

# Survival International Charitable Trust

## TRUSTEES’ ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2025

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**Company Registration Number 01056317**  
**Charity Registration Number 267444**

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

# **TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT**

for the year ended 31 December 2025

## **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:

F Ahmed  
T Blackburn  
S Branford (resigned 27 January 2026)  
Professor Joshua Castellino (resigned 27 January 2026)  
H Chandès  
M Davis (Honorary Treasurer)  
C Dixon  
G de Give (resigned 21 July 2025)  
D de Horna  
R Hanbury-Tenison (resigned 28 January 2025)  
T Fraine (resigned 28 January 2025)  
T Hugh-Jones  
H Limulja (appointed 30 September 2025)  
J Sainsbury  
J Walker  
J Wilson  
J Wood (Honorary Chair)

**Chief Executive**

Caroline Pearce

**Bankers**

HBOS  
70-71 Cheapside  
London  
EC2V 6EN

**Independent Auditors**

Saffery LLP  
71 Queen Victoria Street  
London EC4V 4BE

## **Survival International Charitable Trust**

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## **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. There are more than 476 million Indigenous people living in more than 90 countries worldwide. To Indigenous peoples, land is life. We also believe that campaigning to centre the voices of Indigenous peoples – the best guardians of the natural world – in discourse around the environment and the climate crisis will aid all humanity.

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#### ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

##### GENERAL

2025 was a year of tireless effort, meaningful progress, and growing momentum. From the powerful launch of our new report, *Uncontacted Indigenous Peoples: at the edge of survival*, to landmark moments like an Indigenous Jenu Kuruba community in India reclaiming their ancestral lands, Survival has continued to stand alongside Indigenous peoples defending their rights and territories. While some of this work has unfolded quietly, its impact has been profound: challenging harmful conservation models and strengthening the fight to defend uncontacted peoples' territories. I am deeply proud of all we have achieved together; in the pages that follow, you will find more of the stories, struggles, and successes that defined this year.

##### KEY CAMPAIGNS

##### Uncontacted Peoples

*There are more than 196 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.*

##### *Uncontacted Indigenous Peoples: at the edge of survival*

*In October 2025, Survival International launched its groundbreaking report, *Uncontacted Indigenous Peoples: at the edge of survival*. The product of Survival's many decades of research and longstanding relationships with our Indigenous partners, this is the first ever global investigation into the state of the world's uncontacted Indigenous peoples, intended to shift understanding of the issues uncontacted peoples face. The report makes a powerful call for recognition of Indigenous peoples' right to reject contact, and highlights the extreme dangers that many uncontacted Indigenous people face from outsiders violating that right and invading uncontacted peoples' territories, usually for profit.*

*The main London launch included a well-attended press conference with Richard Gere—who was extremely supportive and outspoken—and Lucas Manchineri and Maipatxi Apurinã from Brazil, and Herlin Odicio from Peru, who spoke powerfully about their experiences with land protection and uncontacted neighbours. The same evening, we held a well-attended event for long-term supporters with those same Indigenous visitors.*

*The result was very strong public engagement and awareness, and the most extensive press coverage we've ever had for a story purely initiated by Survival. We achieved high levels of social media engagement and channel growth, and in-depth media coverage on television, radio, print and online.*

*On publishing the report, we contacted twelve bodies that set standards or grant certifications for a range of relevant industries, urging them to issue clear prohibitions against any activity on or extraction from uncontacted peoples' land. We also targeted most with an email action, so far taken by more than 11,000 Survival supporters. In the wake of the report and its extensive coverage, almost all these bodies responded, and meetings are ongoing. We are hopeful of seeing concrete changes in early 2026 and beyond. Ensuring that industry bodies acknowledge a clear "red line" prohibiting resource extraction from uncontacted peoples' territories will be another step making it harder for corporations to continue with business as usual when it violates uncontacted peoples' rights. We are, furthermore, using the report as a powerful tool in our campaigns targeting specific companies and calling on governments to recognise and enforce uncontacted peoples' rights.*

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#### Kawahiva, Brazil

*Survival has been campaigning for the demarcation of the uncontacted Kawahiva's land in the Amazonian state of Mato Grosso since the 1990s. In 2024, Brazil's Indigenous Affairs Department (FUNAI) drew up a timeline stating that the physical demarcation of the Kawahiva's territory would happen by the end of 2025. Throughout the year, Survival worked alongside allied organisations in Brazil to put pressure on FUNAI to adhere to this timeline. However, by late 2025, it was clear that the target would not be met: FUNAI had yet to start the process to hire the company which would complete the demarcation. We therefore developed plans to increase pressure on FUNAI in 2026.*

#### Uncontacted peoples of Mamoriá Grande, Brazil

*At the end of 2024, Mamoriá Grande was finally recognised as an Indigenous Territory and an emergency Land Protection Order (LPO) placed on it—though the area has yet to be officially demarcated. In February 2025, a Survival researcher was invited by the Brazilian department of Indigenous Affairs, FUNAI, to be part of a selected delegation to learn about "Monitoring and Analysing Traces in the Territories of uncontacted Indigenous Peoples", followed by an expedition into the Mamoriá Grande Territory in the Amazon (to areas vacated by the uncontacted people at this time of year) to evaluate the threats facing the Indigenous inhabitants.*

*Soon after this visit, in March, a young uncontacted Indigenous man emerged from the forest in Mamoriá Grande, appearing at a non-Indigenous settlement occupied by locals harvesting Brazil nuts and other forest produce. The man's appearance illustrated the real and immediate pressure that land grabbing and extractivism are putting on this Indigenous territory, which threatens the lives of the uncontacted Indigenous people who live here. Survival was quoted in media coverage in both English and Portuguese, about this event and about the wider threats in the Purus region where Mamoriá Grande is located.*

*In September 2025, Survival welcomed Atxu Marimã, an Indigenous man of the Hi-Merimã people, who was born uncontacted in the Purus region. Atxu visited both our Paris and London offices. In Paris, we organised a public event at Espace Frans Krajcberg, where Atxu told his story to Survival supporters and others, and attendees were very moved by his story. We also set up interviews with four press outlets: AFP, l'Humanité, Vert le média, and RFI. While in London, Atxu filmed an interview for Survival, to be used in our Indigenous Voices video project and other films. He was also interviewed by the Washington Post and Mongabay. Atxu gave a strong and moving talk to Survival's staff, which included him singing the "dolphin song" he'd heard his brother sing years ago when they were children and living in the forest uncontacted. On a visit to Kew Gardens, Atxu, Survival staff and others were taken around the Herbarium by the ethnobotanist William Milliken (who works with the Yanomami and Ye'kwana and various Indigenous peoples of the Alto Rio Negro in Brazil), before returning to central London by boat. Atxu's visit both encouraged him, as he explained, through the display of the global support for his fight, and engaged Survival supporters and the wider public in the struggle for uncontacted peoples' rights in the Amazon.*

#### Awá & the Guajajara Guardians, Brazil

*The Guajajara Guardians, Indigenous forest defenders, continued their work to stop loggers destroying the forest in the Arariboia Indigenous Territory in the eastern Amazon, home to many Guajajara and their uncontacted Awá neighbours. This work is crucial given the government's failure to uphold the law and keep the territory free of invasions. Survival continued to support the Guardians with funding, lobbying and pressure on the government.*

*As a result of the Guajajara's pressure and Survival's campaign, from February to May 2025, the Brazilian government conducted an operation to remove illegal farmers and their buildings, fences and cattle in the Arariboia Indigenous Territory. In principle, this operation was meant to remove all illegal invaders and keep the territory free of invasions. However, the operation was not completed and the presence of government agents around the territory's border was not maintained. In September, the Guardians reported that the invasions had reverted to the same levels as before the government's operation.*

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*In face of these insufficient government efforts, Survival's funding to the Guardians continued to support their work monitoring their territory—which proves both vital and effective. The Guardians have built monitoring bases and have been formally developing relevant skills including: drone training to help with the monitoring of their large territory; firefighting training; river cleaning to counter pollution by ranchers' pesticides; and social media training to gain public support for their work. We also supported a delegation of Guajajara Guardians to travel to Brasília to meet with government departments and press for more support from the state for the protection of the uncontacted Awá and the Arariboia Territory.*

#### Karipuna, Brazil

*The Karipuna are a recently contacted people. Their territory, shared with uncontacted neighbours, is threatened by invading loggers and landgrabbers. Survival has supported the Karipuna's territorial monitoring efforts for some years and lobbied the government to protect the territory.*

*At the beginning of 2025, we denounced the return of invaders to their territory and wrote to the government and Supreme Court about the situation. The government carried out a few small-scale operations to remove loggers. However, the situation in the territory is still tense as the invasion has worsened. During Brazil's wildfire season (typically peaking between August and October), parts of the forest—especially in the south of the territory—were burning, increasing the pressure on the territory's Indigenous inhabitants.*

*In October, a generous grant from a foundation which has supported Survival for many years helped us to directly support the Karipuna's territorial monitoring actions through funding for equipment and materials. Survival will continue to highlight the Karipuna's struggle throughout 2026.*

#### Uncontacted peoples, Colombia

*In March 2025, Colombia created its first territory specifically designed to protect uncontacted Indigenous peoples, the Yuri and Passé who live along the Puré river. They are the only two uncontacted peoples officially recognised by the Colombian state. The new demarcated territory is over one million hectares, and economic development and forced human contact are prohibited in the territory. There is credible evidence of at least sixteen more uncontacted peoples in Colombia. As part of the research process for Survival's Uncontacted Indigenous Peoples report, Survival significantly strengthened its knowledge and network of contacts in Colombia throughout 2025, and we will continue to work with them and to identify priorities and potential campaigning opportunities.*

#### Ayoreo Totobiegosode, Paraguay

*Throughout 2025, 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. We continued to pressure Italian leather goods company Pasubio—which stopped sourcing leather from the Ayoreo Totobiegosode's lands in December following intense dialogue with and lobbying by Survival—to ensure their commitment is being upheld.*

*Supported by Survival and the generous legacy donation of a supporter of Survival Italy, in 2025 the Ayoreo Totobiegosode restarted land-monitoring trips into their territory. They also organised a Totobiegosode Assembly in one of their communities, to discuss important community issues including the legal progress of their land claim.*

#### Uncontacted peoples, Peru

*For Peru's uncontacted peoples, the situation in 2025 grew increasingly complex and severe. Towards the end of the year, national and local politicians who oppose recognition of uncontacted Indigenous peoples' rights - and who are allied with anti-Indigenous corporate interests - mounted a series of legislative and regulatory attacks against Peru's uncontacted peoples, in what amounted to an unprecedented attack on these peoples and the laws that protect them.*

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*This included a vote against the creation of a reserve (known as Yavari-Mirim) for uncontacted Indigenous peoples in northeastern Peru, for which Indigenous peoples and their allies had been advocating for twenty years.*

*Meanwhile, there were attempts to pass different pieces of legislation that would be catastrophic for uncontacted peoples. Survival and Indigenous organisations in Peru fought back hard against these legislative attacks. One proposed bill – which included twice-yearly reviews of Indigenous reserves' status, new means to shrink or cancel any of these reserves, and limits on the vital participation of Indigenous organisations – was shelved in late 2025, after campaigning. But another, that would open protected areas to oil and gas drilling – including the eighteen such areas in Peru where uncontacted Indigenous people live – gained greater political support around the same time. Survival continues to campaign against it.*

*Through Survival, Peru's national Indigenous rights organisation AIDESEP released in September a series of new aerial photos, taken between June and August, which reveal malocas (communal houses) of uncontacted Indigenous people in both the north and the south of Peru, as further proof of the already extensively documented existence of these peoples throughout the Peruvian Amazon.*

*Also in September, after one year of Survival's campaigning work, the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)—which certifies the sustainable and ethical stewardship of forests—finally terminated its certification of the logging company Canales Tahuamanu, which operates on the land of the uncontacted Mashco Piro people. This was a huge success which was welcomed by Indigenous peoples and organisations in Peru.*

#### Uncontacted peoples, Venezuela

*There are groups of uncontacted peoples belonging to four Indigenous peoples in Venezuela: the Yanomami, the Joti, the Eñepa (Panare) and the Uwottüja (Piaroa). There are no laws or policies in Venezuela which recognise uncontacted peoples and their rights. In 2025, a collective of anthropologists, lawyers and human rights activists began planning a strategy on how best to campaign for their existence and rights. Survival has been consulted over this. The key objectives will be to press the Venezuelan state to recognise their collective land rights and take urgent measures to protect them and their land. Additionally, a generous Survival supporter provided funds for the Indigenous movement to strengthen work on the push for uncontacted Indigenous peoples' lands to be protected in Venezuela.*

#### Shompen, India

*In 2025, Survival continued to campaign for the rights of the Shompen people of Great Nicobar Island, India. There are around 300 Shompen and most of them are uncontacted. Their existence is threatened by the Indian government's "mega-development" proposals to transform their island into the "Hong Kong of India".*

*In April 2025, Survival compiled a report into how the project threatens the genocide of the Shompen, which we submitted to the UN's Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and relevant UN Special Rapporteurs. The report has received good coverage in the Indian media, and offers support to strengthen opposition to the project at all levels.*

*Survival has continued to stand up for the rights of the Shompen people, through our direct lobbying, and with our supporters from around the world sending over 28,000 emails to key Indian government officials and companies that have declared an interest in running the mega port.*

#### Hongana Manyawa, Indonesia

*Throughout 2025, Survival continued to campaign for the rights of the Indigenous Hongana Manyawa people of Halmahera Island in North Maluku Province, Indonesia. There are believed to be around 500 uncontacted Hongana Manyawa people, all of whom are facing a severe threat of genocide because mining*

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*nickel (part of a wider project to produce materials for use in electric vehicle batteries) is destroying their rainforest home and puts them at risk of contracting deadly diseases.*

*In 2025, we continued to make use of our a comprehensive report into the situation facing the Hongana Manyawa -- detailing the threats they face, and the solutions needed to ensure their survival – that we had launched in late 2024. We used the report as a crucial tool for our media outreach, lobbying and wider advocacy work. In January 2025, the UK newspaper the Daily Mail, after an investigative visit to Halmahera, published a major article on the issue, both online and in print.*

*Throughout 2025, Survival International continued to lobby electric vehicle manufacturing companies to ensure they do not source materials from the territories of uncontacted peoples. This has resulted in several electric vehicle companies releasing public wording on the rights of uncontacted peoples. This is helping to send the message to the Indonesian government that no mining should take place in the Hongana Manyawa's rainforest home. Similarly, we have continued to lobby several mining and minerals' standards organisations and have seen positive responses to these efforts. This is adding pressure on companies and governments complicit in mining on the territories of uncontacted peoples, who cannot give their Free Prior and Informed Consent. Survival's supporters have been instrumental in this lobbying, having sent over 23,000 emails to target mining companies, vehicle companies, and the Indonesian government.*

*In late 2025, Survival brought Hongana Manyawa activist Ngigoro, and Dewi Anakoda, an Indigenous activist from the neighbouring Tobelo people, to France and Germany to undertake lobbying and raise public awareness of the situation of the Hongana Manyawa, linked to the launch of Uncontacted Peoples: at the edge of survival. Together with Survival staff, they attended key meetings with governments and companies (including French mining company Eramet), held a protest outside Eramet HQ in Paris and held a public supporter event. The visit was a resounding success, achieving widespread media coverage and demonstrating global public support in the fight for the Hongana Manyawa's rights.*

#### 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.*

#### Indigenous peoples of the Kalahari, Botswana

*Survival has been working with the Indigenous peoples in the Central Kalahari Game Reserve (CKGR) for over 50 years.*

*Since human rights lawyer Duma Boko became President of Botswana in November 2024, he has made several encouraging statements and actions indicating his continued support of the country's Indigenous peoples. He has publicly acknowledged the failings of previous governments to uphold the rights of Indigenous peoples and differentiated his government's trajectory.*

*Survival research team made two trips to Botswana in 2025 to consult with communities in the CKGR, explore how Survival can continue to support them and, in particular, how we can best help them capitalise on the vital opportunity presented by Boko's presidency. All communities in the CKGR see the opportunity of the self-proclaimed "human rights-based government" as an opening to secure formal recognition of their land rights, to provide security for future generations. One man in the community of Metsiyanong told Survival researchers, "If we have the title deed for all of us, it will protect us from evictions, from harassment from scouts. It all starts with a land title. The title deed is the most important: we need to know we have a home to stay in."*



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*Survival's research trips brought to light the urgency of the lack of water provisions in the CKGR. Each community does not have direct access to water, and rely on monthly deliveries of water bowsed from a borehole outside the CKGR. This is not an effective nor sustainable solution to the lack of water in the reserve, as the trucks bring insufficient water for the communities and their animals, and frequently break down before making the deliveries.*

*During Survival's visit in July, we purchased equipment to furnish a borehole in the central community of Mothomelo. The community worked on fitting the new equipment and after some hours of troubleshooting managed to get the borehole to produce running water. Whilst water from this borehole is too salty for human consumption, it will provide important relief for the animals, easing the strain on the community's limited supply of drinking water.*

*Following our research team's visit to the CKGR, we met with the Minister of Justice and Permanent Secretary in Gaborone. We also met with the Inter-Ministerial Committee looking into Indigenous rights reform, and shared the CKGR residents' demands following their consultation. Our researchers had several other productive meetings in Gaborone: with government officials, local lawyers, with water desalination experts and with communications technology suppliers.*

*Survival has been in touch with the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, who chose to visit Botswana as the country for his first mission as Special Rapporteur. During his mission, he had a televised meeting with President Boko, where Boko declared, "We uphold, we recognise, we promote the fundamental rights of everybody, but more particularly, Indigenous people, because we appreciate that even as we attempt to equalise, there is a disproportionality of impact on those who are at the margins, in the underbelly of the same society." The Special Rapporteur published his End-of-Mission Statement with preliminary observations and recommendations in September 2025, and will present a full report to the Human Rights Council in September 2026, in Geneva.*

*In October 2025, Survival received a response to our submission to the Inter-Ministerial Committee examining the situation of the Bushmen. It confirmed President Boko welcomes Survival's work in the CKGR, stating "Botswana Government assures yourselves that your welcome interventions will not be obstructed, and further that Basarwa [Indigenous peoples] will not be evicted from the Central Kalahari Game Reserve."*

#### Yanomami, Brazil & Venezuela

*It's been three years since President Lula launched the emergency health response to tackle the illegal mining and massive spread of diseases in the Yanomami territory in Brazil.*

*Official statistics show that the Yanomami's health is improving. The Ministry of Health recently released data which shows that Yanomami deaths between 2023 and 2024 fell 21% from 428 to 337. Severe malnutrition among Yanomami children under five years fell from 24% to 19% in 2024. However, although these figures show an encouraging direction, the numbers are still high and there is substantial under-reporting, meaning that the real rates of infections and deaths are higher than the official figures. Malaria and tuberculosis are still a big problem and there is still a long way to go to get the Yanomami's health back to normal.*

*In Venezuela, there is almost no data on the Yanomami's health due to the difficulties entering the territory, which is strictly controlled by the military, and to the lack of health teams working in the region. 500 Yanomami in Venezuela died between 2022 and 2024 from malaria and other treatable diseases in just one region alone, the Sierra Parima, according to data compiled by Yanomami health agents.*

*Although mining has been illegal in Amazonas state since 1989, illegal mining continued in the Yanomami territory in 2025 with devastating impacts. The health care system in the Yanomami territory collapsed:*

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*health teams visited only a few areas, and then very sporadically. Some communities in remote areas did not receive any treatment.*

*Survival released a rare video message by a Yanomami health agent denouncing the lack of health care for the Yanomami and published a news item on the Yanomami health crisis in Venezuela in July. Both got picked up by many outlets in Venezuela and by one of Spain's main newspapers, La Vanguardia.*

*Survival met with the London Bullion Market Association to discuss how it verifies its supply chains and to make it aware of the quantity of gold illegally exported from Brazil and Venezuela with a high chance that some of it comes from the Yanomami territories in both countries. We continue to push them on cleaning up their supply chains.*

#### Guarani, Brazil

*Violence against Guarani Kaiowá communities in Mato Grosso do Sul state persists. In April 2025, a "retomada" (taking back ancestral land) was attacked by gunmen hired by ranchers. The community of Tekoha Kurusu Ambá, reoccupied part of their land which was stolen from them and is now occupied by ranchers. The small group had to hide from the gunmen and the ranchers in small patches of forest during torrential rains at this time of the year. Survival sent some emergency funding for the community to buy food and tarpaulins to shelter under, and publicized the attack on social media.*

*In November 2025, during the COP30 climate conference, 20 attackers targeted the Guarani Kaiowá community of Pyelito Kue community. This community had also recently reoccupied part of their ancestral land. The gunmen shot dead Vicente Fernandes Vilhalva, aged 36. Four more Guarani were injured as the gunmen opened fire and burned down the community's shelters and belongings. FUNAI's demarcation process here has come to a complete standstill in the face of the powerful agribusiness sector in the region. We wrote to the government demanding the killers be brought to justice and denounced the attack on social media and sent a statement to the press. We sent a small donation to the Pyelito Kue community to help them rebuild their homes which were destroyed in the attack.*

*Also during COP, President Lula and his team announced movement in the demarcation process of another Guarani territory, Y'poi, in a particularly tense and violent area on the border with Paraguay. Y'poi was officially declared an Indigenous territory, an important step forward for the Guarani following years of campaigning together with allies like Survival. However, the existence of the Indigenous territory has still not been signed into law, threats and violence persist, and the campaign must continue.*

#### Nukak, Colombia

*In December 2024, funds from the legacy of Survival Italy supporter Silvana Negro were allocated to support a transformative initiative for the Nukak People in Colombia. Carried out between January and March 2025, and benefiting over 30 Nukak, the project focused on the intergenerational transmission of traditional knowledge through guided territorial journeys and the creation of spaces for healing and rehabilitation for Nukak youth.*

*These journeys, led by community elders, enabled young Nukak to reconnect with ancestral practices - fostering heritage preservation and identifying potential sites for voluntary return to their lands. The initiative also addressed urgent issues such as disconnection from land, exploitation, and substance abuse. Survival received compelling visual material from the journeys. One of these stories featured in a social media post about Indigenous youth on Indigenous Peoples Day.*

*Since October 2025, our work on the Nukak case has taken place in a rapidly deteriorating security context in Colombia, with a renewed escalation of armed conflict in the Guaviare region. Fighting between armed groups, military operations and bombardments have intensified, and a big part of Nukak territory is currently under the control of dissident armed groups. This has had severe consequences for the Nukak, including forced mobilisation, child recruitment and exposure to violence.*

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*Given these conditions, the healing and reconnection journeys by young Nukak into their territory that Survival was helping to fund earlier in the year had to be put on hold, as it is currently unsafe for Nukak communities—and anyone else—to enter the forest. When road blockades involving Nukak appeared in the media, the situation proved particularly complex, with strong indications that armed actors were coercing them into joining the blockades. In response, we avoided amplifying misleading narratives and instead published a carefully worded post reaffirming Survival's support for the Nukak's legitimate territorial claim, condemning coercion, and directing supporters to our email action.*

#### ***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 are involved in illegal evictions. They even partner with businesses that steal Indigenous lands. And they fund militarized conservation, which leads to persecution, violence and even 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 centre.*

#### ***Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT), Kenya***

*In January 2025, a court in Kenya (Isiolo Environment and Land court) ruled in favour of 165 Borana Indigenous people who had filed a case against NRT, which had established a carbon credit project on community land, through the form of "community conservancies". It stated that two of NRT's community conservancies were created illegally.*

*Following the court case, carbon credits certifier Verra suspended the project for a second time and launched another review. This is unprecedented and an important step forward. It also highlights Verra's repeated failures to deal with this faulty project.*

*Based on this development, on Verra's inappropriate handling of our previous complaints, and on Survival's research indicating that there was never a proper process to obtain the free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) of Indigenous communities, we submitted an appeal to Verra, insisting that the project cannot be re-validated.*

*We also submitted a complaint to the Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market (ICVCM) against Verra, highlighting Verra's failure to impartially assess Survival's complaint against NRT's carbon project, and its failure to cancel this project which lacks the FPIC of the affected communities.*

*NRT has suffered major blows and is facing increasing criticism from the communities as well as internal tensions among its staff.*

*In December, we met members of the European Commission (Directorate General for International Partnerships) and members of the EU Delegation to Kenya to discuss the EU's financial support to NRT. We highlighted the overwhelming evidence of human rights abuses linked to NRT and the impacts of its conservancies and explained that NRT is not practicing genuine community conservation, as it claims to do. We also questioned and criticized specific points of the EU's oversight mechanisms over NRT. It remains unacceptable that the EU keeps funding NRT and highlighting it as a model.*

*This carbon project is not only a major source of funding for NRT's violent activities, but also an emblematic case of a project relying on "soil carbon" – and it is paving the way for more similar projects which also lead to Indigenous rights violations.*

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#### *Kajiado carbon project, southern Kenya*

*Maasai communities in Kajiado county are affected by a soil carbon project, developed by Soils for the Future, with a similar methodology to the NRT project.*

*Even though in an initial stage, it is already causing problems and generating conflict among the Maasai. They have described it as “a scam to communities” and “neocolonial” in its approach. They blame the carbon company for luring and tricking people into signing agreements which they don’t understand and only involving a small group of community members. Protests have already erupted: for example, in Oldonyonyokie group ranch, the community is resisting Soils for the Future’s attempts to force the project on them without their free, prior and informed consent.*

*Survival helped publicise these protests via social media, and the protests also received international press coverage in publications such as the Wall Street Journal.*

*We submitted a formal complaint to Verra against Soils for the Future, including both this project and one affecting the Maasai in northern Tanzania (further details below).*

*The Kajiado project is moving forward and has now started its validation phase in the Verra system: it was the opportunity for us to analyse in detail the project document and to submit an in-depth public comment, drawing on our previous analyses and criticism of this type of project in the NRT case, and insisting that the project should not be validated and allowed to sell carbon credits, without the free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous peoples affected by it.*

#### *Maasai in Tanzania*

*Survival continues to support the Maasai struggle in Tanzania.*

*The carbon credits project developed by Soils for the Future, analysed in depth by the Maasai International Solidarity Alliance (MISA) is an increasing threat to the Maasai’s land rights and way of life. Volkswagen’s (VW) investment in the project (“Longido and Monduli Rangelands Carbon Project”), is believed to run to several million dollars, and has contributed to tensions in northern Tanzania. We have helped publicize VW’s problematic involvement.*

*In September, a delegation of Maasai representatives from Tanzania came to Europe for a lobby tour in Vienna, Berlin, Brussels and Paris. It was organised by MISA. Survival supported various activities.*

*The delegation consisted of Joseph Oleshangay, a Maasai lawyer and traditional leader, Naipanoi Ntutu, a Maasai activist from Loliondo involved in MISA’s study on the impact of carbon credits on the Maasai, and Nasingoi Lekakeny, a Maasai activist from Ngorongoro working on land rights and women’s rights.*

*In Berlin, we accompanied them to various meetings with parliamentarians and journalists. Survival organised a public event at the Museum of Natural History (MfN) where they spoke clearly and strongly in support of Maasai rights.*

*In Brussels, the delegation participated in a public event about carbon credits and in meetings with European Union institutions.*

*In Paris, Survival hosted a public event about the Maasai’s fight for their rights and accompanied the delegation to government meetings.*

#### *Tiger reserves, India*

*Survival has continued to play an active role in campaigning for the rights of the Jenu Kuruba who have been evicted, or who are threatened with eviction, from the Nagarhole Tiger Reserve. In May 2025, 52 Jenu*

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*Kuruba families peacefully reoccupied their ancestral village of Karadikallu, which they were evicted from in the 1980s. We raised international awareness of their struggle, through a number of press releases and social media publications.*

*We have been directly lobbying the state and national government to recognise the rights of the Jenu Kuruba to stay in the tiger reserve, and for others who have been evicted to be able to return. It was reported in the Indian press that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in Delhi forwarded one of our lobbying letters to the Karnataka state Tribal Welfare Department, highlighting the concerns we raised about illegal evictions, the security presence and the delay in recognizing their rights.*

*In June, when the forest department and police went into the reserve to dismantle houses that the Jenu Kuruba had built, we put out an emergency call to journalists, asking them to phone or message the key government officials responsible, so they'd know they were being watched. We sent an emergency email to our supporters asking them to write to the government. More than 6000 supporters sent emails within 48 hours of our sending out the urgent request.*

*Since then, the Jenu Kuruba have taken their case to the Karnataka High Court which has issued an interim order that the status quo must remain, meaning that the Forest Department can't evict the Jenu Kuruba from Karadikallu.*

*In December 2025, the Jenu Kuruba in Nagarhole Tiger Reserve held another Padayatra (walking protest). They walked for 13 days, from one Indigenous village to another, across the Tiger Reserve, gathering more people at every village, culminating in a protest outside a major gate of the Nagarhole Tiger Reserve where they submitted eight demands to the authorities. These demands included an immediate stop to tiger safaris on their ancestral lands; an independent investigation into the illegal creation of the park and tiger reserve; the immediate mapping of their territory and recognition of Jenu Kuruba land rights and a halt to all plans to evict them from their forests.*

*Survival continues to amplify the voices of the Jenu Kuruba and get international attention for their protests. This has helped enable the 52 families who took back their ancestral village in May last year to remain there.*

#### African Parks, Congo

*We continue to campaign publicly for real change for the Baka in the Odzala-Kokoua National Park, who are subject to abuse by the conservation organisation who runs the park, African Parks.*

*The law firm Omnia Strategy was commissioned by African Parks to investigate abuses of the Baka in Odzala-Kokoua National Park. They concluded their investigation in May 2025. Omnia released a statement about the investigation process, but did not address the findings. African Parks also released a statement which acknowledges human rights abuses in the park, yet refused to make the findings public. Following this, we wrote to African Park's public and private funders again to challenge their funding to the organisation and to highlight this serious lack of transparency.*

#### Spanish-speaking Latin America

*During 2025, we have continued to build our knowledge and strengthen key relationships in the region.*

*We have closely followed developments around Cordillera Azul National Park in Peru and published a strong testimony against colonial conservation practices by Marisol García, a Kichwa community member and spokesperson. We are also following how carbon offsetting schemes affect Indigenous peoples in Colombia.*

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#### UN engagement

*In April, the US Office organised a side event for the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in New York City, to spread information about our Decolonize Conservation campaign, and invite Indigenous people and supporters who were travelling from all over the world to attend the event. Participants on the panel were representatives of Survival, Pastoralists Indigenous Non-Governmental Organization's Forum (PINGO's Forum), the Assembly of the Indigenous Peoples of the Tehuantepec Isthmus in Defense of Land and Territory, the Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana (AIDESEP) and the New School.*

*In June, Survival made a submission to the OHCHR following a call for input on Biodiversity and human rights, focusing on the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), about which we campaigned a lot in recent years (especially against the 30x30 target). Our input focused on the failures of the GBF Fund to support a human-rights based implementation of the GBF, on how our concerns about 30x30 are already materialising, and on the lack of enforceable mechanisms to safeguard Indigenous peoples' rights.*

#### Events and Outreach

*This year, the Outreach team organised the first ever activist week dedicated to campaigning on conservation, as our annual "Act for Survival" event. We highlighted the stories and testimonies of victims of conservation, and ensured that their stories of resilience and struggle were heard. For this occasion, we targeted governments in the Global North who support conservation organizations – responsible for human rights abuses – with taxpayers' money. We also organised a range of in-person events across different Survival offices (see Outreach section, below).*

*2025 has been rich in conferences and other public events where we have been invited to talk about the conservation campaign. We interacted with very diverse audiences: lawyers, activists, academics, Indigenous leaders. We spoke, among others, at the following events: II Environmental Peace Conference (Barcelona) about fortress conservation and Indigenous Peoples' role in protecting biodiversity; an online event on false solutions to climate change, organised by La Minga Kiwe, a grassroots collective from Colombia; Festival Décolonisons (Paris), for a roundtable on "ecological racism"; "Terres en résistance, local knowledge in the face of green colonialism" (Brussels) organized by Quinoa and Justice et Paix; "L'Europe et l'écologie décoloniale" (Martinique); and a five-day conference about Frantz Fanon's book "The Wretched of the Earth" and all the related topics, organised by the Cercle Frantz Fanon (Martinique).*

*Survival Germany organised a workshop for students, focusing on our "Decolonize language in conservation" guide, and a vigil for Survival supporters in front of the German Development Ministry, a key partner and funder of e.g. African Parks.*

#### COP30

*COP30 in Brazil was an important moment in the international landscape and was linked to many of our campaigns. While we did not focus on major public campaigning or advocacy activities around COP, we prepared and gathered key points in a briefing document about our conservation, Brazil and Uncontacted Peoples campaigns, for journalists, supporters, partners, and anyone attending COP.*

#### University course

*In September 2025, the Director of the Decolonize Conservation Campaign, Fiore Longo, began teaching a university course to Master's students studying environmental policy at Sciences Po in Paris, called "From Parks To Profits: How Colonial Conservation Impacts Indigenous Rights". It explained how the fortress conservation model creates areas of supposedly "untouched" nature on lands shaped and inhabited by Indigenous peoples, how carbon offsetting is part of the process of commodification of Indigenous territories, and how what the Global North calls "nature" becomes the political arena where power inequalities, domination, land struggles and different views of the world manifest. The course also featured guest lectures from colleagues and external speakers, including Indigenous representatives from India and Tanzania.*

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#### ***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, as key elements of our campaigns for the land rights of Indigenous peoples.*

*Survival released 18 Indigenous Voices videos in 2025, on a range of subjects. The videos, sent out into the world through this unique and innovative platform, included the Hongana Manyawa people of Indonesia protesting the huge threat mining poses to their uncontacted relatives, Maasai in Tanzania who denounced the evictions of their people for tourism and trophy hunting, and Jenu Kuruba speakers who shared what their 'motherland'—the forest—means to them.*

*The videos attracted almost 2.5 million views across Instagram, YouTube and Facebook in six languages.*

*They encouraged thousands of people to lobby governments and companies to uphold Indigenous rights via email actions on Survival's website and directly on social media, and they brought in many new supporters to the global movement for Indigenous peoples' rights.*

*Some of the videos were screened at talks and festivals, ensuring Indigenous people's own voices were at the centre of discussions even if they could not be present in person, and others were used to fuel political lobbying and media attention.*

*We continued to work on rebranding the videos to reflect the new name of the project, along with updated visual branding, and we began an update on our Indigenous Voices webpage.*

#### **MEDIA**

##### **Press**

In 2025, we put out 20 press releases on everything from the would-be influencer who landed on Sentinel Island in his inflatable kayak, attempting to offer a Coke to the uncontacted Sentinelese, to Ngigoro's journey from Halmahera to Paris to confront mining giant Eramet.

The press release we published about Vicente Vilhalva's death was a reminder of the life-and-death struggles Indigenous advocates continue to face.

The overall highlight of 2025 was the launch of Uncontacted peoples: At the edge of survival. In the months before the report, we developed story ideas, themes and pitches, and created a media pack for journalists.

We cultivated relationships with reporters and negotiated embargos and exclusives with crucial outlets, with good results. The embargo was fully respected  
Overall, we estimate the report garnered more than 150 press mentions in English, plus up to 100 outlets that picked up the excellent Associated Press explainer.

A BBC report led the radio news bulletins for a day and received more than 2 million hits on the BBC home page, with longer-than-usual engagement. It was translated into 60 languages, and a longer, documentary-style report was featured on BBC's Global Eye documentary. The Times did a full page on the day of the launch which included an op-ed signed by Richard Gere, and the Sunday Times sent a reporter to Brazil to interview the Juma sisters, some of the last of their people. Channel 4 did a lengthy interview with Richard Gere.

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With all of that coverage, one of our targets tried to evade the heat. The emails sent from the Uncontacted Peoples website prompted the World Gold Council to make an unfounded accusation of a cyberattack by Survival, which we firmly refuted. We leaked their complaint to Private Eye, which gleefully published it, and then we delivered them a copy.

Another highlight was a successful press release after an investigation forced African Parks to admit atrocities were committed by their guards. There were at least 24 press mentions for Survival which included stories in The Times, The New York Times, The Daily Mail and Newsweek.

### **Social Media**

Social media in 2025 developed at a fast pace. Survival is active on Threads, Bluesky, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook and TikTok. We decided to leave X (Twitter) for ethical reasons, and Telegram to alleviate capacity. We share news, updates, videos from Indigenous people on the ground, general information about our key campaigns, and invite our followers to take action.

Instagram is still the best platform for encouraging supporters to take actions, followed by Facebook; LinkedIn was our fastest growing platform. Instagram particularly continues to grow healthily.

Our most successful social media campaign was around the Uncontacted Indigenous Peoples report in October. We reached hundreds of thousands of accounts, collaborated with several Indigenous influencers and organisations, and achieved increased engagement because of our posts designed with a new branding style. We reached new audiences in a way we had never previously achieved.

### **EDUCATION**

Survival has completed the production of a dedicated education website with a range of teaching, audiovisual, and activist resources in both English and German. Our resources for different age groups serve two primary functions:

Introduce learners to Indigenous perspectives and deepen understanding of contemporary Indigenous communities.

Address the specific threats Indigenous peoples face today, including land dispossession, resource extraction, and the impacts of the climate crisis.

During this period, we produced an assembly pack on Indigenous peoples and rainforests and started the development of a preschool lesson series.

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 or other events.

### **WEBSITE**

In 2025, Survival's web department focused on improving the various systems that are responsible for day-to-day operations. One such improvement was the removal of an outdated and unreliable integration with our CRM and mailing list platform, replacing it with a more robust and reliable integration that has also significantly reduced the cost of the mailing list platform. The team also completed a data reconciliation project to identify and resolve discrepancies in our donation data, leaving it in a much healthier state.

Beyond this, the team worked on several improvements to the website, including internal tools to improve the workflow for publishing content, and new features to improve supporter engagement which has resulted in an increase in newsletter signups. The team also built and launched a dedicated website with a design



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agency to accompany the release of the Uncontacted Indigenous Peoples report, which has had around 80,000 views to date.

The attempt by a kayaker to contact the Sentinelese people in April was responsible for the largest website traffic spike of the year, reaching up to eleven times the daily average visitors.

### **COMMUNITY FUNDRAISING**

In 2025, we raised a whopping £37.5k (inc. Gift Aid) through the London Marathon, making this one of the highest London Marathon income years! The race took place on 27th April 2025. We had a team of 11 people fundraising for us, including one VIP (Tony Riddle), one staff member (Louisa Leslie), and one runner who gained a place through the ballot. Louisa raised an incredible £7,000 – the highest of all our runners this year!

We sent two emails to supporters around the London Marathon which were very successful, raising around £3,500 each.

We also had two people contact us to conduct large fundraisers, one in memory of a supporter that has already raised £1,200, and another by a supporter who raised £1,400.

On 20th June, we attended the Marlborough College Inaugural Model United Nations event. Students, who have an Indigenous rights interest group, fundraised for nine charities, one of which was Survival. We received £820.

In 2025, Glastonbury Festival named Survival as one of its charity beneficiaries. They made a generous donation of £10,000 to Survival, aligning with their theme of people and nature. Our team has been invited back for three years now, and the organisers said they now know us as a Glastonbury-related charity, putting us on the radar for their donations. An additional UK festival, the Medicine Festival, continues to nominate Survival to receive donations from their ticket sales. In 2025, they donated £8,000 and remain actively interested in our work. We will cultivate this relationship by attending the festival in 2026.

### **OUTREACH EVENTS**

Act for Survival, an outreach event we started in 2024 aimed at increasing supporter engagement and advocacy, replaced 'Move for Survival'. Act for Survival took place 19th to 23rd February 2025. We created a new action asking Survival supporters to email funders of fortress conservation. We sent up to six emails per office, each focusing on the story of someone who has been harmed in the name of conservation. We continue to turn the tide; we saw an overwhelmingly positive response from supporters in all languages. In total, 13,128 actions were taken, 9,000 of which were a direct result of the new action, making this the biggest action week of 2025, excluding Uncontacted Peoples' Week. We even received a call from Zoological Society London (ZSL) complaining about being flooded by supporter emails. We organised four in-person events during the week with dozens of participants protesting the targets or doing a film screening.

In 2025, members of Survival's team were invited to Glastonbury Festival to engage with existing and potential supporters. We campaigned for the rights of the uncontacted Mashco Piro. We put up more than 300 posters and 1000 stickers across the event, inviting people to speak with us. We talked to more than 600 people, with 312 sending our email action and subscribing to our mailing list. Moreover, our Asia Researcher and our Supporter Engagement Officer participated in a panel with the BBC's Justin Rowlett on conservation and Indigenous peoples.

## **Survival International Charitable Trust**

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Staff from the Survival Brazil team and the Communications team attended the Wider Horizons festival near Reading, conducting a workshop about Indigenous rights and Survival's works to a group of young people.

#### **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**

In 2025, the new policy on job grading and salary structure, as developed by the Rewards Sub-Group of the Trustees, was discussed with staff, approved by the full Trustee Council, and put into effect. This was the final step of the planned Rewards Review, which had already led to the implementation of new policies on pension contributions and parental leave in 2023 and 2024.

The Rewards Sub-Group of the Trustees, made up of three Trustee members including the Chair, along with the Chief Executive, continues to operate, and in the latter part of 2025, began reviewing other policies relating to staff conditions, in order to flag any others that may need updating in 2026.

#### **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 Indigenous peoples and their lands continue, coming from a variety of sources including extractive industries, agribusiness and conservation and 'greenwashing' initiatives that appropriate Indigenous land. We will continue to allocate significant resources towards supporting the rights of Indigenous peoples to reject contact and working to prevent the invasions and forced contact that risk wiping so many of them out; stopping the abuse of Indigenous peoples in the name of "conservation"; and preventing and opposing the theft and destruction of Indigenous peoples' lands and denial of their rights to self-determination, by industries and governments.

During 2025, we began making plans for a number of improvements to our way of working that we will see through in 2026, including a specialised consultancy to review our digital and other supporter communications, the updating of our visual identity and branding, and development of a more detailed AI policy. We will also begin an overhaul of our website, which will probably continue into 2027. At the September 2025 Council meeting the Trustees approved and designated £200,000 for building works and improvements to be carried out in 2026. This is shown as a designated fund in the accounts.

#### **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 International Charitable Trust**

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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. In 2025, after discussion with the Chair and Treasurer, an updated process for Trustee recruitment and induction was agreed. We continue to prioritise recruiting Trustees from those already active in support of Indigenous rights, including but not limited to Survival's work, while also keeping open the option to advertise more widely to fill key skills gaps on the Council (e.g. financial management, HR expertise, etc). We also established a new system to facilitate secure Trustee access to core paperwork and information about Survival's work and operations.

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 2025 provided a solid base for our charitable activities. General donations were £830,956 (2024: £748,252). Income from legacies saw an increase of £362,556 for the year. There was a decrease in income from Trusts and Foundations of £61,725 for the year.

Total Expenditure has increased by £85,392 as compared to last year. During the year £44,726 was paid to

## **Survival International Charitable Trust**

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Survival International España office as support for the uncontacted tribe's campaign.

Net income of £320,563 was attained for the year, with gains on investments of £10,320 and other losses resulting from the fluctuation in the Sterling value of assets and liabilities of £10,178.

#### **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 4.4%. 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 2025 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 £150,126 per month, therefore requiring a range of reserves of approximately £900,756 to £1,801,512.

The General Fund at 31 December 2025 amounts to £3,977,463. 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 £985,015. Therefore, the contingency reserves as at 31 December 2025 amount to £2,992,448. This is above the target level range of reserves. For 2026 a deficit of £293,950 has been budgeted to utilise some of the excess reserves. 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 2026 a budget deficit of approximately £293,950 is predicted.

#### **FINANCIAL POLICIES**

Unlike many charities, Survival receives no government subsidy. Individual supporters provide most of our

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### **Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements**

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 Trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP (FRS102);
- 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 and signed on its behalf by

Michael Davis - Honorary Treasurer  
Date: 28 May 2026

Signed by:  
  
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**Survival International Charitable Trust**  
Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements

# **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the year ended 31 December 2025

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS**

### **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 2025 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities, Consolidated and Trust Balance Sheets, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the group and the parent charitable company as at 31 December 2025 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

## **Survival International Charitable Trust**

### **Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements**

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 20, 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

## **Survival International Charitable Trust**

### **Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements**

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 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.



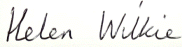
## Survival International Charitable Trust

### 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.

Signed by:



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

71 Queen Victoria Street  
London EC4V 4BE

Date: 28 May 2026

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

# Survival International Charitable Trust

## Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

(Incorporating an Income and Expenditure Account)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	<i>Note</i>	2025 Restricted £	2025 Unrestricted £	2025 Total £	2024 Restricted £	2024 Unrestricted £	2024 Total £
<b>Income and endowments from:</b>							
Donations and legacies	2	43,902	1,730,070	1,773,972	45,957	1,344,480	1,390,437
Charitable Activities		-	715	715	-	841	841
Other trading activities		-	205,746	205,746	-	165,383	165,383
Investments		-	141,502	141,502	-	125,165	125,165
					-		
<b>Total</b>		<b>43,902</b>	<b>2,078,033</b>	<b>2,121,935</b>	<b>45,957</b>	<b>1,635,869</b>	<b>1,681,826</b>
<b>Expenditure on:</b>							
Raising funds							
Expenditure on raising donations and legacies	3a	-	94,596	94,596	-	98,329	98,329
Expenditure on other trading activities	3a	-	125,793	125,793	-	119,675	119,675
Charitable Activities							
Project	3a	69,983	876,277	946,260	139,533	700,828	840,361
Publications	3a	-	10,920	10,920	-	11,261	11,261
Education and Public Awareness	3a	-	590,622	590,622	-	617,674	617,674
Grants to Institutions	3b	-	85,183	85,183	-	28,822	28,822
<b>Total</b>		<b>69,983</b>	<b>1,731,531</b>	<b>1,801,514</b>	<b>139,533</b>	<b>1,576,589</b>	<b>1,716,122</b>
Net gains/(losses) on investments	8	-	10,320	10,320	-	(96,590)	(96,590)
Currency losses	4	-	(10,178)	(10,178)	-	(10,238)	(10,238)
<b>Net income/(expenditure)</b>		<b>(26,081)</b>	<b>346,644</b>	<b>320,563</b>	<b>(93,576)</b>	<b>(47,548)</b>	<b>(141,124)</b>
<b>Transfers between funds</b>	14	26,081	(26,081)	-	92,553	(92,553)	-
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>320,563</b>	<b>320,563</b>	<b>(1,023)</b>	<b>(140,101)</b>	<b>(141,124)</b>
<b>Reconciliation of funds:</b>							
Total funds brought forward		1,506	4,922,563	4,924,069	2,529	5,062,664	5,065,193
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>	14	<b>1,506</b>	<b>5,243,126</b>	<b>5,244,632</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>4,922,563</b>	<b>4,924,069</b>

The notes on pages 28–41 form part of these financial statements.

**Survival International Charitable Trust**  
**Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements**  
**CONSOLIDATED AND TRUST BALANCE SHEETS**  
**As at 31 December 2025**


		The Group		The Trust	
	<i>Note</i>	2025 £	2024 £	2025 £	2024 £
<b>Fixed Assets</b>					
Tangible Fixed Assets	7b	726,992	721,962	726,992	721,962
Investments	8a	3,065,498	2,969,905	3,065,498	2,969,905
Social Investment	8b	338,671	338,671	338,671	338,671
Investment in Subsidiary	9	-	-	3	3
<b>Total Fixed Assets</b>		<b>4,131,161</b>	<b>4,030,538</b>	<b>4,131,164</b>	<b>4,030,541</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>					
Stock	10	33,024	29,838	-	-
Debtors	11	182,474	187,384	385,737	379,201
Cash at Bank and in Hand		1,002,435	892,585	815,675	711,541
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>1,217,933</b>	<b>1,109,807</b>	<b>1,201,412</b>	<b>1,090,742</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	12	104,462	216,276	87,944	197,214
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		<b>1,113,471</b>	<b>893,531</b>	<b>1,113,468</b>	<b>893,528</b>
<b>Total Net Assets</b>		<b>5,244,632</b>	<b>4,924,069</b>	<b>5,244,632</b>	<b>4,924,069</b>
<b>The Funds of the Charity:</b>					
Restricted Funds	14	1,506	1,506	1,506	1,506
Unrestricted Funds					
Designated Funds	14	1,265,663	1,101,090	1,265,663	1,101,090
General Fund	14	3,977,463	3,821,473	3,977,463	3,821,473
<b>Total Unrestricted Funds</b>		<b>5,243,126</b>	<b>4,922,563</b>	<b>5,243,126</b>	<b>4,922,563</b>
<b>Total Charity Funds</b>	14	<b>5,244,632</b>	<b>4,924,069</b>	<b>5,244,632</b>	<b>4,924,069</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 income for the year was £320,563 (2024 : net expenditure of £141,124). The notes on pages 28-41 form part of these financial statements. Approved by the Council and signed on its behalf by

Company Number: 01056317

Michael Davis (HONORARY TREASURER)  
Date 28 May 2026

Signed by:

  
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# Survival International Charitable Trust

## Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the Year Ended 31 December 2025

		Total Funds	
	Note	2025 £	2024 £
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities	1	91,958	(93,141)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Dividends, interest and rents from investments		141,502	125,069
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(28,159)	(8,411)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		-	500
Net cash provided by investing activities		113,343	117,158
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period		205,301	24,017
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	2	2,887,795	2,874,016
Change in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange rate movements		(10,178)	(10,238)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	2	3,082,918	2,887,795

#### Note 1

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

	£	£
Net income/(expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)	320,563	(141,124)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charges	21,311	18,360
Gain (losses) on investments	(10,320)	96,590
Currency losses	10,178	10,238
Dividends, interest and rents from investments	(141,502)	(125,069)
Loss on sale of fixed assets and investments	1,818	1,305
Increase in stock	(3,186)	(7,461)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	4,910	(67,486)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(111,814)	121,506
Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities	91,958	(93,141)

#### Note 2

	£	£
Cash in hand	922,049	892,585
Notice deposits-held within investments	2,080,483	1,995,210
Total cash and cash equivalents	3,002,532	2,887,795

#### Note 3

Analysis of Change in net debt

	At start of year	Cash-flows	Foreign exchange movements	At end of year
	£	£	£	£
Cash	2,887,795	124,915	(10,178)	3,002,532
Total	2,887,795	124,915	(10,178)	3,002,532

# Survival International Charitable Trust

## Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### For the Year Ended 31 December 2025

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## 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

# Survival International Charitable Trust

## Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements

### 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
Land Buildings & Property:	2% on reducing balance on buildings
	10% straight line on property
	No depreciation is charged on land

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.

- i) 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).

- j) 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.
- k) 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.
- l) 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.
- m) 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.

## **Survival International Charitable Trust**

### **Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements**

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.

n) **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 Charitable Trust

### Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements

#### 2. Donations and legacies

	Restricted	Unrestricted	2025 Total	Restricted	Unrestricted	2024 Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Legacies	-	817,741	<b>817,741</b>	-	455,185	<b>455,185</b>
General Donations	20,402	810,554	<b>830,956</b>	27,957	720,295	<b>748,252</b>
Trusts and Foundations (below)	23,500	101,775	<b>125,275</b>	18,000	169,000	<b>187,000</b>
	43,902	1,730,070	<b>1,733,972</b>	45,957	1,344,480	<b>1,390,437</b>

#### Trusts and Foundations

	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2025 Total £	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2024 Total £
The Joe and Rosa Frenkel Charitable Trust	-	-	-	-	20,000	<b>20,000</b>
The Judy Gregory Trust	-	5,500	<b>5,500</b>	-	5,500	<b>5,500</b>
Rathbones Trust	-	-	-	-	1,500	<b>1,500</b>
Mr M H and B E Everett Will Trusts	-	1,000	<b>1,000</b>	-	1,000	<b>1,000</b>
The Adfal Trust	-	-	-	-	4,000	<b>4,000</b>
Langdale Trust	5,000	-	<b>5,000</b>	4,000	-	<b>4,000</b>
The Homelands Charitable Trust	-	3,250	<b>3,250</b>	-	-	-
The Bryan Guinness Charitable Trust	4,000	-	<b>4,000</b>	-	2,000	<b>2,000</b>
The Nina Blanch Charitable Trust	-	-	-	-	26,447	<b>26,447</b>
The Rhododendrom Charitable Trust	2,000	-	<b>2,000</b>	2,000	-	<b>2,000</b>
The Delves Charitable Trust	-	-	-	10,000	-	<b>10,000</b>
Howberry Trust	-	-	-	-	2,000	<b>2,000</b>
The Oakdene Foundation	1,500	-	<b>1,500</b>	1,500	-	<b>1,500</b>
Lascelles Trust	-	1,000	<b>1,000</b>	-	-	-
Henoq Law	-	80,000	<b>80,000</b>	-	80,000	<b>80,000</b>
The Barker Charitable Trust	-	1,500	<b>1,500</b>	-	-	-
Other Donations	11,000	9,525	<b>20,525</b>	500	26,553	<b>27,053</b>
Total	23,500	101,775	<b>125,275</b>	18,000	169,000	<b>187,000</b>

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



# Survival International Charitable Trust

## Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements

### 3a. Expenditure

	Raising Donations and Legacies £	Other trading costs £	Grant and Project Costs £	Publications £	Education and Public Awareness £	2025 Total £
Staff Costs ( <i>Note 5</i> )	82,607	17,442	460,999	4,802	380,990	<b>946,840</b>
Premises Costs	665	2,052	6,653	555	16,352	<b>26,277</b>
Communication Costs	904	2,109	12,053	1,507	12,053	<b>28,626</b>
Printing and Publications	-	-	-	-	46,121	<b>46,121</b>
Travel	-	-	49,726	-	-	<b>49,726</b>
Legal and Professional	-	-	47,933	-	-	<b>47,933</b>
Fundraising	-	3,624	-	-	-	<b>3,624</b>
Miscellaneous	4,177	882	17,836	243	19,262	<b>42,400</b>
Depreciation, amortisation and loss on disposal	76	1,427	5,012	386	11,371	<b>18,272</b>
Catalogue Costs	-	86,833	-	-	-	<b>86,833</b>
Direct Project Expenditure	-	-	316,267	-	-	<b>316,267</b>
Support and Governance Costs	6,167	11,424	63,104	3,427	104,473	<b>188,595</b>
	<b>94,596</b>	<b>125,793</b>	<b>979,583</b>	<b>10,920</b>	<b>590,622</b>	<b>1,801,514</b>

	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	474,541	5,079	403,031	<b>988,489</b>
Premises Costs	592	1,825	5,916	494	14,543	<b>23,370</b>
Communication Costs	1,013	2,362	13,500	1,688	13,500	<b>32,063</b>
Printing and Publications	-	-	-	-	60,724	<b>60,724</b>
Travel	-	-	29,845	-	-	<b>29,845</b>
Legal and Professional	-	-	66,046	-	-	<b>66,046</b>
Fundraising	65	4,333	-	-	-	<b>4,398</b>
Miscellaneous	2,888	610	12,334	168	13,321	<b>29,321</b>
Depreciation, amortisation and loss on disposal	-	1,213	4,261	328	9,667	<b>15,469</b>
Catalogue Costs	-	79,136	-	-	-	<b>79,136</b>
Direct Project	-	-	201,913	-	-	<b>201,913</b>
Support and Governance Costs	6,385	11,744	60,827	3,504	102,888	<b>185,348</b>
	<b>98,329</b>	<b>119,675</b>	<b>869,183</b>	<b>11,261</b>	<b>617,674</b>	<b>1,716,122</b>

# Survival International Charitable Trust

## Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements

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

#### Expenditure – Support and Governance Costs Apportioned

	Basis	Other Trading £	Raising donations and Legacies £	Grant and Project Costs £	Publication Costs £	Education and Public Awareness £	2025 Total £
Staff Costs (Note 5)	<i>Salaries</i>	9,891	5,652	45,217	2,826	77,717	<b>141,303</b>
Premises Costs	<i>Area</i>	529	118	647	235	4,349	<b>5,878</b>
Communication Costs	<i>Salaries</i>	136	30	166	60	1,115	<b>1,507</b>
Miscellaneous	<i>Salaries</i>	500	286	2,286	143	3,929	<b>7,144</b>
Depreciation and loss on disposal	<i>Salaries</i>	368	81	450	163	3,025	<b>4,087</b>
Governance costs	<i>Salaries</i>	-	-	14,338	-	14,338	<b>28,676</b>
Total Support and Governance Costs		11,424	6,167	63,104	3,427	104,473	<b>188,595</b>
	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>

### 3b. Grant to Institutions

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

Survival International Brasil £40,457 (2024: £28,822).

Survival International Brasil is a virtual office with funds held in the UK bank account and the fund was 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, was £nil (£100,000 approved less £100,000 paid) as at 31 December 2025(see note 14)

Survival International España £44,726.(2024:£nil)

## Survival International Charitable Trust

### Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements

#### 4. Net Income for the Year

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

	2025 £	2024 £
Depreciation	21,311	18,360
Trustees' Remuneration	-	-
Trustees' Expenses	76	68
Auditors' Remuneration (inclusive of vat)	23,100	19,800
Loss on Foreign Exchange	10,178	10,238
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The net exchange rate loss for the year is £10,178 (2024: loss £10,238). 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

	2025 £	2024 £
Salaries and Total Emoluments	904,429	868,375
Pension Costs	73,482	169,084
Social Security Costs	103,480	88,373
Other Staff costs	7,052	12,133
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,088,143	1,137,965

No Trustee received any remuneration during the year. (2024 : £NIL)

Two employees received remuneration (excluding employer pension and national insurance contributions) between £60,000-£70,000 during the year (2024 three employees). Two employees received remuneration (excluding employer pension and national insurance contributions) between £70,000-£80,000 during the year (2024 one employee between £70,000-£80,000). One employees received remuneration (excluding employer pension and national insurance contributions) between £90,000-£100,000 during the year (2024: no employees between £90,000-£100,000). 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 £194,695 (2024: £185,526).

The 2024 comparatives for salaries and total emoluments, pension costs and social security costs have been amended to reclassify the Chief Executive's salary from professional fees to wages, to improve comparability with the current year and to be more representative of the nature of the costs.

Included in the pension costs for 2024 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. 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

Survival International Charitable Trust  
Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements

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:*

2025 No.	2024 No.
18	19

6. Taxation

Survival International Charitable Trust is an exempt charity within the meaning of the Charities Act 2011 and is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 Finance Act 2010 and 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 & Property £	Computer Equipment £	Office Equipment £	2025 Total £
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2025	946,565	77,636	26,488	1,050,689
Additions in Year	12,707	14,215	1,237	28,159
Disposals	-	(11,243)	(2,638)	(13,881)
At 31 December 2025	959,272	80,608	25,087	1,064,967
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 January 2025	263,988	48,822	15,917	328,727
Charge for the Year	9,922	10,291	1,098	21,311
Eliminated on disposals	-	(10,255)	(1,808)	(12,063)
At 31 December 2025	273,910	48,858	15,207	337,975
<b>Net Book Value</b>				
At 31 December 2025	685,362	31,750	9,880	726,992
At 31 December 2024	682,577	28,814	10,571	721,962

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 (2024 £250,000) which is not depreciated.

## Survival International Charitable Trust

### Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements

#### 8. Investments

##### THE GROUP AND THE TRUST

	2025 £	2024 £
a) Quoted Investments	985,015	974,695
COIF Charities Fund (Cash)	2,080,483	1,995,210
Total Quoted Investments	<u>3,065,498</u>	<u>2,969,905</u>
Quoted investments at market value:		
At 1 January 2025	974,695	1,071,285
Unrealised (loss)/gain on investments	<u>10,320</u>	<u>(96,590)</u>
At 31 December 2025	<u>985,015</u>	<u>974,695</u>
Investment Assets in the UK	<u>3,065,498</u>	<u>2,969,905</u>
Investment Assets outside the UK (below)	<u>338,671</u>	<u>338,671</u>
Total listed and social investments	<b>3,404,169</b>	<b>3,308,576</b>

#### b) Social Investments

Spanish property at Cost 1 January 2025	338,671	338,671
Change in valuation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2025	<b>338,671</b>	<b>338,671</b>

An independent valuation was performed on 28 December 2022 which translated to £336,069 as at 31 December 2025 and will be reperformed every 5 years. 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.

## Survival International Charitable Trust

### Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements

#### 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:

	2025 £	2024 £
Turnover	123,695	114,165
Cost of Raw Materials and Consumables	(70,881)	(59,625)
Staff Costs	(8,013)	(7,455)
Other Charges	(44,801)	(47,085)
	<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 2025 (2024: £nil).

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

	2025 £	2024 £
Gift aid payment to Parent Undertaking	25,408	23,513
Management Fee	1,000	1,000
Interest on Loan	<u>10,455</u>	<u>10,516</u>
Total Contribution	<u><u>36,863</u></u>	<u><u>35,029</u></u>

#### 10. Stocks

	The Group		The Trust	
	2025 £	2024 £	2025 £	2024 £
Finished Goods for Resale:	<u>33,024</u>	<u>29,838</u>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u><u>33,024</u></u>	<u><u>29,838</u></u>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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

**11. Debtors**

	The Group		The Trust	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	£	£	£	£
Amounts due from Subsidiary Undertaking	-	-	203,263	191,817
Prepayments and Sundry Debtors	122,164	96,175	122,164	96,175
Accrued income	60,310	91,209	60,310	91,209
	<u>182,474</u>	<u>187,384</u>	<u>385,737</u>	<u>379,201</u>

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

	The Group		The Trust	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	£	£	£	£
Trade Creditors	12,429	16,394	4,883	9,912
Taxation and Social Security	33,665	32,545	25,593	20,865
Other Creditors	21,367	25,254	21,367	25,254
Accruals	37,001	142,083	36,101	141,183
	<u>104,462</u>	<u>216,276</u>	<u>87,944</u>	<u>197,214</u>

Other creditors £21,367 includes £21,078 funds held as an agent which will be distributed in the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: £25,254).

	1 January 2025	Received	Paid	31 December 2025
	£	£	£	£
Funds held as an agent	25,254	-	(4,176)	21,078

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

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

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

<b>2025</b>	<b>Restricted Funds £</b>	<b>Designated Funds £</b>	<b>Unrestricted Funds £</b>	<b>Total Funds £</b>
Fixed Assets	-	726,992	-	726,992
Investments	-	338,671	3,065,498	3,404,169
Current Assets	1,506	200,000	1,016,427	1,217,933
Current liabilities	-	-	(104,462)	(104,462)
<b>Net Assets at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>1,265,663</b>	<b>3,977,463</b>	<b>5,244,632</b>

<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>



# Survival International Charitable Trust

## Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements

### 14. Movement in Funds

	At 1 January 2025 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Gains and Losses £	Transfers £	At 31 December 2025 £
<b>Restricted Funds</b>						
Guarani Funds	1,506	-	-	-	-	1,506
Kawahiva	-	18,500	20,904	-	2,404	-
Uncontacted Tribes Report	-	402	7,142	-	6,740	-
Venezuelan Land Rights	-	4,000	20,937	-	16,937	-
Guardians Fund	-	21,000	21,000	-	-	-
	<b>1,506</b>	<b>43,902</b>	<b>69,983</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,081</b>	<b>1,506</b>
<b>Unrestricted Funds</b>						
<b>Designated Funds</b>						
Fixed Assets and Social Investment	1,060,633	5,030	-	-	-	1,065,663
Brazil office	40,457	-	40,457	-	-	-
Building works	-	-	-	-	200,000	200,000
<b>General Fund</b>	<b>3,821,473</b>	<b>2,073,003</b>	<b>1,691,074</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>(226,081)</b>	<b>3,977,463</b>
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>4,924,069</b>	<b>2,121,935</b>	<b>1,801,514</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,244,632</b>

	At 1 January 2024 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Gains and Losses £	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	79,897	-	45,440	-
	<b>2,529</b>	<b>45,957</b>	<b>139,533</b>	<b>-</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>General Fund</b>	<b>3,920,459</b>	<b>1,635,869</b>	<b>1,536,014</b>	<b>(106,828)</b>	<b>(92,553)</b>	<b>3,821,473</b>
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>5,065,193</b>	<b>1,681,826</b>	<b>1,716,122</b>	<b>(106,828)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,924,069</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.

## **Survival International Charitable Trust**

### Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements

#### **Designated Funds 2025**

The funds represent:

- the book value of the fixed assets of the Charity
- funds held for the Brasil Office (the £100,000 grant earmarked by the Trustees, (which is now fully spent)
- the cost of the Social Investment as shown in the notes to the accounts
- funds held for the building works to be carried out in 2026 (£200,000 approved by the Trustees at the September 2025 Council meeting).

#### **Restricted Funds 2025**

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

**Guardians Fund** –a fund to support indigenous-led initiatives to protect their forests and the forests of their uncontacted neighbours.

**Venezuelan Land Rights** –a fund to support the protection of indigenous peoples' land rights in Venezuela and gather more data about uncontacted peoples in the country.

**Kawahiva**- donations restricted to our campaign for the demarcation of the territory of the uncontacted Kawahiva in Mato Grosso state, 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.

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 2025 the Subsidiary Undertaking paid the Charity £36,863 (2024: £35,029), consisting of management fees, loan interest and gift aid.

As at 31 December 2025 the Subsidiary owed the Charity £203,263 (2024: £191,817).

During the year ended 31 December 2025 the Charity received donations from Trustees and Charities they control £1,050 (2024 £580). One Trustee was reimbursed £76 for travel expenses during the year (2024: £68). There were no other related party transactions during the year (2024: £Nil).