

Report of the Directors and  
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2014  
for  
THE U.K. WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

THE U.K. WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

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for the Year Ended 31 December 2014

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THE U.K. WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

Company Information  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2014

<b>DIRECTORS:</b>	C.A. HICKS N.S.D. BULMER MRS T.M. PALMER MRS S.G. HULL MRS L.A. MALLIFF
<b>REGISTERED OFFICE:</b>	BUTLERS FARM BEENHAM READING BERKS RG7 5NT
<b>REGISTERED NUMBER:</b>	03686061 (England and Wales)
<b>ACCOUNTANTS:</b>	NICHOLAS JENNER & CO P.O. Box 4001 Pangbourne Reading Berkshire RG8 7FN
<b>SOLICITORS:</b>	Wedlake Bell LLP 52 Bedford Row London WC1R 4LR

## THE U.K. WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

### The Trust's Activities for the Year Ended 31 December 2014

As I write this report at the end of 2014, I have been dwelling on how much has changed since Roger and I acquired our first wolf cub "My Lady" from Kessingland Park in Norfolk in 1972, and how many changes have occurred to the legislation in keeping wild animals. In 1972, no one needed any sort of licence or inspection from an official to keep a wild animal! Watching and enjoying the recent BBC series "Our Zoo" reminded me of some of the escapades both Roger's capuchin monkeys and our early wolves got away with! Like George Mottishead (who founded Chester Zoo), Roger developed an overwhelming passion for watching animal behaviour at an early age. His long-suffering parents had to use a farm lorry to transport all his pets back to his boarding school each term! In addition to keeping over 100 rats and numerous hamsters (which frequently escaped and established a breeding colony under the school laboratory floorboards) Roger used to breed free-flying budgerigars and ornamental pheasants. At 16, Roger had two capuchin monkeys: Candy and Johnny, who used to go everywhere, on his shoulders. They went to Cambridge University with him, living in his room, often running along the college rooftops, much to the college authorities' annoyance. While working in America during winter, 1971, Roger saw some young wolves in St Louis Zoo. Their beauty and friendliness made a dramatic impression and fired his lifelong love of wolves. In 1976, with a tightening in the law, we had to obtain a licence under the Dangerous Wild Animals act to keep monkeys and wolves (passed that same year). This was a necessary and welcomed change in the law, as some animals were not being properly housed or cared for in captivity. I remember visiting the Harrods' Pet Department in the 1970s, where one could purchase lion cubs and other exotic animals with no difficulty! Since 2006, the UK Wolf Conservation Trust has operated under a zoo licence. Under this legislation we have an annual informal inspection from West Berkshire Environmental Health and Licensing Services' team, who spend at least three hours checking the following:

The stock list of wolves

DEFRA paperwork for keeping Wolves

Insurance policies for wolves and volunteer Trust staff

Health and safety protocols - annual accident/incident reports

Vet visit log

Medicine for wolves' log book

Daily wolf log

Annual vaccination records

Perimeter fences

Annual fire practices/fire precaution records

Wolf escape procedure and dates we have practised this with volunteers

Volunteer CRB checks

Volunteer training records and training days for volunteers, with paperwork trail

Conditions under which we continue to walk wolves (We are only permitted to walk in the area registered with the council around the Trust. Two handlers per wolf)

COSH sheets of any on-site chemicals

Any overhanging branches on the wolf enclosures that could fall on the fences

Rodent control measures

PAT testing on all electrical equipment

We have up-to-date first aid kits

The wolf keeper and I have valid first aid training certificates

Every three years we have a more thorough inspection carried out with the West Berkshire Team and a DEFRA appointed ministry vet. Much has changed in the last 40 years! These vigorous inspections have greatly improved the welfare of animals in captivity but also safety. However, the necessary spending has forced smaller establishments or those with limited income to close. I have noticed another change since the 1970s: the wide choice of wolf merchandise available now. There were no cuddly furry wolf toys for sale in the 1970s! This was the era before wolves were reintroduced into Yellowstone in 1995. Public perception of wolves was of vicious beasts. I often say to children who visit: 'Why do they think it is taken for granted and normal for teddy bears to be taken to bed with them for comfort and friendship?' Black and grizzly bears in America every year attack humans, some with fatal results. There are no recorded instances of healthy wolves attacking people in America, so why were bears chosen as children's soft cuddly bed mates and mascots?

## THE U.K. WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

### The Trust's Activities for the Year Ended 31 December 2014

I am glad to say that as the perception of wolves has changed there are a great many different-sized wolves available for purchase. We stock a large assortment of wolves in our shop. We recently attended The Berkshire Show with our Trust merchandise stand and many of our friendly wolves have found new homes. Over 65,000 visitors came to the show and the hard working volunteers on the stand gave away about 1500 leaflets and talked to visitors about the events we hold at the Trust, from Howl Nights, Walking with Wolves or our Visit Wednesdays. It's amazing how few people know of our existence, despite the fact that Beenham is only five miles from the Newbury Showground! Without our incredibly hard working and knowledgeable volunteers the Trust could not operate either our weekend members' events or the popular open Wednesdays. As always we are heavily indebted to them for giving up their time and helping us achieve all we do. I also thank my fellow Directors Charles Hicks, Nigel Bulmer, Linda Malliff and Sue Hull but most of all to our two full time members of staff Lynn Kent and Michael Collins. Lynn has been the backbone of the trust for over 9 years, building up the merchandise sales in the shop and online and running the office with great efficiency.

Mike Collins was appointed site manager and wolf keeper in July. He is 27 and has had a lot of experience working with animals and studying animal behaviour over the past decade, at least. He started his studies at Sparsholt College, studying Animal Management, where academic learning was balanced with practical skills such as building enclosures and work experience at Marwell Zoo. After graduating from Sparsholt College, he decided to study animal behaviour, a subject which had really interested him during his college years. This led him to successfully applying for a place at Aberystwyth University and he graduated three years later. After university his first job was two years working for an aquarium. During his time there he first heard about the UKWCT and applied for work experience. He has always wanted to work with wolves and has read many books, journals and papers about how they behave. Wolves he feels strike a chord in many people for many different reasons: some are attracted to their power, others for their intelligence. To hear countless stories, nursery rhymes and common misconceptions about wolves being murderous monsters has always annoyed him. During his time with the wolves, it made him realise just how special the Trust is, having given away £225000 worth of funding to the worldwide projects which work to keep wolves in the wild. He decided to stay on helping out as an unofficial volunteer on every spare day he could. He was then accepted as a volunteer in October and offered the job as Site Manager in January, and wolf keeper in July. Working somewhere that you truly admire is an incredible feeling. Stephen Walker joined the Trust in March as a part time book keeper and Fran Macilroy joined Lynn in the office before Christmas to help with the busy workload.

Our new Open Wednesdays proved popular, with a steady flow of visitors throughout the year. Half terms and school holidays saw a larger but manageable amount of people enjoying the opportunity of talking to volunteers about the wolves - There are great photo opportunities as the wolves happily pose near the fence and especially at the 2pm feeding time. We have had the same amount of visitors come to the Trust as we used to in the four large open days but now spread over the 52 Wednesdays so we are very pleased with the result of the change - it's much better for the wolves too.

Our programme of activities in 2014 included members walks, Arctic Ambles, Wolf Keeper Days, Predator Days, Photographic Days, Howl Nights and a wide range of children's events. New to 2014 was the Ultimate Wolf Day, which is a magical lupine experience at which visitors walk with both the Arctic and Beenham wolves.

Visitors organisations and events in 2014 were:-

#### 1. Schools and Colleges

Avenue School Special Needs Academy  
Beenham Pre-School  
Box Hill Veterinary College, Australia  
Bracknell & Wokingham College  
Danes Hill School  
East Oxford Primary School  
Elstree School  
Hagbourne C of E Primary School  
Hartpury College  
Kingston Maurward College  
Larkmead School  
Oratory School

## THE U.K. WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

### The Trust's Activities for the Year Ended 31 December 2014

Reading University Zoology Society  
Rowdeford School  
South Downs College  
Southfields Academy, Merton  
St Michael's Primary School  
St Neot's Preparatory School  
St Pauls C of E Primary School, Glos.  
Swansea University Students Union  
University of Winchester  
Whitelands Park Primary School  
Winchester House School  
Woolhampton Primary School

#### 2. Scouts and Guides units

1st Kennet Vale Rainbows  
1st Shinfield Brownies  
1st Swallowfield Cub Scouts  
1st Thatcham St Marys Scout Group  
1st Thatcham Beavers  
1st Thatcham Rainbows  
2nd Kennet Vale Rainbows  
Beenham After School Club  
Binfield Badger Group

#### 3. Other Organisations

HSBC Wiltshire Commercial centre - team building project  
Spirit of Wyke Womens Institute  
Terriers WI High Wycombe

#### 4. Other UK Wolf Trust Events

Arctic Amble  
Children's Wolf Walks  
Members Walks  
Howl Nights  
Bat/ Wolf evenings  
Michelle Paver Creative Writing  
Piers Torday Creative Writing Workshop  
Predator Day  
UKWCT Seminar  
UKWCT Photo Days  
Wolf Keeper Days  
Ultimate Wolf Day  
Valentines Walk  
Vic Bearcroft Pastel Workshop

Donations from The Trust to Worldwide Conservation Projects were as follows:-

France - £5,000 Can Ovis Project, France  
India - £2,000 Envirocare Welfare Society, India  
Russia - £4,000 Christy Les Biological Station, Russia  
Ethiopia - £4,000 To Ethiopian Wolf Conservation Programme  
USA - £2,000 to Red Wolf Coalition  
Bulgaria - £2,000 to Balkani Wildlife Society  
          £4,000 to Zagnet Veterinary Institute  
          £2,000 to Grupo Lobo  
Other - £888  
Totalling £25,888

## THE U.K. WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

### The Trust's Activities for the Year Ended 31 December 2014

For details of the work these projects are doing, do see the website [www.ukwolf.org](http://www.ukwolf.org) under the projects section.

To date the Trust has been able to donate £225,000 to projects in countries including Armenia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Ethiopia, Greece, Nepal, Portugal, Russia, Spain and USA. The varied aims of these projects range from educational programmes, reduction of wolf/human conflict and the rescue and rehabilitation of Russian wolf pups allowing them to be released back into the wild. We are particularly proud to be able to offer financial support to two of the world's most endangered canids, the Red Wolf (USA) and the Ethiopian wolf. The Trust has also funded the purchase of equipment such as camera traps and vehicles for transportation, to aid field work. 'Working to Keep Wolves in the Wild' is a stated aim of the Trust. We feel that each of these projects is doing just that. Funds are raised for these international projects via our range of Educational events which include inviting Schools, Colleges and Universities to the Trust's centre in Berkshire as well as holding experience days that allow our visitors to get close to our packs of ambassador wolves. Education is at the root of all the Trust's activities, aiming to dispel the myths and legends that surround a species that is still all too often misunderstood. Our aim is that every visitor to the Trust learns about the wolf, its importance within the ecosystem and how wolves and humans can learn to live alongside each other without conflict.

#### Seminar - 14th September 2014

On 14th September 2014, the Trust hosted a seminar about wolfdogs, hybrids and wolf look a likes. Since the law changed recently, it is now legal to own a wolf hybrid in the UK without the restrictions placed by the Dangerous Wild Animals Act, providing the animal is at least three generations away from a wolf. Hybrids are not to be confused with wolfdogs - a breed originated by breeding dogs with wolves. UK wolfdog breeds are the Czechoslovakian wolfdog (German Shepherd dog crossed with a Carpathian wolf) and the Sarloos Wolfhund (German Shepherd dog crossed with a Timber wolf). These breeds generally do not have recent wolf added but can be crossed with other domestic dogs of a wolf-like appearance such as Northern Inuits or Utonagans, to enhance the appearance of a wolf. A wolf hybrid is where a wolf and a dog are bred together.

We have had a number of people on walks coming to see our wolves and asking us if they think hybrids/wolfdogs make good pets. In America it has been legal in some states for a number of years to own hybrids. There are numerous sanctuaries with a high percentage of hybrids handed in at around 12 to 18 months old, when owners find them too difficult to handle. Sadly there are many more that are not taken in and are euthanized.

Kirsty Peake and Jacqui Jones organised and ran the course through the Centre of Applied Pet Ethology. Most of the delegates were dog trainers, behaviourists and staff from rescue centres. They understandably have concerns that some of these animals may well end up with them at some stage and needed advice on how to deal with them. Both Kirsty and Jacqui have run dog training classes with wolfdogs in them but some trainers will not take them. They were also joined by Sue Hull, one of the Trust directors, who also owns two wolf hybrids.

Kirsty started the event by stating she was not anti-wolfdog/hybrid, but just wanted to make sure people knew exactly what they were taking on. After showing some photographs of the wolves in Yellowstone that she spends many months studying, she talked about how advanced wolves are compared with domestic dogs of the same age. Wolves continue to learn up to the age of four but can function as a fully-fledged pack member from the age of three. They play a very important role in maintaining ecosystems and also work as a family unit to survive and breed and keep the pack viable. Their play is deliberately purposeful - learning to survive. Unlike dogs, wolves only come into season once a year and the females' hormones start to change in December. Both sexes also produce prolactin, which ensures the males help to look after the pups as well as the females. It is important to know the motor patterns of an adult wolf, which is where the wolfdog/hybrids come from: Orientate > eye> stalk> chase> grab> bite> kill> bite> dissect> consume. Dogs evolved and were shaped by the environment. Research has been carried out into the genomic signature of dog domestication by Erik Axelsson and others.

## THE U.K. WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

### The Trust's Activities for the Year Ended 31 December 2014

Whole-genome resequencing has been carried out on dogs and wolves, to identify genomic regions likely to represent targets for selection during dog domestication. Of the 36 genes identified, more than half are brain related. This helps to understand why wolfdogs are so different from dogs. We are not going backwards with wolfdogs but a huge step sideways into the unknown. With a wolfdog/hybrid, the body language is so important; their brain is bigger, as they have to make more decisions than dogs. With wolfdog rescue sites, "high prey drive and cyclic aggression" is frequently mentioned. As with wolves, the aggression can go on for some months. According to some American newspaper articles, small children have been killed and even partially consumed by such animals.

The problem is that each animal parent passes on thousands of genes. Whether they receive the wolf half or the dog half is indeterminable; ancestry and genetics are not the same thing. Therefore breeders are playing Russian roulette. There is no accurate DNA test which will determine what percentage of wolf is in the animal and even if there was it still would not show which are the dominant genes are in terms of behaviour.

Kirsty finished her talk by admitting she had been tempted to get a wolfdog called Farouk, who had been brought back to his breeder for the third time. Then she realised that she wanted a life of her own. Her advice is if you want a wolfdog, get a dog. Dogs are wolves people can live with.

The afternoon was mainly a question and answer session with Kirsty and Jacqui, including insurance issues for wolfdogs attending classes and common behavioural issues of the breed. Also: How to deal with destructive behaviour in the home, separation anxiety and escaping and aggression. Sue Hull was mostly asked about her two dogs and although she clearly loves them, she did admit they are not for people who do not have a huge amount of time to spend with them and who cannot read wolf body language. She had to be careful where she walked them and make sure they did not come into contact with children's playgrounds, as it frightened them. Even recovering a food bowl after eating took more time than the average dog owner would be prepared to spend on their pets.

### 20th Anniversary

Next May marks the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the UKWCT. We will be printing a special commemorative edition of wolf print with photos of all the 18 wolves that the Trust has been lucky enough to look after during this time. There will also be a short history of the 20 years, focusing on the highlights and milestones the Trust has achieved during this time. Despite the untimely death of Roger in 2004, the Trust has gone from strength to strength. Starting with two small enclosures at the end of the garden, we have made much progress. The wolves now live on their own separate site in four large enclosures.

There have also been significant improvements in the facilities used by the public, including an observation room, observation platform, shop, education barn and more. In fact the popularity of the Trust has grown exponentially and we now receive up to 10,000 visitors a year. However, before 1995 and the founding of the UKWCT, keeping the wolves in the smaller enclosures at Butlers Farm had been very much a family affair. Roger and our three children Zannah, Lara and Johnny (now 30, 28 and 25, respectively) thought it was completely normal to have wolves in the house and frequently took them for walks at the weekend around the village and down the local footpaths. A common sight was for Roger, Zannah and Lara each to have a wolf while I would usually be either carrying Johnny or pushing him in a buggy! As children, Zannah and Lara were particularly involved. Lara went with Roger to collect Kodiak and Kenai from Woburn Safari Park and then shared the responsibility of bottle-feeding and raising them; from this Lara fostered a particularly strong bond with Kodiak. Zannah however, being a little older, often accompanied Roger and a wolf to television studios. In one instance Zannah, about eight years old at the time, was tasked with dressing up in a red duffle coat to imitate Red Riding Hood with Kenai! But for Zannah and all the family, these were no big bad wolves, but central parts of family life.



## THE U.K. WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

### The Trust's Activities for the Year Ended 31 December 2014

With Roger frequently travelling abroad on business, we four cared for the wolves as well as a growing flock of sheep. The young wolves played with the lambs, our Jack Russell terrier Digby or any beagle puppies that we looked after in the summer months. In the early days, all of the wolf cubs - Nokomis, Denali, Kodiak, Kenai, Dakota and Duma - came to us at six days old and were placed in a cardboard box in the airing cupboard with a hot water bottle. From here they progressed to a larger run in the basement before moving outside. Once out of the house the cubs first lived in the outdoor dog kennel, before moving into a nearby stable. Family trips were often wolf orientated too. In 1997 we all went to Europe for two nights in order to visit one wolf sanctuary and a couple of wolf parks to try and obtain some European wolves. A round trip of 1,200 miles saw us in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Luxemburg. The trip's highlights were two meetings: one was with Werner Freud and his pure white Arctic wolves, the other with Erik Zimen - an encounter that eventually led to Erik supplying the Trust with Athena, Apollo and Luna in 1998. One summer holiday Nokomis, who must have been about three months old at the time, accompanied us to West Wittering. Travelling in a small trailer towed behind the car and living in the garage of the holiday house, she even spent time with us on the beach! However, with changes to regulations, the wolves moving over to their larger present enclosures and finally with Roger's death in 2004, the children lost their day-to-day contact with the wolves.

Lara made much effort to continue contact with the wolves, spending many a university break and summer holiday building and maintaining her relationship with them. She bottle-fed Torak, Mosi and Mai and helped wean Nuka, Tala and Tundra for the vital first three days. All the wolves, particularly Torak, have a strong bond with Lara and are always enthusiastic to see her. She has a very natural way with them, something instinctive from being around them all her life. Johnny did not initially spend as much time with the wolves as a child compared to his two sisters. Roger died when Johnny was 13 years old and he was then away at boarding school. However, he always maintained an interest in animals and ecology and studied geography at university. In his final year of studies he originally wanted to write his dissertation on the reintroduction of wolves into Scotland. However, upon learning beavers had made a surprise return to the river Tay he went up to study them and wrote about their reintroduction instead. In the past two years he has become increasingly involved in the Trust and has written in and helped edit Wolf Print, helped build the Trust's social media and has been getting to know the wolves much better by spending time with them on walks and in their enclosures. Appointment as Associate Directors would lead to Lara and Johnny having more involvement with the wolves and the Trust more generally. Accordingly, the Directors voted at the 2014 AGM to make both of them Associate Directors, enabling their roles to be more formal and commencing a new chapter of their involvement. It seems fitting that they join on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Trust. I welcome both of them and all the new ideas and input they will have. It is lovely for me to have them interested. Roger would have been very proud that the next generation is taking up the family tradition, helping the Trust move forward and continuing his vision.

Finally I must thank Julia Bohanna who look over the Editorship of Wolf Print Magazine. She is widely acclaimed as a leading magazine on wolf conservation and we are incredibly lucky to have such a talented writer to put together the magazine with such interesting and diverse articles. We are very grateful.

In 2015, we will be celebrating 20 years since the foundation of the Trust. My ambition is by the end of 2015 to have given £250,000 to wolf conservation projects around the world, of which we can all be very proud.

Teresa Palmer

THE U.K. WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

Report of the Directors  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2014

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2014.

**DIRECTORS**

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2014 to the date of this report.

C.A. HICKS  
N.S.D. BULMER  
MRS T.M. PALMER  
MRS S.G. HULL  
MRS L.A. MALLIFF

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

**ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:**

.....  
MRS T.M. PALMER - Director

Date: .....

THE U.K. WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

Income and Expenditure Account  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2014

	Notes	2014 £	2013 £
<b>TURNOVER</b>		309,929	332,998
Cost of sales		<u>122,721</u>	<u>127,518</u>
<b>GROSS SURPLUS</b>		187,208	205,480
Administrative expenses		<u>182,376</u>	<u>204,139</u>
		4,832	1,341
Other operating income		<u>16,089</u>	<u>14,244</u>
<b>OPERATING SURPLUS</b>	2	20,921	15,585
Interest receivable and similar income		<u>728</u>	<u>1,029</u>
<b>SURPLUS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION</b>		21,649	16,614
Tax on surplus on ordinary activities	3	<u>2,961</u>	<u>206</u>
<b>SURPLUS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>		<u><u>18,688</u></u>	<u><u>16,408</u></u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Balance Sheet  
31 December 2014

	Notes	2014		2013	
		£	£	£	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Tangible assets	4		97,027		106,085
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Stocks		21,427		21,669	
Debtors	5	14,740		9,983	
Cash at bank and in hand		274,410		257,912	
		<u>310,577</u>		<u>289,564</u>	
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	24,438		31,171	
		<u>286,139</u>		<u>258,393</u>	
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
			<u>286,139</u>		<u>258,393</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>					
			<u>383,166</u>		<u>364,478</u>
<b>RESERVES</b>					
Sinking Fund	7		150,000		150,000
Income and expenditure account	7		233,166		214,478
			<u>383,166</u>		<u>364,478</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 December 2014.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its surplus or deficit for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies and with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on ..... and were signed on its behalf by:

.....  
MRS T.M. PALMER - Director

1. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Accounting convention**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

**Turnover**

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of goods, excluding value added tax.

**Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment properties and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:-

Land & buildings	12.5% on reducing balance
Plant & machinery etc	25% on reducing balance
Transport costs etc re. Arctic wolves	10% on cost

**Stocks**

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

2. **OPERATING SURPLUS**

The operating surplus is stated after charging:

	2014 £	2013 £
Depreciation - owned assets	<u>16,321</u>	<u>17,804</u>
Directors' remuneration and other benefits etc	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

3. **TAXATION**

**Analysis of the tax charge**

The tax charge on the surplus on ordinary activities for the year was as follows:

	2014 £	2013 £
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	<u>2,961</u>	<u>206</u>
Tax on surplus on ordinary activities	<u>2,961</u>	<u>206</u>

THE U.K. WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2014

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Totals £
<b>COST</b>			
At 1 January 2014	234,000	116,112	350,112
Additions	4,955	2,308	7,263
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2014	238,955	118,420	357,375
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>			
At 1 January 2014	148,909	95,118	244,027
Charge for year	11,255	5,066	16,321
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2014	160,164	100,184	260,348
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>			
At 31 December 2014	78,791	18,236	97,027
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2013	85,091	20,994	106,085
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Costs falling under the heading Land and Buildings relate to the capital cost of making alterations and improvements to the buildings and facilities occupied by the Trust.

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2014 £	2013 £
Trade debtors	1,112	2,517
Other debtors	13,628	7,466
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14,740	9,983
	<hr/>	<hr/>

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2014 £	2013 £
Trade creditors	8,289	16,397
Taxation and social security	10,481	9,650
Other creditors	5,668	5,124
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	24,438	31,171
	<hr/>	<hr/>

THE U.K. WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2014

7. **RESERVES**

	Income and expenditure account £	Sinking Fund £	Totals £
At 1 January 2014	214,478	150,000	364,478
Surplus for the year	18,688		18,688
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2014	233,166	150,000	383,166
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

It is the Trust's policy to build up a sinking fund by making periodic transfers from its general reserves to provide for the future cost of establishing its premises at a different location from the one it currently occupies.

8. **DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES**

The Trust occupies its main premises rent free pursuant to a Licence Agreement with two of its directors, Charles Hicks and Teresa Palmer as Trustees of a Palmer Family Trust, and pays a less than open market rent of £2500 p.a. to the same Trust for its use of a storage building.

THE U.K. WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

Report of the Accountants to the Directors of  
THE U.K. WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

As described on the balance sheet you are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 set out on pages nine to thirteen and you consider that the company is exempt from an audit.

In accordance with your instructions, we have compiled these unaudited financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and information and explanations supplied to us.

NICHOLAS JENNER & CO  
P.O. Box 4001  
Pangbourne  
Reading  
Berkshire  
RG8 7FN

Date: .....



THE U.K. WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

Detailed Income and Expenditure Account  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2014

	2014		2013	
	£	£	£	£
<b>Turnover</b>				
Membership	120,854		132,513	
Magazine subscriptions	2,502		1,724	
Adoption	9,448		490	
Sales of merchandise	81,186		83,084	
Childrens events	6,303		6,171	
Visit fees	77,527		99,360	
Schools	5,542		8,190	
Photo days	6,567		1,458	
Miscellaneous income	-		8	
	<hr/>	309,929	<hr/>	332,998
<b>Cost of sales</b>				
Opening stock	21,669		27,602	
Merchandise	51,499		52,775	
Wages & salaries	18,250		12,045	
Food	10,105		7,757	
Vet fees & welfare	475		1,974	
Plant & building maintenance	14,171		16,768	
Licences for wolves	136		466	
Insurance for wolves	4,918		4,536	
Maintenance of cages	-		28	
Educational & event resources	10,811		10,101	
Education room service costs	-		4,503	
Magazine	7,525		4,638	
Transport costs	1,166		1,679	
Consultancy fees	3,423		4,315	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Closing stock	144,148		149,187	
	(21,427)		(21,669)	
	<hr/>	122,721	<hr/>	127,518
<b>GROSS SURPLUS</b>		187,208		205,480
<b>Other income</b>				
Donations	13,567		14,244	
Legacies & bequests	824		-	
Grants	1,698		-	
Deposit account interest	728		1,029	
	<hr/>	16,817	<hr/>	15,273
		204,025		220,753
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Rent of premises	2,500		2,500	
Rates and water	564		-	
Insurance	1,750		1,500	
Light and heat	3,645		4,084	
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets				
Arctic wolves	1,012		1,012	
Buildings and enclosures	11,256		12,156	
Plant and machinery	4,054		4,636	
Administrative salaries	50,585		83,675	
Telephone	2,189		2,983	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Carried forward	77,555	204,025	112,546	220,753

This page does not form part of the statutory financial statements

THE U.K. WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

Detailed Income and Expenditure Account  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2014

	2014		2013	
	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	77,555	204,025	112,546	220,753
Post and stationery	25,773		33,220	
Advertising	3,682		4,422	
Travelling	60		-	
Entertaining	1,233		616	
Subscriptions	7		230	
Staff training	1,525		-	
Corporation tax penalties	-		200	
Staff meeting expenses	1,099		-	
Severance payment	19,500		-	
Sundry expenses	348		2,808	
Student exchange	-		1,743	
Accountancy	5,023		5,273	
Other professional fees	874		1,325	
Book-keeping	8,490		10,317	
Legal fees	2,658		-	
Donations	25,888		22,270	
Computer costs	2,378		1,366	
	<u>          </u>	176,093	<u>          </u>	196,336
		27,932		24,417
<b>Finance costs</b>				
Bank charges	1,602		3,215	
Credit card	4,308		4,564	
Internet selling fees	373		24	
	<u>          </u>	6,283	<u>          </u>	7,803
<b>NET SURPLUS</b>		<u>21,649</u>		<u>16,614</u>

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