

Charity Registration No. 1045167

Company Registration No. 3032775 (England and Wales)

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

CONTENTS

	Page
Trustees report	1 - 10
Statement of trustees responsibilities	11
Independent auditor's report	12 - 13
Statement of financial activities	14
Balance sheet	15
Statement of cash flows	16
Notes to the accounts	17 - 29

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

TRUSTEES REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

The trustees are pleased to present their annual directors' report together with the financial statements of the charity for the year ending 31 March 2017 which are also prepared to meet the requirements for a directors' report and accounts for Companies Act purposes.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the charity's [governing document], the Companies Act 2006 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)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016)

Objectives and activities

Wildlife Trusts Wales (WTW) facilitates the work of the Wildlife Trusts (WTs) in Wales; it speaks on behalf of the Welsh Trusts on areas of national interest and drives forward a programme of all-Wales work best delivered from a national platform. It works on behalf of and in partnership with the six Wildlife Trusts in Wales – Brecknock, Gwent, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, Radnorshire and South and West Wales to achieve our common aims. WTW is a charitable Trust set up to assist the activities of the six Welsh Trusts, acting as an interface with public bodies, including the Welsh Government and key stakeholders.

WTW Council set out 7 key areas for work for WTW in 2016/17. This report sets out the success of the organisation in delivering against these areas of work and concern for the future of biodiversity in Wales. It also sets out extra work areas that arose in the year, in particular work from the proposed exit of the UK from the European Union.

Public benefit statement

The trustees confirm that they have complied with the duty in section 4 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit, "Charities and Public Benefit". The Wildlife Trusts Wales Ltd's charitable purpose is enshrined in its objectives listed below. The charitable company delivers its public benefit through its work with the six independent Wildlife Trusts in Wales and a wide range of external organisations. These are:

- The conservation, maintenance and protection of the environment and wildlife, for the benefit of the public;
- The advancement of education of the public in the principles and practices of sustainable development, and those of biodiversity conservation;
- The promotion of research into biodiversity, conservation and nature study, and the publication of useful results.

Achievements and performance

Examine future role of WTW with member Trusts and assist in efficiency review of WTs in Wales

This year saw the start of a new process to examine if the Wildlife Trust structure in Wales is appropriate to maximise our effectiveness. WTW attended a new Steering Group for the 'Wales Project', consisting of either CEOs or Chairs from all 7 Wildlife Trusts in Wales. The project raised funds to employ a consultant to examine present structures and to make recommendations as to how to take the project forward. In the report it was agreed to continue with the work of WTW, as the need to influence and undertake advocacy with our main partners will continue. The day-to-day work of WTW is still focused on achieving the outcomes in the WTW Strategic Plan. However, this 'Wales Project' will influence future work priorities and structures for WTW and all the Trusts in Wales.

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

TRUSTEES REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Work with Wales Environment Link (WEL) Marine group and Wales Biodiversity Partnership (WBP) to gain continuation funding

Continuation funding for the WEL Marine work was submitted to Esmee Fairbairn Foundation and the Waterloo Foundation. Unfortunately this bid was unsuccessful, which meant that this joint project with RSPB, WWF and MCS came to an end in this year.

Welsh Government (WG) confirmed a further £50,000 income for WBP for funding till the end of the financial year. WTW met with WG to discuss the future of WBP as it has always been the intention that the two WBP posts are hosted with Natural Resources Wales (NRW). This was agreed and WTW undertook several TUPE meetings with WBP staff and NRW, resulting in an agreement to transfer these posts.

Input into implementation of Well-Being of Future Generations Act (WFG) in particular indicators and formation of Public Service Boards (PSBs).

This year all Public Bodies in Wales have to draft a Well-Being Plan explaining how they intend to incorporate the 7 Well-Being Goals into their work. Of interest to WTW is the Resilient Wales Goal "to maintain and enhance biodiversity and resilient ecosystems". Public Bodies include all Local Authorities, NRW, NHS Wales, Fire Service, Welsh Government and universities. WTW have been working with the Future Generations Commission and Commissioner to provide information and feedback to Public Bodies through the newly formed Public Service Boards (PSBs).

In September NRW produced the first SoNaRR (State of Natural Resources Report). In this report NRW showed their contribution (as a Public Body) to the WFG indicators of:

- Extent of terrestrial semi-natural habitat, presented as losses and gains of broad habitat group by area, and
- Status of priority species (distribution)

WTW liaised with NRW to input data from Wildlife Trusts' projects and feedback on drafts of the report. The report concluded that no ecosystems in Wales are resilient and now gives a clear platform on which to challenge WG and NRW.

Influencing the implementation of Environment Act

The Environment (Wales) Act, 2016 was passed this year and the initial focus was on the guidance and regulation required by the Act. WTW have been working with NRW and WG on the following Environment Act products:

- **State of Natural Resources Reporting (SoNaRR)** – NRW emphasise that this will not be a full report due to the limited time period to develop it. Our message has been one of understanding, so long as any review and the next report (in 5 years' time) are satisfactory. To enable this, NRW will need a robust evidence base and work on this has begun. WG commissioned the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Atlas - Wales, which will be an open access website showing all NBN data. Again, WTW assisted in this processes and inputted Wildlife Trust data and views on development. WG also commissioned the Centre Ecology and Hydrology (CEH) to examine the need for a single data hub in Wales; WTW was a member of the Steering Group. Although in principle this work is to be welcomed, the manner in which it has been taken forward is extremely unsatisfactory. Of particular concern is the potential impact on Local Environmental Record Centres' (LERC) ability to earn money through development planning searches. There are also real concerns over the quality of the data. WTW met with the LERCs and raised concerns with WG asking for two key safeguards: Public Bodies needing to consult LERCs, and planning permissions must have a LERC search.

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

TRUSTEES REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

- **Natural Resources Policy (NRP)** – drafting started this year but publication was delayed. WTW responded to a public consultation and attended several workshops to inform the policy. This is being seen as the overarching policy for nature conservation by WG so it was important to influence its formation.
- **Area Statements** – WTW have been invited onto a NRW Task & Finish Group to examine how these will be determined and attended several workshops to contribute to the process. This resulted in 9 areas being proposed but the delay in the publication of the NRP means this will be decided next year.
- **Section 7 lists** – This will replace the Section 42 list and will be determined by the Minister in consultation with NRW. WTW have tested criteria for selection of habitats and species. This is important as this list will require action from WG and NRW to protect and enhance species and habitats listed.
- **Section 6 Biodiversity Plans** – this is the new NERC Duty and it is important not to repeat the mistakes of the lack of implementation of the past. WTW met with WG officials to examine how this will be implemented and what consequences there will be for non compliance. This resulted in a letter from the First Minister to all Local Authorities reminding them of their duty.

Influence National Marine Plan. Campaign for a well-managed and ecologically coherent network of MPA's and designation of 2nd and 3rd tranche of MCZs and proper management of European Marine Sites in Wales

Brexit has resulted in a large amount of uncertainty around the future of marine policy and legislation. The UK and Wales derive a large proportion of their marine legislation directly from Europe (Habitats/Birds Directives, Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)). Until the UK Government leaves the EU, this legislation stands, but it will be important for WTW to influence the outcomes of Brexit for the marine environment (please see Brexit below).

WTW responded to a consultation on new SACs and SPAs and the Scallop Fisheries in Cardigan Bay. The Welsh Government and NRW proposed four new SPAs (to protect Manx shearwater, Puffin, Red throated diver, Common tern, Arctic tern, Sandwich tern and Roseate tern) and three new SACs (to protect harbour porpoise).

To ensure that there is a true representation of all marine habitats WG undertook a gap analysis which found that there aren't sufficient deep habitats designated. To examine this, WEL commissioned its own gap analysis which broadly agreed with WG but also identified the need for more sites for mobile species. This will form the basis of the future of this work, requiring off-shore MCZs be designated.

The Climate Change, Environment and Rural Affairs Committee members were taken on several site visits to marine sites. Assembly Members (AMs) were encouraged to sign up as Species Champions. This means that they are informed about their species and will ask questions in the Senedd on issues affecting them. The campaign was a success with 32 AMs signing up, each receiving a certificate and information on their species. Some were taken on site visits to see their species and many have asked questions.

Develop relationship with NRW and address Trusts concerns

NRW are a critical partner for the Wildlife Trusts. NRW was formed in 2013 and was given a new remit of the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (SMNR). There have been concerns from WTs that NRW have stopped being natural champions for wildlife, they have lost species and habitat expertise and that they have not scrutinised planning applications for major developments to safeguard wildlife. WTs met with NRW to discuss the need for a robust evidence base for planning proposals and to discuss the lack of expertise. This was to offer assistance and data overall was well received. It was agreed to work together on reviewing the planning approach of NRW, species licencing issues, health agenda, evidence and data requirements and input into Area Statements.

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

TRUSTEES REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

WTW continue to work closely with NRW to influence the process above and have formed a good working relationship. However, there are onward concerns on proposed major infrastructure projects such as the Circuit of Wales, M4 relief road and Tidal Lagoon barrages.

Develop WT standing on key forums in Wales

Presently WTW attends several key forums that are invite only, these are:

- **Welsh Water (WW) Independent Assessment Panel** – continued work with WW to develop an ecosystem based approach to managing water catchments. Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust met WW, examining the role of broker (liaise between investors such as WW and farmers) to encourage WW to enter into the Payment for Ecosystem Service market
- **WG Natural Resources Reference Group** – examining key outcomes of the Environment Act and biodiversity governance in Wales
- **WG Protected Landscapes Group** – examining the future of National Parks and AONBs in Wales
- Wales Biodiversity Strategy Board – this has overhauled biodiversity governance and will concentrate on the delivery of the Nature Recovery Action Plan
- **WG Landfill Tax Group** – this group examines the possibility of WG introducing a new Landfill Tax in Wales in 2018. WTW undertook a major public awareness campaign to ensure this tax would be directed at biodiversity and other environmental projects.
- **Pollinators Task Force** – WG group to examine measures to protect and increase habitat for pollinators
- **Peatlands Coalition** – UK forum examining gaining significant IUCN investment into peatland restoration
- **Wales Marine Advisory Group** – WG group examining all aspects of marine management in Wales, including biodiversity.

Other Areas of Work

Brexit

This was an unexpected work area. There are concerns that the UK departure from the EU could have significant impacts on biodiversity. These could include:

- Loss of EU legislation – most legal protection for biodiversity is based on EU designations, particularly the Natura 2000 suite of sites both terrestrial and marine
- Loss of EU funding – significant investment into projects and research
- Loss of enforcement institutions – ability to take legal challenges for noncompliance with EU legal protections, in particular the ability to take infraction proceedings through the EU Commission and European Court of Justice to help manage Natura 2000 sites
- Farming – uncertainty over future land use and agriculture policy including the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) payments
- Fisheries - uncertainty over the future of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)

WTW Council decided that it would be crucial for the Wildlife Trusts to influence the Brexit process and that this would be our top priority. During the year of this report the main focus was on trying to clarify what the process was and how to influence the short and longer-term consequences. Addressing the first aim, WTW has been successful in being invited onto two main Welsh Government advisory groups:

- **European Advisory Group** – set up by the First Minister to advise the Welsh Cabinet on Brexit. Chaired by Mark Drakeford, Cabinet Secretary for Finance, this group has examined trade, immigration and devolution, producing White Papers on each.

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

TRUSTEES REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

- **Environment and Rural Affairs Roundtable Meetings** – Led by Lesley Griffiths, Cabinet Secretary for Rural Affairs, this group is examining Wales' negotiation priorities. WTW inputted into the group's initial report on how Brexit may affect rural Wales, concluding that Wales wants to develop a rural sector concentrating on sustainable high animal welfare and high environmental food production. WTW are keen to see an approach where any future public payments provide public benefits. These will include measures to restore and maintain biodiversity, sequestration of carbon, measures to store and improve the quality of water and increase access to improve people's health and well-being.

Brexit does form a once in a lifetime opportunity to influence the future of land management over 70% of Wales, through the review of CAP. To enable this work, WTW worked with Trusts to produce a Sustainable Land Management Policy which seeks investment and support into our natural environment based on the following key principles:

- a. **Creating multiple outcomes**, for example supporting sustainably produced food, reversing habitat and wildlife declines, conserving soil and carbon and managing the movement of water.
- b. **Investment and not subsidy** - investing public money in public need.
- c. Fostering greater **public understanding** of the value of the natural environment and the role of consumer choice.
- d. Promoting **high quality, high welfare, ecologically sustainable** food production,
- e. **Upskilling** for those who work in the environment including land owners and managers and supporting innovation.

M4

Gwent Wildlife Trust and WTW worked with Friends of the Earth Cymru to bring a judicial review against Welsh Government (working in coalition). We have questioned the legality of the WG's decision to create a new 14 mile stretch of motorway, known as the 'Black Route', which will cut across the Gwent Levels landscape, impacting much of its wildlife habitat. The Judicial Review centered on the fact that WG did not properly assess 'reasonable alternatives' to the Black Route, as required by the European Directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). WTW met with Minister Ken Skates to raise concerns.

New Measures group on eradication of TB

WTW were involved in gaining access for WT expertise (Lizzie Wilberforce) and our preferred expert (Rosie Woodruff) onto this new WG TB Group. WTW made a response to public consultation and continue to meet with WG officials.

Health Coalition Cymru

WTW initiated a new group with partners to examine nature's role in the health and well-being of people.

Consultation Responses

- Planning (Wales) Act 2016
- Agriculture Sector (Wales) Act
- Air and Noise
- Natural Resources Policy Development
- EIA Regulation for Forestry
- Finance Committee – Landfill Disposal Tax
- Nitrate Vulnerable Zones
- Refreshed approach on TB
- Marine Licencing Fees
- National Infrastructure Commission
- Species Control Orders

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

TRUSTEES REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

- Cardigan Bay Scalloping
- Marine SAC's and SPA's
- Protected Landscapes in Wales
- Public Health Framework
- White Fronted Geese

Other work

- DCMS online survey – UK review of the performance of HLF
- Blue Print for Water – examining how water companies can improve water quality
- CCERA Committee inquiry MPA's
- Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee inquiry into The Wales Bill
- UK proposals on MSFD

List of funders and supporters

WTW thanks all those who pledged or gave support during the financial year 2016-17.

Key Funding Partners

The support from players of **People's Postcode Lottery** has continued this financial year, bringing with it increased profile for the Trust in addition to a generous unrestricted contribution of £200,000. A minimum of 27.5% of the price of every ticket goes to good causes across Great Britain, including WTW. The Trust has now received over £668,000 thanks to players. This has been distributed to local Wildlife Trusts in Wales, enabling projects from protecting endangered species to protecting wildlife from infrastructure projects to research for the reintroduction of Beavers in Wales.

The Co-operative Group continued to donate its 5p single use levy to Wildlife Trusts Wales, resulting in £268,424 in the 2016/17 financial year. This was distributed to local Wildlife Trusts to help species projects and to inspire people about Wales' wonderful wildlife.

Welsh Government made a generous grant of £92,405 which has enabled WTW to engage in so many forums and the Brexit process in Wales. It specifically enabled WTW to employ an Evidence and Knowledge Manager and Living Landscapes Manager. This support is essential to maintain our advocacy work and to ensure that biodiversity is fully taken into account when developing legislation and policy.

Financial review

Financial policy

As an advocacy organisation for the six Welsh Wildlife Trusts, the trustees have taken the decision not to build an unrestricted financial reserve. However, the trustees recognise the need for reserves in order for the charity to wind up in an orderly manner if there was ever the need to. The Trustees consider the reserves required are in the region of £25,000. The charity currently has unrestricted reserves of £9,192 (free reserves being £8,948) and are working toward obtaining the reserves figure by generating small surpluses each year. The principal source of unrestricted income is from members' charities. Wildlife Trusts Wales' expenditure is recharged to the six member Trusts at agreed percentages, based on the unrestricted income and membership of these Trusts.

Financial position

A total of £859,746 (2016: £767,075) was expended during the year. Unrestricted reserves are £9,192 (2016: 21,401). There was also a balance of restricted funds at the year-end of £117,117 (2016: £105,819).

Income for the year was £858,835 (2016: £759,908). Membership income from Trusts has remained static at £82,689.

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

TRUSTEES REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Major risks

Under normal circumstances, the risks of the charitable company are mitigated to an acceptable level in day-to-day operations. A financial risk assessment has been made, along with an organisational risk assessment in The Wildlife Trusts Wales Strategic Plan. WTW also has a separate risk register that is reviewed by Council at each meeting. The 3 main risks to the business have been identified as reduction in income from trust levy support, reputational risk and the ability to deliver against outcomes. To date Council are satisfied that all appropriate measures are being made to mitigate these factors

Plans for future periods

During the next financial year the key areas of focus will include:

1. Examining the implications of the exit of the UK from the European Union on the conservation of wildlife
2. Working with Welsh Trusts on the review of internal structures in Wales
3. Inputting into implementation of the Environment Act and Well-being of Future Generation Act in particular the formation of local service boards, Area Statements and the second SoNaRR
4. Influencing the National Marine Plan. Campaigning for a well-managed and ecologically coherent network of marine sites and designation of the 3rd tranche of MCZs and proper management of marine sites in Wales
5. Develop relationships with corporate partners in the development of new markets for nature conservation work
6. Developing the relationship with NRW and addressing Trusts' concerns
7. Researching the evidence and knowledge needs on behalf of the Wildlife Trusts in Wales
8. Reviewing all HR practices, pension provision, staff contracts and completing staff appraisals

Structure, governance and management

Constitution

The company was incorporated on 14 March 1995 under the name of The Welsh Wildlife Trusts Limited and was registered with the Charity Commission on 23 March 1995. It changed its name to The Wildlife Trusts Wales Limited (WTW) on 18 June 1998. The company is limited by guarantee and registered in England and Wales. The constitution was rewritten in 2007, agreed at an EGM on 31 May 2007, and approved by the Charity Commission on 2 August 2007.

Corporate members

The members of the charity are the Welsh Wildlife Trusts, which are also registered charities. These are as follows:

Brecknock Wildlife Trust Limited
Gwent Wildlife Trust Ltd
Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust Limited
North Wales Wildlife Trust
The Radnorshire Wildlife Trust Limited
The Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales Ltd
(Including connected charities and companies)

Organisational structure

The Wildlife Trusts Wales Limited is a co-ordinating charitable company for the six Wildlife Trusts in Wales. Together we operate as a Welsh collective within The Wildlife Trusts, the network of 47 Wildlife Trusts that cover the UK, Isle of Man and Alderney. The six individual Welsh Trusts are also corporate members of the Royal Society of Wildlife Trusts, which provides co-ordination for the whole of this network.

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

TRUSTEES REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

The memorandum and articles of association give Council the power to administer the affairs and determine the policy of the charitable company. Council is ultimately responsible for the charitable company's activities and directly accountable to the charitable company's corporate members, being the six Welsh Wildlife Trusts.

Appointment and induction of trustees

Each of the six corporate members appoints a trustee. The Council may also co-opt from time to time additional members possessing specialist skills, knowledge or expertise, as it thinks fit. Following the appointment of a trustee, the Chairman will introduce the new trustee to the first meeting of Council. Copies of the charity constitution, latest annual report and accounts and minutes of recent Council meetings will be provided. The charitable company trustees are also directors under the Companies Act 2006. Trustees meet as a Council quarterly preceded one month before by the Wildlife Trusts Wales Forum comprising the CEOs of the six Trusts and of Wildlife Trusts Wales. Honorary Officers of the charitable company are elected at an annual general meeting.

Council operates a sub-committee with delegated powers, Wildlife Trusts Wales Forum, which is made up of the senior officers of the corporate members. Wildlife Trusts Wales Forum papers are sent to Council to bring together the business of the charitable company and support Council in developing the ethos, values, mission and strategic aims of the wider movement. One trustee and one staff member represent Wales with delegate powers at the Royal Society of Wildlife Trusts' Countries Committee. The current Chair of WTW is a Trustee of the RSWT, but in a personal capacity.

Staffing

Wildlife Trusts Wales employs a Chief Executive Officer who line manages five members of staff – a Living Landscapes Manager, an Administrations Officer, a Marine Awareness Officer, a Knowledge and Evidence Manager and a Campaigns Officer who are all based at Wildlife Trusts Wales' Cardiff office. Wildlife Trusts Wales also houses two posts for the Wales Biodiversity Partnership, two posts for Wales Environment Link

Key Management Personnel

The trustees and the Chief Executive Officer are key management personnel. The trustees receive no remuneration or benefits. The trustees consider the pay awarded to key management personnel is appropriate, however, a benchmarking exercise will be undertaken in the 2016-2017 financial year.

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

TRUSTEES REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Reference and administrative details

Registered charity number:

1045167

Registered company number:

3032775 (England & Wales)

Directors/trustees:

Mr B Stow (Chairman)

Ms R Grandage - Co-opted 18 May 2016

Mr R Williams

Mr R Thomas

Mr R Waller

Mr C Ledbury

Mr O Lawrence - Resigned 17 November 2016

Director (not trustee)

Mrs R C Sharp

Chief executive officer:

Mrs R C Sharp

Hon. treasurer: Vacant

Registered office:

Baltic House

Mount Stuart Square

Cardiff Bay

Cardiff

CF10 5FH

Auditors:

Broomfield & Alexander Limited

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

Waters Lane Chambers

1-3 Waters Lane

Newport

NP20 1LA

Principal bankers:

Barclays Bank

Cardiff Business Centre

Roath Park

Cardiff

CF24 3YR

Auditor

Broomfield & Alexander were appointed as the charitable company's statutory auditors during the year and have expressed their willingness to continue in that capacity.

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

TRUSTEES REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

The trustees report was approved by the Board of Trustees.

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Mr B Stow
Trustee

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES RESPONSIBILITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

The trustees, who are also the directors of The Wildlife Trusts Wales for the purpose of company law, are responsible for preparing the Trustees Report and the accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company Law requires the trustees to prepare accounts for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that year.

In preparing these accounts, 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; and
- prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity 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 charity and enable them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity 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 auditors are 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 auditors are 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.

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

We have audited the accounts of The Wildlife Trusts Wales for the year ended 31 March 2017 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows 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), including Financial Reporting Standard 102.

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and regulations made under section 154 of that Act. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' 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 its trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and auditor

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees responsibilities, the trustees, who are also the directors of The Wildlife Trusts Wales for the purposes of company law, are responsible for the preparation of the accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

The trustees have elected for the accounts to be audited in accordance with the Charities Act 2011 rather than the Companies Act 2006. Accordingly we have been appointed as auditors under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with regulations made under section 154 of that Act. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the accounts in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

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 Councils Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the accounts

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the accounts sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the accounts are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the charitable company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the trustees; and the overall presentation of the accounts. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Trustees Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited accounts and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on accounts.

In our opinion the accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2017 and of its 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.

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Charities Act 2011 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- 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 accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Sarah Case FCA DChA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Broomfield & Alexander Limited

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Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Waters Lane Chambers
Waters Lane
NEWPORT
NP20 1LA
UK

Broomfield & Alexander Limited is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2017 £	Total 2016 £
<u>Income and endowments from:</u>					
Charitable activities	3	105,027	741,160	846,187	751,209
Other income	4	12,648	-	12,648	8,699
Total income		<u>117,675</u>	<u>741,160</u>	<u>858,835</u>	<u>759,908</u>
<u>Expenditure on:</u>					
Charitable activities	5	139,693	720,053	859,746	767,075
Net (outgoing)/incoming resources before transfers		(22,018)	21,107	(911)	(7,167)
Gross transfers between funds		<u>9,809</u>	<u>(9,809)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net (expenditure)/income for the year/ Net movement in funds		(12,209)	11,298	(911)	(7,167)
Fund balances at 1 April 2016		<u>21,401</u>	<u>105,819</u>	<u>127,220</u>	<u>134,387</u>
Fund balances at 31 March 2017		<u>9,192</u>	<u>117,117</u>	<u>126,309</u>	<u>127,220</u>

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

The statement of financial activities also complies with the requirements for an income and expenditure account under the Companies Act 2006.

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		244		1,100
Current assets					
Debtors	12	31,319		84,520	
Cash at bank and in hand		108,756		99,511	
		<u>140,075</u>		<u>184,031</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	<u>(14,010)</u>		<u>(57,911)</u>	
Net current assets			126,065		126,120
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>126,309</u>		<u>127,220</u>
Income funds					
Restricted funds	14		117,117		105,819
Unrestricted funds			9,192		21,401
			<u>126,309</u>		<u>127,220</u>

The company is entitled to the exemption from the audit requirement contained in section 477 of the Companies Act 2006, for the year ended 31 March 2017, although an audit has been carried out under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011. No member of the company has deposited a notice, pursuant to section 476, requiring an audit of these accounts under the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The trustees responsibilities for ensuring that the charity keeps accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Act and for preparing accounts which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the 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 accounts, so far as applicable to the company.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The accounts were approved by the Trustees on

.....
Mr B Stow
Trustee

Company Registration No. 3032775

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	18		9,245		(57,083)
Net cash used in investing activities			-		-
Net cash used in financing activities			-		-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			9,245		(57,083)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			99,511		156,594
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			108,756		99,511

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

The Wildlife Trusts Wales is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Baltic House, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff Bay, CARDIFF, CF10 5FH, UK.

1.1 Accounting convention

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the charity's [governing document], the Companies Act 2006 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)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016). The charity is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The accounts are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The charity reported a net unrestricted outflow of £12,209 for the year. The trustees review results and cashflow on a regular basis and are of the view that on this basis the charity is a going concern and there are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

The charitable company is heavily reliant on the grant aid provided by its core funders as shown in note 4 to these accounts. The trustees anticipate that the core funders will continue to support the charitable company and that the charitable company will make a surplus in the coming financial year.

These accounts have been drawn up on the going concern basis on the assumption that the continued support of its core funders will enable the charitable company to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives unless the funds have been designated for other purposes.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors as to how they may be used. The purposes and uses of the restricted funds are set out in the notes to the accounts.

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.4 Incoming resources

All incoming resources are included in the Statement of Financial Activities when the charity is entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy. The following specific policies are applied to particular categories of 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 organisation, are recognised when the charity becomes unconditionally entitled to the grant.
- Donated services and facilities are included at the value to the charity where this can be quantified. The value of services provided by volunteers has not been included in these accounts.

Revenue grants are credited to the Statement of Financial Activities on a receipts basis unless they are in respect of a specific expense, when they are credited in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

1.5 Resources expended

Expenditure is recognised on an accruals basis as a liability is incurred.

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

Governance

These costs include such items as audit, legal advice for trustees and costs associated with constitutional and statutory requirements.

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Computers	20% on cost
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in net income/(expenditure) for the year.

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in income/(expenditure for the year, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The charity only has financial assets 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 value.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the charity's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.9 Retirement benefits

The charity operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the charity. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable and are charged against unrestricted funds

1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

1.11 Taxation

As a charity, The Wildlife Trusts Wales is exempt from tax on income and gains falling within section 478 of the Taxes Act 2010 or s256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 to the extent that these are applied to its charitable objects. No tax charges have arisen in the charity.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the charity's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

3 Charitable activities

	2017	2016
	£	£
Membership levy	82,714	82,689
Revenue grants	763,473	668,520
	<u>846,187</u>	<u>751,209</u>
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	105,027	
Restricted funds	741,160	
	<u>846,187</u>	
For the year ended 31 March 2016		
Unrestricted funds		96,255
Restricted funds		654,954
		<u>751,209</u>
Revenue grants		
Charitable Trusts	-	8,000
Co-operative Group	332,802	232,590
Environment Wales match funding	-	18,784
Peoples Postcode Lottery	200,000	225,000
Royal Society of Wildlife Trusts SDF	-	9,132
RSPB	34,266	31,720
Welsh Council for Voluntary Action	-	4,963
Welsh Government	187,450	138,331
All Wales Project	9,000	-
	<u>763,473</u>	<u>668,520</u>

4 Other income

	2017	2016
	£	£
Room/space hire	9,000	7,728
Sundry income	3,648	971
	<u>12,648</u>	<u>8,699</u>

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

5 Charitable activities

	Promotion	Grant support	Advocacy	Support	Total 2017	Total 2016
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Staff costs	-	65,563	129,942	-	195,505	147,153
Staff development	-	2,011	1,551	-	3,562	1,854
Administrative costs	-	4,307	-	2,303	6,610	49,458
Grant expenditure	-	-	3,209	-	3,209	352,052
PPL Fighting fund	-	213,344	1,625	-	214,969	87,639
Promotion & advertising	6,706	-	23,034	-	29,740	15,936
Travel & vehicle running costs	-	2,607	8,230	-	10,837	6,090
Other costs	-	-	-	-	-	830
Conferences	-	-	7,737	-	7,737	-
Telephone and mobile	-	-	1,022	-	1,022	-
Other expenditure	-	-	3,200	-	3,200	-
	<u>6,706</u>	<u>287,832</u>	<u>179,550</u>	<u>2,303</u>	<u>476,391</u>	<u>661,012</u>
Grant funding of activities (see note 6)	-	268,424	-	-	268,424	-
Share of support costs (see note 7)	1,013	83,992	24,226	-	109,231	101,268
Share of governance costs (see note 7)	53	4,383	1,264	-	5,700	4,795
	<u>7,772</u>	<u>644,631</u>	<u>205,040</u>	<u>2,303</u>	<u>859,746</u>	<u>767,075</u>
Analysis by fund						
Unrestricted funds	7,772	88,375	41,243	2,303	139,693	
Restricted funds	-	556,256	163,797	-	720,053	
	<u>7,772</u>	<u>644,631</u>	<u>205,040</u>	<u>2,303</u>	<u>859,746</u>	
For the year ended 31 March 2016						
Unrestricted funds	-	94,041	-	-		94,041
Restricted funds	18,371	505,570	149,093	-		673,034
	<u>18,371</u>	<u>599,611</u>	<u>149,093</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>767,075</u>

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

6 Grants payable

	2017 £	2016 £
Grants to institutions:		
Gwent Wildlife Trust	70,300	-
Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales	84,469	-
Brecknock Wildlife Trust	8,413	-
Radnorshire Wildlife Trust	16,000	-
Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust	18,172	-
North Wales Wildlife Trust	71,070	-
	<u>268,424</u>	<u>-</u>

7 Support costs

	Support costs £	Governance costs £	2017 £	2016 £	Basis of allocation
Staff costs	64,344	-	64,344	65,157	Time basis
Depreciation	856	-	856	857	Direct
Staff development	453	-	453	749	Direct
Administrative costs	4,375	-	4,375	4,610	Direct
Bank charges & interest	74	-	74	85	Direct
Bookkeeping &	4,932	-	4,932	1,720	Direct
Premises overheads	26,043	-	26,043	24,399	Direct
Travel & vehicle running	5,354	-	5,354	3,691	Direct
Insurance	2,800	-	2,800	-	Direct
Audit fees	-	5,700	5,700	4,795	Governance
	<u>109,231</u>	<u>5,700</u>	<u>114,931</u>	<u>106,063</u>	
Analysed between					
Charitable activities	<u>109,231</u>	<u>5,700</u>	<u>114,931</u>	<u>106,063</u>	

Governance costs includes payments to the auditors of £4,795 (2016- £4,604) for audit fees.

8 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the charity during the year.

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

9 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number employees during the year was:

	2017 Number	2016 Number
Office staff	8	8

Employment costs

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	227,955	189,884
Social security costs	20,789	20,518
Other pension costs	11,105	1,908
	<u>259,849</u>	<u>212,310</u>

During the year the sum of £10,727 was paid to employees in regards to redundancy payments.

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was £60,000 or more.

10 Related party transactions

No related party transactions occurred during the current or previous year which are required to be disclosed under FRS 102.

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel, as detailed in the trustees report, is as follows.

	2017 £	2016 £
Aggregate compensation	<u>48,352</u>	<u>48,242</u>

No guarantees have been given or received.

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Computers £
Cost	
At 1 April 2016	4,282
At 31 March 2017	4,282
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2016	3,182
Depreciation charged in the year	856
At 31 March 2017	4,038
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	244
At 31 March 2016	1,100

All fixed assets are held for charitable purposes.

12 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	29,803	83,148
Prepayments and accrued income	1,516	1,372
	<u>31,319</u>	<u>84,520</u>

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Other taxation and social security	6,628	4,736
Trade creditors	1,454	46,875
Accruals and deferred income	5,928	6,300
	<u>14,010</u>	<u>57,911</u>

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

14 Restricted funds

The income funds of the charity include restricted funds comprising the following unexpended balances of donations and grants held on trust for specific purposes:

	Balance at 1 April 2016	Movement in funds			Balance at 31 March 2017
		Income	Expenditure	Transfers	
	£	£	£	£	£
Wales Biodiversity Partnership Fund	559	94,000	(85,064)	(9,000)	495
Joint Marine Project	18,195	34,266	(34,657)	(5,880)	11,924
Living Landscapes	24,855	49,000	(39,579)	-	34,276
Co-op Marine Support	2,078	-	-	-	2,078
Peoples Postcode Lottery Funds	13,171	200,000	(213,344)	173	-
Evidence Project	25,000	31,092	(32,764)	-	23,328
Environment Wales	-	-	(11,312)	11,312	-
Co-op	21,961	332,802	(303,333)	(6,414)	45,016
	<u>105,819</u>	<u>741,160</u>	<u>(720,053)</u>	<u>(9,809)</u>	<u>117,117</u>

Wales Biodiversity Partnership Fund is supported by the Welsh Government, and its function is to ensure effective co-ordination and delivery of Biodiversity Action Plans across Wales.

Joint Marine Project is provided by the Esmee Fairbairn Foundation and the Tubney Charitable Trust to further marine conservation through measures to encourage the introduction of appropriate legislation for marine protection.

Living Landscapes This project was initially funded by Tubney Charitable Trust to develop Living Landscapes work in Wales through the employment of a Living Landscapes Advocacy Manager. This post has been in place since February 2012 and will run until March 2018.

Marine Support WTW holds funds on behalf of WEL Marine Working Groups. These funds are from a surplus of a grant from the MPA Fighting Fund.

Peoples Postcode Lottery Wildlife Trusts Wales receives funding from the People's Postcode Lottery (PPL) on behalf of the six Wildlife Trusts in Wales. This funding is distributed to Trusts to undertake their charitable activities. This is an ongoing relationship.

Evidence Project This is a new project to enable the Trusts in Wales to examine what evidence and knowledge we need to inform future decisions. This will enable us to demonstrate the combined work the Trusts undertake.

Environment Wales Development Officer Fund This was a position in prior years. The costs incurred relate to salary expenditure in relation to maternity leave and redundancy.

Co-op WTW manage a corporate relationship with the Co-operative Group. The income is from the 5p single use carrier bag levy the Co-op charge to customers. WTW receive funds to promote and manage the relationship.

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

14 Restricted funds (Continued)

Prior Year

	Balance at 1 April 2015	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Balance at 31 March 2016
Wales Biodiversity Partnership Fund	512	93,000	(92,953)	-	559
Joint Marine Project	15,488	31,720	(34,013)	5,000	18,195
Living Landscapes	35,322	45,861	(56,328)	-	24,855
Co-op Marine Support	7,078	-	-	(5,000)	2,078
Peoples Postcode Lottery Funds	-	200,000	(237,712)	50,883	13,171
Evidence Project	-	32,999	8,434	435	25,000
Environment Wales	-	18,784	(18,587)	(197)	-
Co-op	-	232,590	(225,007)	14,378	21,961
	58,400	654,954	(673,034)	65,499	105,819

Wales Biodiversity Partnership Fund is supported by the Welsh Government, and its function is to ensure effective co-ordination and delivery of Biodiversity Action Plans across Wales.

Joint Marine Project is provided by the Esmee Fairbairn Foundation and the Tubney Charitable Trust to further marine conservation through measures to encourage the introduction of appropriate legislation for marine protection in Wales. Three staff posts are supported under the umbrella of Wales Environment Link, one based at WWF Cymru, one at RSPB Cymru and one at The Wildlife Trusts Wales.

Living Landscapes This project was initially funded by Tubney Charitable Trust to develop Living Landscapes work in Wales through the employment of a Living Landscapes Advocacy Manager. This post has been in place since February 2012 and will run until March 2015. This year funds were received from Visit Wales to examine the proximity of Wildlife Trusts nature reserves to key tourist venues in Wales. This work will continue into 2015/16 for compilation that year.

Co-op Marine Support WTW hosts a marine post on behalf of WEL. The majority of funding comes from Esmme Fairbairn Foundation. However £15,000 of matching funding was required. This has come from the Co-operative Group and will provide match funding for 3 years.

Peoples Postcode Lottery Wildlife Trusts Wales receives funding from the People's Postcode Lottery (PPL) on behalf of the six Wildlife Trusts in Wales. This funding is distributed to Trusts to undertake their charitable activities. WTW retains some funds to manage the relationship and to promote the projects undertaken by the Trusts in Wales. This is an ongoing relationship.

Evidence Project This is a new project to enable the Trusts in Wales to examine what evidence and knowledge we need to inform future decisions. This will enable us to demonstrate the combined work the Trusts undertake, in particular this fund is to research and produce a value added report for PPL.

Co-op WTW manage a corporate relationship with the Co-operative Group. The income is from the 5p single use carrier bag levy the Co-op charge to customers. WTW receive funds to promote and manage the relationship.

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

15 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £
Fund balances at 31 March 2017 are represented			
Tangible assets	244	-	244
Net current assets	8,948	117,117	126,065
	<u>9,192</u>	<u>117,117</u>	<u>126,309</u>
	£	£	£
Fund balances at 31 March 2016 represented by:			
Tangible fixed assets	1,100	-	1,100
Net current assets	20,301	105,819	126,120
	<u>21,401</u>	<u>105,819</u>	<u>127,220</u>

16 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the charity had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Within one year	12,852	12,852
Between two and five years	3,213	12,852
	<u>16,065</u>	<u>25,704</u>

17 Share Capital

The company does not have a share capital, being limited by guarantee.

THE WILDLIFE TRUSTS WALES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

18 Cash generated from operations	2017 £	2016 £
Deficit for the year	(911)	(7,167)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	856	857
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in debtors	53,201	47,086
(Decrease) in creditors	(43,901)	(97,859)
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	<u>9,245</u>	<u>(57,083)</u>