THE HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL (UK)

Reference and Administrative Information

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Andrew N. Rowan, Ph.D.
G. Thomas Waite, III

Company Secretary
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Charity Number
1098925

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THE HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL (UK)  
TRUSTEE'S REPORT  
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The trustees, who are also directors of the charity for the purposes of the Companies Act, submit their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016. The trustees have adopted the provisions of the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) “Accounting and Reporting by Charities” issued in 2015 in preparing the annual report and financial statements of the charity.

The Financial Statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Companies Act 2006, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015).

THE TRUSTEES

The trustees who served the charity during the period were as follows:

Wayne Pacelle  
Andrew N. Rowan, Ph.D  
G. Thomas Waite, III

GOVERNANCE, STRUCUTURE AND MANAGEMENT

Governance
The Humane Society International (UK) is a company limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales, company number 04610194 and a registered charity, charity number 1098925. The organization was incorporated on 5 December 2002 and was registered as a charity on 11 August 2003. The organization is governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association as amended on 6 November 2007.

The power of appointing trustees is vested in a majority of the trustees. The trustees periodically review the manner in which trustees are appointed to ensure that the trustee body possess adequate skills to manage the charity’s affairs properly. Any prospective new trustee will meet with the existing trustees and will be fully briefed on his or her obligations as a trustee and on all relevant policies and procedures. Any training needs will be identified at that stage and appropriate training will be provided. The trustees are satisfied that the existing trustees possess both substantial professional and other experience necessary to ensure the proper and effective management of the charity.

Management Structure
The trustees meet regularly to review the overall objectives of the charity to ensure its effective performance. The administration of the charity and the keeping of its financial books and records are carried out by the staff of the charity with administration and supervision by the trustees.

Risk Management
The trustees have assessed the major risks to which the charity is exposed, in particular those relating to the specific operational areas of the charity, its investments and its finances. The trustees believe that by monitoring reserve levels, by ensuring controls exist over key financial systems, and by examining the operational and business risks faced by the charity, they have established effective systems to mitigate those risks. The trustees regularly review these policies to ensure they are both up to date and effective. HSI UK will continue to receive support from its parent company, The Humane Society International.
TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The trustees (who are also directors of The Humane Society International (UK) for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees’ 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 of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK 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 charitable company will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate 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 hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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

OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES AND RELEVANT POLICIES

Activities and specific objectives
The principal objective of The Humane Society International/UK (HSI UK), is the prevention and alleviation of the suffering of animals. During 2016, HSI UK’s impact for animals through its UK campaigns has grown, coupled with increased engagement of its supporters to support HSI’s campaigns and projects around the world.

Public benefit
We have referred to the guidance contained in the Charity Commission’s general guidance on public benefit when reviewing our aims and objectives and in planning our future activities and consider that we have complied with our duty to have due regard to the guidance published by the Charity Commission.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

During 2016 HSI UK’s national campaign gathered momentum and support, while the office
also invested time and resources into supporting global campaigns, most notably those focused on the humane management of street dog populations and ending Asia’s dog meat trade.

After the vote for the UK to leave the EU on 23rd June, HSI UK took on the task of leading and facilitating strategic discussions within the NGO community, with the aim of developing co-ordinated policy positions and advocacy to government. This work is progressing well.

Summary of achievements

Brexit and animal welfare

- Developed concept, agenda, co-organised and chaired ‘Brexit and Animal welfare’ workshop, bringing together 70 animal protection colleagues from over 20 UK NGOs to deliver a united strategy for animals during Brexit negotiations.

Protect dogs and cats

- Organised media event with A-list celebrities, including the late Carrie Fisher, and several Members of Parliament to hand in 11 million name petitions to the Chinese embassy in London, achieving more than 100 pieces of press coverage globally. HSI was also mentioned by several MPs in a UK Parliamentary debate on South Korea’s dog meat trade.
- Developed a productive relationship with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office on the issue of Asia’s dog meat trade, providing information to enable constructive diplomatic outreach through the British embassies in Beijing & Seoul.
- Supported Wildcat Haven in sterilising over 140 cats in Scotland as a humane alternative to the government’s Scottish Wildcat Action Plan which sanctions the shooting of feral cats.
- Secured a meeting in London with Mauritian Minister of Tourism and Deputy Prime Minister to express concern over dog culls on Mauritius, and advocate HSI’s approach to dog management, leading to development of a costed proposal for HSI to run a sterilisation programme on the island in place of culls.

Protect wildlife

- Concluded a successful public campaign, in partnership with other NGOs, which culminated in the government committing to fund the National Wildlife Crime Unit for the next four years.
- A further ten retail and wholesale companies voluntarily withdrew rodent glue traps from sale, in response to our ‘Unstuck’ campaign. UK’s primary manufacturer of glue traps for DIY use, STV Pest Control, removed glue traps from its website and stopped all promotion as a result of HSI UK’s targeted campaign, plus introduced an animal welfare warning on front of product packaging. The campaign also secured a policy position from British Veterinary Association calling for ban on glue traps.
- Launched our ‘Fur Free Britain’ campaign signed by over 13,000 people in the first few days. HSI UK’s campaign targeting several brands selling fur in the UK has so far resulted in one clothing company, LK Bennett, stopping the use of fur in all products across its 166 stores.
- Extensive media coverage of China fur farming investigation, and exposés with BBC, ITV and several national newspapers on real fur being sold/marketed as fake fur.
- Engaged 10 top high street fashion retailers in meeting to share information on the incidence of real fur in supply chains and the mislabelling of faux fur, helping them reaffirm and guarantee fur-free policies.
- Developed concept for, and co-organised with the UK government, successful IWC whale welfare workshop in South Africa, progressing the Commission’s work plan to assess and address welfare threats to whales from human activities in the oceans.
**Protect farm animals**

- Secured support of film star Martin Freeman as voiceover for our EatKind meat reduction video. Secured one of the UK’s top comedians, John Bishop, for a photo shoot with his rescued turkeys to help promote our EatKind campaign ‘Free-from festive guide’ to supporters and press.
- Held our first plant-based culinary training workshop with one of the UK’s largest food service companies, Compass UK, who serve more than one million meals per day.

**Our Key Campaigns in 2016**

1. **Stop wildlife abuse**

   1.1 **Unstuck**

   As a result of HSI’s campaign against the use of rodent glue traps, more than 220 wholesale and retail stores have implemented voluntary sales bans. This equates to tens of thousands less traps being sold annually. Following a targeted campaign, plus a meeting hosted by the Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs at HSI UK’s request, the UK’s primary manufacturer of DIY use glue traps stopped all advertising of glue traps and introduced an animal welfare warning on front of product packaging. The campaign is making waves across the pest control industry, and campaigners have made good connections with the British Pest Controllers Association, who are supportive of many of our concerns. We also secured a policy position from the British Veterinary Association, calling for a ban on the use of glue traps.

   While it received interest and support in principle from several MPs and Defra, the campaign’s ultimate goal of a legislative ban on rodent glue traps has been frustrated by a lack of Parliamentary time following the Brexit vote. Therefore the team has refocussed efforts on broadening out the strategy to capitalise on the public and business case for promoting humane, non-lethal wildlife management. Through our partnership with and support for Oxford University Wildlife Conservation Research Unit, we have contributed to the development of international principles on Ethical Wildlife Management, and have made positive connections with the few UK businesses currently offering humane ‘pest’ control. Working with WildCRU, the RSPCA and others we will create a UK implementation strategy for the principles, focusing on improving the humaneness, effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of ‘pest control’ services provided by local authorities.

   HSI UK was approached by the Green Party for advice on their new wildlife (‘pest’) management policy, which we provided and our recommendations were adopted by the Party.

   1.2 **Badgers**

   In 2016, despite evidence that the badger cull is both inhumane and ineffective at controlling Bovine TV, the government granted cull licenses in three new counties (Cornwall, Herefordshire, Devon) in addition to ongoing culls in Gloucestershire, Somerset and Dorset. In response to this, HSI UK led the development and creation, with support of fellow Team Badger Groups, of the ‘Big Badger Mosaic’. This novel online petition tool allowed thousands of people to upload their ‘badger selfie’ in protest against the badger cull. The image was an integral part of protests outside Parliament, raising further negative media profile against the government’s unpopular policy.

   Focusing on the science, HSI UK secured three of the country’s most highly qualified experts
with experience of badgers and bovine tuberculosis, Professors John Bourne, Ranald Munro and Rosie Woodroffe, to present evidence to Members of Parliament. We also facilitated the experts presenting a letter to incoming Prime Minister Theresa May and new Secretary of State for the Environment, Andrea Leadsom MP, urging the government to halt the cull.

In order to provide on the ground support to groups protesting the cull in their home counties, and coming to the aid of badgers shot and wounded, HSI UK financially supported and participated in Wounded Badger Patrols in Gloucestershire and Dorset, assisting local action groups against the cull and facilitating the presence of Bill Oddie and local media at a patrol.

### 1.3 Make it Fake

In January HSI UK released its report ‘Mislabelled and misleading’ to key stakeholders, including the department of Business, Energy Innovation and Skills, and Trading Standards. The report detailed the high level of non-compliance with existing fur labelling requirements, and also highlighted the ways in which the existing labelling regime is insufficient to allow ethical consumers to reliably avoid buying animal fur. Government is investigating our findings, though this has been slowed by reprioritisation after Brexit. HSI UK gained agreement from the Fur Free Alliance to extend this research EU-wide, for use in a 2017 lobbying campaign, and HSI’s fur campaigner chaired this working group.

Extensive media coverage, including The Sun, of our fox fur farming investigation in China helped secure tens of thousands of signatures to our ‘Make It Fake’ pledge in early 2016.

After the Brexit vote in June, HSI UK adopted a more aspirational long term campaign goal: a ban on fur imports (with limited essential exemptions), with legal analysis finding that this should be permissible until WTO rules (given that the domestic production of fur has been prohibited since 2003). In autumn 2016 the launch of our ‘Fur Free Britain’ campaign petition gained more than 13,000 signatures in the first few days; the campaign is now focussed on building the necessary public and media attention to gain a mandate for action by the government. Staff worked with, and secured interview slots on, prime time TV shows on both BBC (Victoria Derbyshire) and ITV (Good Morning Britain), to expose mislabelled real animal fur being sold on Britain’s high street, raising consumer awareness in the pre-Christmas shopping period.

HSI UK’s campaign targeting several brands selling fur in the UK has so far resulted in one clothing company, LK Bennett, stopping the use of fur in all products across its 166 stores. A second large company, Sports Direct, was found to be selling fur in its 2015/16 winter season but following numerous letters and social media action from HSI UK had only faux fur in its 2016/17 season. It has declined to comment on whether this is an official policy.

HSI UK staff and supporters have found numerous instances of real animal fur being sold, inadvertently, by fur-free retailers. Maintaining a fur-free supply chain appears to be an increasing challenge, with real fur so readily and cheaply available in China, and with this in mind HSI UK organised a fur-free industry round-table for ten major high street retailers to share the findings of our research, enable them to exchange experiences, and share best practices for quality control measures to eliminate real animal fur from sale.
1.4. Whales

Staff developed the concept for, and co-organised, a successful International Whaling Commission (IWC) whale welfare workshop in South Africa in May, progressing the Commission's work plan to assess and address welfare threats to whales from human activities in the oceans. The workshop progressed the development of a Cetacean Welfare Assessment Tool to enable the IWC to review potential welfare threats in a scientific and consistent way.

In September a member of HSI UK staff attended the 67th meeting of the IWC and supported the UK government in efforts to gain countries’ support for the welfare work. HSI UK’s staff member at the meeting wrote and delivered an intervention on cetacean welfare to the plenary, and co-ordinated donations to the IWC's new welfare fund totally several thousand pounds.

HSI UK also continued its active engagement in Wildlife and Countryside Link’s Whale Working Group.

1.5 Support for other wildlife campaigns/projects

HSI UK supported Wildcat Haven to sterilize over 140 cats in Scotland as a humane alternative to the government’s action plan which sanctions the shooting of feral cats. Working with Wildcat Haven staff, HSI UK made a film and fundraising appeal showcasing the approach, and held initial positive meeting with the Scottish government to express our concerns about the trap/shoot policy.

Scientific staff prepared a scientific report on efficacy of killing vs TNR (Trap, Neuter, Return) in regards to the feral cat population in the Scottish Highlands and secured the support of several UK based animal protection organizations to present this to the Scottish government.

Finally, concerned at the threat of the withdrawal of funding for the UK’s specialist multi-disciplinary National Wildlife Crime Unit, HSI UK worked with its partners in Wildlife & Countryside Link to raise concerns with the two principal funders of the Unit, the Home Office and Defra, and also encouraged its supporters to call on Ministers to commit ongoing funding and support for the Unit. In March this successful public campaign culminated in the government committing to fund the National Wildlife Crime Unit for the next four years.

2. Protecting farm animals

2016 saw the launch of HSI UK’s ‘EatKind’ campaign promoting meat reduction. The launch video, with a voiceover by film star Martin Freeman, resulted in more than 9,000 people signing the EatKind pledge to reduce or eliminate animal products in their diets.

Focusing on institutional campaigning for reduced meat menus, HSI UK recruited as a consultant Jenny Chandler, enigmatic chef and UN Ambassador for Pulses during the 2016 ‘Year of the pulse’! This then enabled staff to plan and deliver HSI UK’s first plant-based culinary training workshop with one of the UK’s largest food service companies, Compass UK, who serve more than one million meals per day. Feedback from the training was exceptional, and the team were invited back for further trainings. Our goal moving forward with Compass UK, and our University campus targets, is to assist them in reducing their animal product procurement by 20% over 2 years.

To encourage supporters to enjoy a compassionate Christmas, HSI UK secured one of the UK’s
top comedians, John Bishop, for a photo shoot with his rescued turkeys. This helped promote our EatKind campaign ‘Free-from festive guide’ to supporters and press.

3. Confronting cruelty

3.1 Bull Fiestas
HSI UK welcomed the decree, by the Regional Assembly of Castilla y León in Spain, prohibiting the public killing of the bull at the annual ‘El Toro de la Vega’ festival. An important step in our long-standing “Break a Spear” campaign, we continue to call on the Spanish authorities to end all cruel bull fiestas in their entirety.

4. Protecting dogs

4.1 Dog meat
Working with HSI’s other offices around the world in protest against the 2016 Yulin, China dog meat ‘festival’, HSI UK organised a media event in London attended by A-list celebrities, including the late Carrie Fisher, and several MPs to hand in an 11 million name petition to the Chinese embassy in London. This achieved more than 100 pieces of press coverage globally and further highlighting the dog meat trade as an issue of importance to the British public and politicians.

HSI UK ran an e-alert to urge supporters to encourage their MPs to attend a Parliamentary debate on South Korea’s dog meat trade, and this helped ensure that it was a well-attended debate. Briefing materials created by HSI UK were used and quoted by several MPs, and HSI was positively referenced by several MPs. The Parliamentary debate was accompanied by our media photo-call with a celebrity outside Parliament, achieving further good press coverage.

Following several meetings with officials and the Minister with responsibility for Asia from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the UK government is committed to action in the dog meat issue, via its embassies in Beijing and Seoul.

HSI UK raised restricted funds from supporters to support the closure of two dog meat farms in South Korea from supporters, in addition to receiving restricted gifts for this purpose from a small number of trusts, foundations and sponsorship activities. At the end of the year HSI UK negotiated an exclusive front page story and associated and reader appeal with the Daily Mirror, to support the closure of a dog meat farm in South Korea.

4.2 Street dogs
Staff contributed the chapter “Stray Animal Population Management” to the book called "Field Manual of Small Animal Medicine"”, in which HSI’s leading role and humane approach is represented and scientifically validated.

HSI UK staff acted as ICAM (International Companion Animal Management Coalition) Secretary and organised and hosted two steering group in-person meetings and several steering group conference calls as well as project planning calls with other NGOs. Through the Secretariat role HSI UK has been supporting ICAM in pursuing collaboration with the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), as well as researching potential ICAM conference collaboration partners, to expand the Coalition’s reach.
HSI UK secured a meeting in London with the Mauritian Minister of Tourism and Deputy Prime Minister to express our concern over the dog culls on Mauritius, and present as an alternative our sterilization and community engagement approach to dog management. As a result, HSI was invited to prepare a proposal for a pilot project; discussions to sign an MoU to begin this are ongoing due to political changes in the country.

5. General
The vote to leave the EU has lead HSI UK to undertake a re-evaluation of campaign opportunities and challenges for animal welfare in the coming years. In immediate response, to promote a co-ordinated and informed approach to the development of a strategic plan for animals in Brexit, HSI UK’s Executive Director developed the concept and agenda, co-organised and chaired a ‘Brexit and Animal welfare’ workshop held in November, bringing together 70 animal protection colleagues from over 20 UK NGOs. This was the first positive step in a long and complex journey to ensure that animals get the best deal out of Brexit, that their legal protections are enhanced and not eroded.

HSI UK continued its involvement with, and contributions to, several umbrella bodies during 2016, including the Association of Lawyers for Animal Welfare, the All-Party Parliamentary Group for Animal Welfare, the CITES Liaison Group with the UK CITES Management Authority, the Fur Free Alliance and Wildlife and Countryside Link. HSI UK’s Executive Director was elected Chair for Link’s Animal Welfare Strategy Group and HSI’s fur campaign consultant was elected to the Fur Free Alliance’s Executive Committee.

6. Media communications and celebrity engagement
During 2016 HSI UK achieved significant international and national media coverage both for our UK and HSI’s global campaigns including trophy hunting, the dog meat trade in China and South Korea, plant-based eating and the fur trade. The UK office recorded hundreds of media hits including in the Guardian, The Times, BBC, Daily Mail, International Business Times, ITV, Al Jazeera, New Zealand Herald and Today and a front-page exclusive with the Daily Mirror.

Celebrity endorsement for our campaigns continued to grow in 2016, with the UK office shooting a highly successful multi-celeb PSA for our Yulin campaign featuring Alesha Dixon, Will Young and Professor Green; launch of our EatKind PSA with narration from Martin Freeman; a Yulin petition hand-in attended by the late Carrie Fisher, TV dog trainer Victoria Stilwell, actress Jenny Seagrove, singer Sandi Thom and TV vet Marc Abraham. UK staff also secured Simon Cowell’s support for #StopYulin fundraising appeal plus his own personal donation of £25,000; photo call outside Parliament with reality TV star Lucy Watson; a sell-out comedy night with seven comedians; and social media support from singer Ellie Goulding for the UK’s EatKind campaign.

7. Fundraising, supporter liaison, financial & operational management
7.1 Fundraising and events
HSI UK continues to raise the majority of its revenue through online campaigns, using both email and social media platforms such as Facebook. A successful Direct Response TV campaign was also run during the summer. Net revenue from direct mail campaigns fell during 2016, and a decision was taken to move to an alternative DM fulfilment agency in order to streamline our operations with HSI in the USA, thus saving costs.
During 2016 HSI UK created a new peer-to-peer fundraising guide to send to supporters wishing to raise funds for our work. This guide has allowed staff to be able to guide supporters in the legal and safe planning and delivery of sponsorship events for HSI UK. Around a hundred of these guides were distributed to interested supporters.

Fundraising through Just Giving, including through sponsorship events, increased substantially in 2016, with considerable restricted funds raised to support HSI’s work to end the dog meat trade in particular. Working through social and traditional media channels, HSI promoted a restricted ‘text to give’ campaign for the dog meat campaign, which raised some £5,000. HSI UK continues to maintain a fundraising account via Survey Monkey and also explored opportunities in two new fundraising platforms, Easyfundraising and ChariTable.

HSI UK met and slightly exceeded its annual legacy income forecast of £100,000. Donations received in 2016 totaled to £1,745,654.

As in 2015, HSI UK organized a number of fundraising and awareness-raising events. The most successful of these was a sell-out comedy night at the London Comedy Store which raised over £5,000. HSI UK had a presence at several events throughout the year including: Vegfest Brighton; Pupaid; Brixton Vegan Fayre; London Animal Free Fayre; and Animal Aid’s Christmas Fayre. Staff distributed campaign materials and gather petition signatures, as well as selling a small amount of HSI merchandise in order to cover costs of attendance.

7.2 Supporter care and donor liaison

HSI UK’s supporter base continues to grow, most notably online where it has seen growth from 138,000 UK supporters at end of 2015, to 377,000 UK supporters at end of 2016. UK citizens account for the second largest following (after the USA) on HSI’s global Facebook account, with more than 78,000 British fans. During the year, @HSIUKorg’s twitter following rose from 800 to over 2,200.

In addition to donating money to support animal protection campaigns and projects, HSI UK’s supporters play an important role in influencing policy-makers on animal protection issues, and HSI UK ran a number of supporter ‘e-alerts’ throughout the year, encouraging supporters to contact their MPs or target companies.

In 2016, HSI UK staff attended The Institute of Fundraising Conference on Supporter Care & Retention and subsequently produced a Vulnerable Persons’ Policy for sensitively handling vulnerable supporters and donors.

HSI UK continued to distribute the popular supporter stewardship mini-magazine, Animal Allies, to regular donors during 2016. Three issues were produced during the year and each was sent to up to 8,600 supporters.

7.3 HR

During 2016 HSI UK produced a detailed staff handbook outlining the key policies and procedures for UK staff. Following consultation with lawyers, policies according to UK law (such as maternity/paternity leave) were included for ease of staff reference, and many internal policies such as travel expenses, sick leave and equality/anti-harassment, were clarified.

The office has benefitted significantly from the recruitment of an Operations Manager, who is responsible for the day to day management of financial, administrative and human resource issues. In addition, two consultants were recruited to support the Forward Food / EatKind work.
7.4 Finance and operational management

During the summer of 2016 the layout of the HSI UK office changed to accommodate more desks and an expanded meeting room area was designated upstairs. New computers were also purchased and a Microsoft OneDrive back-up system was established for all staff.

In addition, new office procedures were introduced such as first aid training and a fire risk assessment were completed. Office recycling facilities were expanded and a more efficient system for the secure disposal of personal supporter data was established.

The main HSI UK bank account was switched to HSBC from Wells Fargo to save on administrative costs and bank charges.

HSI UK would not be able to continue its work to protect animals around the world without the support it receives from its many friends and supporters in the UK. Our campaign successes owe so much to them and their continued dedication to protecting the welfare of animals. Thank you.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

During 2016 HSI UK’s national campaign gathered momentum and support, while the office also invested time and resources into supporting global campaigns, most notably those focused on the humane management of street dog populations and ending Asia’s dog meat trade.

Total income for 2016 decreased compared to 2015 from £2,541,070 to £1,745,654. The explanation for the decrease is that in 2015 HSI UK received a one time large donation of £672,000 for Street Animal Welfare campaign. The cost of fundraising expenses also declined from £524,241 in 2015 to £449,824 in 2016 or by 14% as HSI UK shifted marketing strategies. In 2017 it is anticipated that donations with increase to a volume in line with 2015.

A large one time grant in the amount of £257,025 was received in 2016 as well as a program support contribution from the Humane Society of the United States.

The total increase in expenditures from the prior year was from £1,568,298 to £2,172,968 due to increased staff cost and expenses related to restricted funds.

In 2016 HSI UK had loss of £427,314, of which £421,143 is allocated to restricted funds and related to releases from restrictions due to restricted expenditures on Street Animal Welfare program.

HSI UK closed 2016 with Net Assets of £53,392 of unrestricted funds and £324,852 of restricted funds; and a significant amount of cash on hand of £485,861.

A full summary of the year’s results is shown on page 17 of the financial statements.

Risk Management

The trustees have assessed the major risks to which HSI UK is exposed, in particular those relating to the specific operational areas and finances. The principle risks faced by HSI UK are considered to be continued fund generation and HSI UK’s responsibility to its staff, supporters, and volunteers.

Fundraising in an uncertain economic environment can be challenging however the trustees believe that by monitoring reserve levels and by ensuring controls exist over key financial systems; they have established effective systems to mitigate those risks.

HSI UK has a number of responsibilities to its staff, supporters and volunteers. The trustees seek to consult and engage with all groups on a regular basis to ensure specific concerns are identified and resolved in an effective manner to mitigate the risk to HSI UK.
Reserves policy

Each year the trustees consider the appropriate level of free reserves, which are unrestricted funds. HSI UK's reserve policy is to maintain a level of free reserves that will enable to maintain a continuity of activity and to adjust in a measured way to changes in the economic environment. The trustees agree that free reserves equivalent to 3 months of operating expenditures is appropriate.

At 31 December 2016, free reserves measured £53,392 whilst three months expenditure totals £400,000. The trustees intend to continue to work towards increasing free reserves to the target level by maintaining the financial success achieved during 2016, during this time HSI UK will continue to receive support from its parent company. A large one time grant in the amount of £257,025 was received in 2016 as well as a program support contribution from the Humane Society of the United States.

PLANS FOR FUTURE PERIODS

The trustees do not anticipate any significant changes to the charity or its activities over the short to medium term. Our long term Key Campaigns will remain as Stop wildlife abuse, Protecting farm animals and Confronting cruelty. In the next few years we will continue focusing on multiple projects, such as Make it fake, Animal protection and crisis response, Protect marine mammals, Street animals welfare and many others.

The intention continues to be to build on the existing donor base with a view to supporting an increased number of animal welfare campaigns.

FUNDRAISING STATEMENT

Humane Society International works around the globe to promote the human-animal bond, protect street animals, support farm animals testing, respond to natural disasters and confront cruelty to animals in all of its forms.

With the help of our supporters, we are improving life for animals at the institutional level through cooperation with governments and multinational corporations, locally through our partnership with organizations on the ground, and individually through direct rescue and care.

None of this would be possible without our supporters at all levels.

We offer lots of different opportunities for our fundraisers and donors to engage with us to fulfill our charitable objectives. These include: special events; regional and community fundraising activity and events; individual giving, which includes major gifts, mailing campaigns, telephone campaigns and on-line donations campaign.

From helping animals affected by disasters, to fighting the cruel dog-meat trade, to making strides for animals in laboratories, factory farms, puppy mills, and so much more, HSI is working to protect animals around the world.

Any size donations from all our donors are what make this lifesaving work possible.

This report has been prepared in accordance with section 418 of the Companies Act 2008 in relation to small companies.

Approved by the trustees on August 18, 2017 and signed on their behalf by

Andrew N. Rowan, Ph.D
Trustee
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT TO THE
MEMBERS OF THE
HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL (UK)

We have audited the financial statements of The Humane Society International (UK) for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the charity’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 charity’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 charity and the charity’s members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees’ responsibilities, the trustees (who are also the directors of the 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. We have been appointed auditor under the Companies Act 2006 and report in accordance with that Act. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council’s (FRC’s) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC’s website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity’s affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of the charity’s incoming resources and application of resources, including the 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the trustees’ report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and the trustees’ report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Based on our knowledge and understanding of the charity and its environment obtained during the course of the audit we have identified no material misstatements in the trustees’ report.
Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the 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 and the trustees' report in accordance with the small companies regime and to the exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

[Signature]

Don Bowne (senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
Gatwick, United Kingdom

12 September 2017

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).
### THE HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL (UK)

#### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### INCOME FROM:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Unrestricted Funds £</th>
<th>Restricted Funds £</th>
<th>2016 £</th>
<th>2016 £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donations and legacies</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,424,732</td>
<td>320,922</td>
<td>1,745,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,424,732</td>
<td>320,922</td>
<td>1,745,654</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### EXPENDITURE ON:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Raising funding</th>
<th>Charitable activity</th>
<th>Promoting animal welfare</th>
<th>Total expenditure £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>449,824</td>
<td>981,079</td>
<td>742,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,430,603</td>
<td>742,065</td>
<td>2,172,968</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Net income/expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016 £</th>
<th>2016 £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(6,171)</td>
<td>(421,143)</td>
<td>(427,314)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016 £</th>
<th>2016 £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund balance brought forward at 1 January 2016</td>
<td>59,563</td>
<td>745,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund balance carried forward at 31 December 2016</td>
<td>65,352</td>
<td>391,862</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This Humane Society International (UK) has no recognized surpluses or deficits other than those disclosed above. All transactions relate to continuing activities. This incorporates the income and expenditure account.

The note on pages 20 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>49,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank and in hand</td>
<td></td>
<td>436,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>485,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT LIABILITIES</td>
<td>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NET CURRENT ASSETS/ LIABILITIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NET ASSETS/ LIABILITIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINANCED BY:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted funds</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>324,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted funds</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>53,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL FUNDS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 31 August 2017. They were signed on its behalf by

Andrew N. Rowan, Ph.D
Director

The notes on pages 20 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.
**THE HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL (UK)**
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash from operating activities</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>208,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flows from financing activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayment of borrowing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash used in financing activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the year</td>
<td>208,732</td>
<td>(41,878)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</td>
<td>227,866</td>
<td>269,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</strong></td>
<td>436,598</td>
<td>227,866</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Accounting Policies

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) (effective 1 January 2015) – (Charities SORP (FRS102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) and the Companies Act 2006

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It is required management to exercise judgment in applying accounting policies. The following accounting policies have been adopted.

1.2 Income

Voluntary income is received by way of grants, donations and gifts and is included in full in the statement of financial activities when receivable. Grants, where entitlement is not conditional on the delivery of a specific performance by the charity are recognised when the charity becomes unconditionally entitled to the grant.Incoming resources from grants, where relating to performance and specific delivery requirements are recognised when the charity earns the right to consideration by its performance.

1.3 Funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of the general objects of the Charity.

Restricted funds are to be used for specific purposes as laid down by the donor. Expenditure which meets these criteria is charged to the fund. Restricted funds are comprised of donations received for Street Animal Welfare, Stop Wildlife abuse and For Free campaigns.

1.4 Allocation of expenditure

Support costs have been allocated to raising funds and charitable activities on the basis of expenditure incurred, pro-rated where appropriate using the proportions of the staff time engaged in these functions. Expenditure includes irrecoverable VAT where applicable.

Expenditure has been recognised on an accruals basis.

Grants payable, which do not have any conditions attached, are accounted for in full as liabilities of the Charity when approved by the trustees and notified to the recipient. Grants payable to third parties are included in expenditure in charitable activities. Where unconditional grants are made, these amounts are recognized when a legal or constructive obligation is created, typically when the recipient is notified that a grant will be made to them. Where grants are conditional on performance, then the grant is only recognized once any unfulfilled conditions are outside of the control of the charity.

Expenses that can be identified with a specific program or support service are charged according to their natural expenditure classification. Certain costs common to multiple functions have been allocated among raising funds and promoting animal welfare. General and Administrative expenses include those costs that are not directly identifiable to any specific function, but provide for the overall support and viability of the Society.

1.6 Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than sterling at the rates of exchange prevailing at the accounting date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the date of the transactions. All differences are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities.

1.6 Financial Instruments

The charity only has financial assets and liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognized at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

1.7 Going concern

The Trustees are required to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is not appropriate. The Trustees have reviewed the going concern status of the charity by considering the cash position of the company as at 31 December 2016, together with the anticipated level of funding for the coming year and the continued support of its parent company. Based on this review, the trustees have concluded that the financial statements should continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

1.8 Judgment in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

Concentration of credit risk

The HSUK assets that are exposed to credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, investments and contributions, bequests and other receivables. The HSUK contributions, bequests and other receivables balance consists primarily of amounts due from individuals and corporations. Historically, the HSUK has not experienced significant losses related to the bequests and contributions receivable balances and, therefore, the credit risk to them is minimal.

1.9 Legacy accounting policy

For legacies, entitlement is taken as the earlier of the date on which either the charity is aware that probate has been granted, the estate has been finalized and notification has been made by the executor(s) to the Trust that a distribution will be made, or when a distribution is received from the estate. Request of a legacy, in whole or in part, is only considered probable when the amount can be measured reliably and the charity has been notified of the executor's intention to make a distribution. Where legacies have not been notified to the charity, or the charity is aware of the granting of probate, and the criteria for income recognition have not been met, then the legacy is treated as a contingent asset and disclosed if material.

2 Donations and legacies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unrestricted Funds</th>
<th>Restricted Funds</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,358,098</td>
<td>320,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacies</td>
<td></td>
<td>56,674</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,414,772</td>
<td>320,922</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The donations and legacies income in 2015 was £3,542,070 of which £1,776,019 was unrestricted and £765,051 was restricted.
3 Raising funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unrestricted Funds</th>
<th>Restricted Funds</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Campaign costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| The campaign costs in 2015 were £524,241 of which £524,241 was unrestricted and £14,897 was restricted.

4 Promoting animal welfare

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unrestricted Funds</th>
<th>Restricted Funds</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Campaign costs for animal welfare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants paid (note 5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance costs (note 7)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| The promoting animal welfare expenses in 2015 were £1,065,701 of which £1,047,494 was unrestricted and £18,107 was restricted.

5 Grants paid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unrestricted Funds</th>
<th>Restricted Funds</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Humane Society US</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Oxford - Wildlife Conservation Research Unit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| The grants payable in 2015 were £27,882 of which £27,882 was unrestricted and £18,107 was restricted.

6 UK office costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unrestricted Funds</th>
<th>Restricted Funds</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal and professional fees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank charges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management overhead</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent, postage and stationery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountancy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign exchange differences</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsistence Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| The UK office costs in 2015 were £968,818 of which £790,711 was unrestricted and £168,107 was restricted.

7 Governance costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unrestricted Funds</th>
<th>Restricted Funds</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current period</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior period</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| The governance costs in 2014 were £13,460 of which £13,460 was unrestricted and £14 was restricted.
8 Wages and salaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unrestricted Funds</th>
<th>Restricted Funds</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wages and salaries</td>
<td>187,493</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>187,493</td>
<td>114,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social security costs</td>
<td>19,488</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19,488</td>
<td>12,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee Benefits</td>
<td>3,199</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,169</td>
<td>2,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>210,150</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>210,150</td>
<td>129,973</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The wages and salaries costs in 2015 were £129,973 of which £129,973 was unrestricted and £Nil was restricted.

The average number of employees during the year was 7 (2015: 3).

The Trustees considers that its key management personnel comprise the Trustees and the Executive Director. The total employment benefits including employer pension contributions and NIC employer contribution of the key management personnel were £36,659 (2015: £34,715). No employees had employee benefits in excess of £60,000 (2015: none).

None of the Trustees received remuneration for performance of their role as Trustee during the year (2015: Nil).

Expenses totaling £241,472 (2015: £209,172) were paid by the parent entity, The Humane Society US, to the reporting entity. Expenses totaling £636,276 (2015: £617,680) were paid by the UK entity to the parent entity, The Humane Society US.

During the year the reporting entity received a grant of £257,025 (2015: £420,300) from The Humane Society US.

Included within other creditors falling due within one year is an amount due to The Humane Society US totaling £3,833 (2015: £3,833).
Expenses totaling £Nil (2015: £141,681) were paid on behalf of the Humane Society International, an associated company.

The parent company has a charge over the assets of the company.

15 Ultimate Controlling Party

The charitable company’s ultimate controlling party is The Humane Society US, a not for profit organization in the United States, registration 53-0225390. The controlling party exercises control over by virtue of common trustees. Copies of the consolidated group accounts are available at www.humanesociety.org

16 Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash flow from operating activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net movement in funds</td>
<td>(427,314)</td>
<td>972,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease (increase) in debtors</td>
<td>600,925</td>
<td>(570,804)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase (decrease) in creditors</td>
<td>(201,829)</td>
<td>(301,960)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash used in operating activities</td>
<td>209,732</td>
<td>100,008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17 Pension

Humane Society International (UK) offers employees an 1% percent contribution, on a defined contribution basis, to a personal pension scheme or group stakeholder scheme. Total contributions made in respect of the period totaled £10,642 (2015: £0,531)