</b>	<b>Received</b>	<b>Paid</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Funds held as an agent	-	43,477	(18,323)	25,254

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

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

<b>2024</b>	<b>Restricted Funds £</b>	<b>Designated Funds £</b>	<b>Unrestricted Funds £</b>	<b>Total Funds £</b>
Fixed Assets	-	721,962	-	721,962
Investments	-	338,671	2,969,905	3,308,576
Current Assets	1,506	40,457	1,067,844	1,109,807
Current liabilities	-	-	(216,276)	(216,276)
<b>Net Assets at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>1,101,090</b>	<b>3,821,473</b>	<b>4,924,069</b>

<b>2023</b>	<b>Restricted Funds £</b>	<b>Designated Funds £</b>	<b>Unrestricted Funds £</b>	<b>Total Funds £</b>
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)
<b>Net Assets at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>2,529</b>	<b>1,141,665</b>	<b>3,920,999</b>	<b>5,065,193</b>

## Survival International

## Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements

## 14. Movement in Funds

	At 1 January 2024 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	At 31 December 2024 £
<b>Restricted Funds</b>					
Hongana Manyawa	-	6,500	53,613	47,113	-
Guarani Funds	2,529	-	1,023	-	1,506
Survival Brasil	-	10,000	10,000	-	-
Uncontacted Tribes Report	-	29,457	74,897	45,440	-
	<b>2,529</b>	<b>45,957</b>	<b>139,533</b>	<b>92,553</b>	<b>1,506</b>
<b>Unrestricted Funds</b>					
<b>Designated Funds</b>					
Fixed Assets and Social Investment	1,072,386	-	11,753	-	1,060,633
Brazil office	69,279	-	28,822	-	40,457
<b>Revaluation Reserve</b>	<b>(52,833)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>96,590</b>	<b>149,423</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>General Fund</b>	<b>3,973,832</b>	<b>1,635,869</b>	<b>1,546,252</b>	<b>(241,956)</b>	<b>3,821,473</b>
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>5,065,193</b>	<b>1,681,826</b>	<b>1,822,950</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,924,069</b>

	At 1 January 2023 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	At 31 December 2023 £
<b>Restricted Funds</b>					
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	-	-
	<b>3,503</b>	<b>60,112</b>	<b>112,986</b>	<b>51,900</b>	<b>2,529</b>
<b>Unrestricted Funds</b>					
<b>Designated Funds</b>					
Fixed Assets and Social Investment	1,083,821	-	11,435	-	1,072,386
Brazil office	82,050	-	12,771	-	69,279
<b>Revaluation Reserve</b>	<b>(53,373)</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(52,833)</b>
<b>General Fund</b>	<b>3,850,205</b>	<b>1,602,640</b>	<b>1,427,113</b>	<b>(51,900)</b>	<b>3,973,832</b>
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>4,966,206</b>	<b>1,663,292</b>	<b>1,564,305</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,065,193</b>

Transfers between restricted and unrestricted funds are to ensure restricted funds do not go into deficit.

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



**Designated Funds 2024**

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 2024**

**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.

**Uncontacted Tribes Report** -funding restricted to the production, launch and future utilisation of Survival International's flagship report about the planet's uncontacted Indigenous peoples.

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

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

**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 2024 the Subsidiary Undertaking paid the Charity £35,029 (2023: £17,302), consisting of management fees, loan interest and gift aid.

As at 31 December 2024 the Subsidiary owed the Charity £191,817 (2023: £206,961).

During the year ended 31 December 2024 the Charity received donations from Trustees and Charities they control £580 (2023 £Nil). One Trustee was reimbursed £68 for travel expenses during the year (2023: £Nil). There were no other related party transactions during the year (2023: £Nil).