Report
on the audit of the
annual financial statements as at June 30, 2020
and the management report for the business year 2019/2020
of
IFAW Internationaler Tierschutz-Fonds gGmbH
Hamburg
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Computational rounding differences of +/- 1 unit (EUR, % etc.) may occur in the tables.
# List of abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full term/English translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AuS</td>
<td>Auditing Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GmbHG</td>
<td>Limited Liability Company Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFA</td>
<td>Main Technical Committee of the IDW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HGB</td>
<td>German Commercial Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDW</td>
<td>Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer in Deutschland e.V., Düsseldorf [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany, Incorporated Association]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAW Australia</td>
<td>International Fund of Animal Welfare (Australia) Pty Limited, Surry Hills, NSW/Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAW gGmbH</td>
<td>IFAW Internationaler Tierschutz-Fonds gGmbH, Hamburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAW Canada</td>
<td>International Fund of Animal Welfare Inc./Fonds pour la protection des animaux inc., Ottawa, Ontario/Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAW Netherlands</td>
<td>Stichting IFAW, The Hague/Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAW South Africa</td>
<td>International Fund of Animal Welfare NPC, Cape Town/South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAW UK</td>
<td>International Fund of Animal Welfare (IFAW), London, England/United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAW USA</td>
<td>International Fund of Animal Welfare, Inc., Yarmouth Port, Massachusetts/USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLG</td>
<td>Higher Regional Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS</td>
<td>Accounting Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St</td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wirtschaftsprüfer</td>
<td>Certified Public Auditor</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
A. AUDIT ENGAGEMENT

By resolution of the shareholders' meeting June 13, 2019 of

**IFAW Internationaler Tierschutz-Fonds gGmbH, Hamburg,**
- hereinafter also referred to as "IFAW gGmbH" or "Company" -

we were engaged to be auditors of the annual financial statements of the business year 2019/2020. Accordingly, the Management engaged us to audit the annual financial statements as at June 30, 2020 including the bookkeeping system and the management report for the business year 2019/2020 and to report the results to the Company.

According to the size characteristics described in § 267 HGB, the Company is classified as a small corporation and is therefore not subject to audit. Pursuant to the engagement issued by the Management, the annual financial statements should be audited on a voluntary basis.

The audit report was created in accordance with the principles of proper audit reports for annual audits (IDW PS 450 new version).

We confirm in accordance with § 321 Para. 4a HGB that we have adhered to the applicable independence regulations in conducting our audit.

This report is solely intended for IFAW Internationaler Tierschutz-Fonds gGmbH.

The enclosed "General Engagement Terms for Wirtschaftsprüfer and Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften" in the version dated January 1, 2017 govern the execution of our engagement and our professional responsibility, also with respect to third parties.
B. COPY OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

According to the final result of our audit, we issued the following Auditor's Opinion/Adverse Opinion on the annual financial statements as at June 30, 2020 and the management report for the business year 2019/2020, dated February 25, 2021. It is reproduced here:

"INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the IFAW Internationaler Tierschutz-Fonds gGmbH:

Audit Opinions

We have audited the annual financial statements of IFAW Internationaler Tierschutz-Fonds gGmbH - consisting of balance sheet as at June 30, 2020, and the income statement for the financial year from July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020, and notes to the financial statements, including the presentation of the recognition and measurement policies. In addition, we have audited the management report of IFAW Internationaler Tierschutz-Fonds gGmbH for the financial year from July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

In our opinion, on the basis of the knowledge obtained in the audit

- the accompanying annual financial statements comply, in all material respects, with the requirements of German commercial law applicable to business corporations and give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2020 and of its financial performance for the financial year from July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020 in compliance with German Legally Required Accounting Principles, and
- the accompanying management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Company's position. In all material respects, this management report is consistent with the annual financial statements, complies with German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development.

Pursuant to § 322 Para. 3 Clause 1 HGB, we declare that our audit has not led to any reservations relating to the legal compliance of the annual financial statements and of the management report.

Basis for the Audit Opinion

We conducted our audit of the annual financial statements and of the management report in accordance with § 317 HGB and in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW). Our responsibilities under those requirements and principles are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements and of the Management Report" section of our auditor's report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the requirements of German commercial and professional law, and we
have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions on the annual financial statements and on the management report.

_Responsibilities of the Legal Representatives for the Annual Financial Statements and the Management Report_

The executive directors are responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements that comply, in all material respects, with the requirements of German commercial law applicable to business corporations, and that the annual financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Company in compliance with German Legally Required Accounting Principles. In addition, the legal representatives are responsible for such internal control as they, in accordance with German Legally Required Accounting Principles, have determined necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual financial statements, the legal representatives are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. They also have the responsibility for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. In addition, they are responsible for financial reporting based on the going concern basis of accounting, provided no actual or legal circumstances conflict therewith.

Furthermore, the legal representatives as executive directors are responsible for the preparation of the management report that as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Company's position and is, in all material respects, consistent with the annual financial statements, complies with German legal requirements, and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. In addition, the executive directors are responsible for such arrangements and measures (systems) as they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of a management report that is in accordance with the applicable German legal requirements, and to be able to provide sufficient appropriate evidence for the assertions in the management report.

_Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements and of the Management Report_

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and whether the management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Company's position and, in all material respects, is consistent with the annual financial statements and the knowledge obtained in the audit, complies with the German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development, as well as to issue an auditor's report that includes our audit opinions on the annual financial statements and on the management report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with § 317 HGB and in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut
der Wirtschaftsprüfer (IDW) will always detect a material misstatement. Misstaterments can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual financial statements and this management report.

We exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements and of the management report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit of the annual financial statements and of arrangements and measures (systems) relevant to the audit of the management report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an audit opinion on the effectiveness of these systems of the Company.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by the executive directors and the reasonableness of estimates made by the executive directors and related disclosures.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the executive directors’ use of the going-concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the annual financial statements and in the management report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our respective audit opinions. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to be able to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual financial statements present the underlying transactions and events in a manner that the annual financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Company in compliance with German Legally Required Accounting Principles.
- Evaluate the consistency of the management report with the annual financial statements, its conformity with German law, and the view of the Company’s position it provides.
- Perform audit procedures on the prospective information presented by the executive directors in the management report. On the basis of sufficient appropriate audit evidence, we evaluate, in particular, the significant assumptions used by the executive directors as a basis for the prospective information, and evaluate the proper derivation of the prospective information from these assumptions. We do not express a separate [audit] opinion on the prospective information and on
the assumptions used as a basis. There is a substantial unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the prospective information.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
C. GENERAL FINDINGS

Opinion on the legal representatives’ financial assessment

1. Business situation and development in the business year

We take the following essential statements from the management report of the legal representatives on the economic situation and development of the Company in the business year:

a) Overall proceeds from donations amount to EUR 16,0 million.
b) Decrease of other expenses.
c) Assets of EUR 6,8 million.
d) Decrease of special reserves.

Our comments on this are the following:

To a): Overall proceeds from donations amount to EUR 16,0 million, an decrease of approximately EUR 1,5 million from 2018/2019. This is primarily due to higher utilization of received donations.

To b): The decrease in other expenses mainly result from less costs resulting from institutional shared activities (kEUR -661), other fees and services (kEUR -647) and external grants (kEUR -414).

To c): Assets which total EUR 6,8 million (prior year EUR 7,6 million) mainly consist of fixed assets securities (EUR 3,4 million; prior year EUR 3,6 million) and cash in banks (EUR 3,3 million; prior year EUR 3,9 million).

To d): Special reserves decreased to EUR 5,6 million (prior year EUR 6,9 million) as utilization of donations was significantly increasing in the audit period.

In summary, the legal representatives state in the management report that the Company has developed satisfactorily.
2. Future development of the Company and opportunities and risks in the future

In order to assess the future development of the Company as well as opportunities and risks in the future, the following information in the annual financial statements and management report of the legal representatives should be emphasized as essential:

For fiscal year 2020/2021, IFAW gGmbH anticipates that the fundraising expenditures will decrease, as they are restricting themselves more and more to online fundraising. The investment and acquisition in newsletter single gift donations are projected to decrease modestly. The organization continues to focus on diversifying fundraising sources. Therefore, a net income to decrease is anticipated.

Our comments on this are the following:

Is difficult to predict the future and the prospective willingness of people to donate. However, IFAW is already cushioning the expected decline in individual donations by focusing on online fundraising, which decreases fundraising expenditures. Additionally, they are continuously looking to diversify their strategies to attract financial supporters as well as non-financial supporters. This helps IFAW to adapt and to continue their work.

According to our audit result and the insights we have garnered, the assessment of the situation of the Company including the described opportunities and risks of future development has been derived plausibly and correctly. The assessment of the Company’s position by the legal representatives, in particular the assessment of the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern and the assessment of the future development of the Company, are appropriate in terms of volume and correct in its content.
D. SUBJECT, NATURE, AND SCOPE OF THE AUDIT

In addition to the annual financial statements consisting of balance sheet, income statement, and the notes to the financial statements, the subject of our audit was the bookkeeping system and the management report of the IFAW Internationaler Tierschutz-Fonds gGmbH for the business year ending June 30, 2020.

We audited the management report as to whether it is consistent with the annual financial statements and the findings of our audit and whether it as a whole provides a suitable view of the Company's position; we also audited whether the future opportunities and risks are accurately presented. The audit of the management report also covered the compliance with the legal requirements for the preparation of the management report.

Concerning the responsibility of the legal representatives for the annual financial statements and the management report, we refer to the auditor's report, section "Responsibilities of the Legal Representatives for the Annual Financial Statements and the Management Report", reproduced in section B.

Concerning nature and scope of the engagement, we refer to the general description of the responsibility of the auditor for the audit of the annual financial statements and management report stated in the sections "Basis for the Audit Opinion" and "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements and of the Management Report".

The starting point for our audit were the annual financial statements of the previous year for June 30, 2019 audited by us and issued with an unqualified Auditor's Opinion. It was passed per shareholder decision on February 27, 2020 without changes.

We performed the audit work – with interruptions – in the period from October 27, 2020 to February 25, 2021, mainly in our offices.

As audit documents, we used, in particular, the accounting documentation, third-party confirmations, as well as the files and paperwork of the Company.
The Management as well as the identified employees readily provided us with all clarifications and evidence we requested to perform our engagement.

In addition to that the legal representatives confirmed to us in writing in the standard professional letter of representation that the books and the annual financial statements to be audited included all assets, liabilities, risks, and accruals subject to financial accounting, contained all expenditures and revenues, provided all required information, and informed us of all existing contingent liabilities. According to this letter of representation, are fully stated in the notes.

The letter of representation also assures that, in terms of expected developments, the management report contains all aspects that are essential for the assessment of the situation of the Company and all information required by § 289 HGB.

We conducted our audit of the annual financial statements in accordance with §§ 317 et seq. HGB and German generally accepted standards for the audit of financial statements promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (IDW).

The audit did not include assessing whether the status as going concern of the Company or the effectivity or efficiency of the Management can be assured.

We point out that audit activities to uncover misappropriation or other criminal acts by the Company are not the part of the audit.

As part of our risk-based audit approach, we planned the audit activities prior to beginning the audit. The audit planning is based on:

- an assessment of the company environment and our knowledge of the industry,
- the information provided by the Management on business development, objectives, and strategies,
- the documentation submitted to us for the annual financial statements,
- a preliminary assessment of the accounting-related internal control system of the Company,
- a preliminary assessment of the annual financial report data using analytical audit procedures, and
- our experience from auditing the previous annual financial statements.

Using the obtained information, we identified company areas / annual financial statement items with comparatively increased risk potential and integrated them into the audit plan as focus areas. The following focus areas were identified for the reporting year:

- revenue recognition/donations
- completeness and valuation of accruals and deferrals
- recognition and measurement of assets

Starting from an assessment of the internal control system and the results of the analytical audit activities, we followed the principles of materiality and economic efficiency in determining the further audit activities. The individual audit procedures were thus selected in samples and performed by type and extent under consideration of the significance of the audit areas and the organization of accounting. The samples were selected in a way so as to take into account the economic significance of the individual items of the annual financial statements and to enable to verify compliance with the legal accounting regulations.

In order to examine the evidence of assets and liabilities, we, among other things, obtained bank confirmations and attorney confirmations as well as balance confirmations for receivables and liabilities.

For several positions of the trade receivables, trade payables as well as the payables and receivables for affiliated companies we requested prove through balance confirmations on the balance sheet day.

Other provisions have been assessed based on the data submitted with regard to amount and determination of liabilities. The completeness of the provisions has been tested through interviews with employees and members of management and the screening of contract protocols. Our audit also included the settlement of the previous year’s provisions.

We recorded type, extent, and result of the specific audit procedures we performed in our working papers.
E. FINDINGS AND EXPLANATIONS CONCERNING ACCOUNTING

I. Correctness of the financial accounting

1. Bookkeeping and other audited documents

The bookkeeping of the company is essentially performed centrally in an office in the Netherlands on a company owned data processing platform run by the program.

The accounting-related control system installed by the Company provides for suitable regulation of process organization and control which is appropriate for the business purpose and volume of the Company. Processes within the accounting did not undergo considerable organisational modifications during the reporting period.

The organization of the accounting and the accounting-related internal control system allows for the complete, correct, timely and orderly recording and posting of business transactions. The documents are clearly filed and well organized. The books were opened correctly with the figures of the balance sheet from the previous year and kept properly during the entire business year.

The information taken from the other audited documents corresponds well with the accounting and financial statements/accounting, financial statements, and management report.

According to our findings, the bookkeeping system of the Company and the other audited documents including documents comply in all material aspects with the legal regulations and the German Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

We conclude that the businesses accounting and further audited documents including the record and voucher management comply with the applicable principles and regulations, including the accounting standards permitted by law.
2. Annual financial statements

The annual financial statements were prepared in accordance with the commercial law regulations including the German Generally Accepted Accounting Principles under the going concern assumption.

The balance sheet and income statement were derived properly from the bookkeeping system and other audited documents. The balance sheet was segmented in accordance to § 266 HGB. The income statement is structured according to the cost summary method pursuant to § 275 Para. 2 HGB.

The notes to the financial statements comply with the legal regulations. In all material aspects, the statements in the notes are complete and correct.

The Company mainly took advantage of the size-dependent exemptions for preparing the annual financial statements.

3. Management report

The management report complies with German legal regulations in all material aspects.

II. Overall impression given by the annual financial statements

The annual financial statements comply with the requirements for corporations relating to German Commercial Law in all material aspects and in total give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the Company in accordance with German Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

The accounting and valuation methods applied by the Company are listed in the notes.

Beyond this, we provide the following explanations concerning the significant assessment basis:
Financial assets are recognized at cost less unscheduled write-downs for expected sustained impairment. The fixed asset securities comprise bonds (kEUR 782; prior year: kEUR 656), shares (kEUR 2.062; prior year: kEUR 2.297) and alternative investments (kEUR 585; prior year: kEUR 613).

Donations not yet used at the balance sheet date are allocated to a special reserve (kEUR 5.619; prior year: kEUR 6.941). The unused donations include income from a sale of a bequest property received in the financial years 2003/2004 and 2016/2017 (kEUR 965) which is presented under long-term restricted donations.

In accordance with the requirements of IDW RS HFA 21 (Considerations for the accounting of donor collecting organizations) income is realized by the time of its utilization. The proceeds from utilization of donations are determined in the amount of the statutory expenses for the reporting period. Donations not used at the balance sheet date are allocated to a special reserve. As a result, the company shows a net income of zero. The reconciliation from donations received in the reporting period to proceeds from utilization is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements (Appendix I).

The company continued to receive free spots for advertising from television stations. These benefits, designated as donations in kind, have been valued at their fair value and shown in the profit and loss account as donation income as well as other operating expense in the same amount in accordance with the IDW RS HFA 21. The fair value in the business year amounted to kEUR 4.375 (prior year kEUR 3.744).

We did not find any significant changes in the valuation methods, including exercising accounting and valuation options and utilizing a margin of discretion as well as special fact-forming measures.

The balance sheet, income statement, and the notes to the financial statements convey sufficient insight into the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the Company. We have therefore opted against a presentation of any deeper analysis of the annual financial statements.
F. FINAL REMARK

We submit the aforementioned report on the audit of the annual financial statements as at June 30, 2020 and the management report for business year 2019/2020 of the IFAW Internationaler Tierschutz-Fonds gGmbH in accordance with the legal requirements and the generally accepted standards for the preparation of audit reports (IDW PS 450 new version).

The audit opinion issued by us is reproduced in section B.

Bremen, February 25, 2021
APPENDICES
### Aktiva / Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>30.6.2020 / 30 June 2020</th>
<th>Vorjahr / Previous Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>EUR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### A. Anlagevermögen / Fixed Assets

| I. Sachanlagen / Property, plant and equipment | 3.710,57 | 7.636,49 |
| Andere Anlagen, Betriebs- und Geschäftsausstattung / Operational and office equipment |

| II. Finanzanlagen / Financials assets | 3.429.748,56 | 3.566.372,22 |
| Wertpapiere des Anlagevermögens / Fixed asset securities |

| II. Finanzanlagen / Financials assets | 3.433.459,13 | 3.574.008,71 |
| Wertpapiere des Anlagevermögens / Fixed asset securities |

#### B. Umlaufvermögen / Current Assets

| I. Forderungen und sonstige Vermögensgegenstände / Receivables and other assets | 69.180,95 | 58.148,90 |
| Forderungen gegenläufig Gesellschafter / Receivables against shareholders |

| III. Kassenbestand und Guthaben bei Kreditinstituten / Cash on hand and cash in banks | 3.315.020,33 | 3.894.484,25 |
| 3.384.206,92 | 4.032.803,05 |

| C. Rechnungsabgrenzungsposten / Prepayments | 6.346,77 | 16.669,26 |
| 6.824.012,82 | 7.623.481,02 |

### Passiva / Equity and Liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>30.6.2020 / 30 June 2020</th>
<th>Vorjahr / Previous Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>EUR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### A. Eigenkapital / Equity

| I. Gezeichnetes Kapital / Subscribed capital | 25.800,00 | 25.800,00 |
| Gewinnrücklagen / Revenue reserves |
| Andere Gewinnrücklagen / Other revenue reserves |

| II. Gewinnrücklagen / Revenue reserves | 25.800,00 | 25.800,00 |
| Andere Gewinnrücklagen / Other revenue reserves |

#### B. Sonderposten / Special Reserves

| I. Langfristig gebundene Spenden / Long-term restricted donations | 965.000,00 | 965.000,00 |
| Nicht verbrauchte Spenden / Unused Donations |

| II. Nicht verbrauchte Spenden / Unused Donations | 4.654.000,58 | 5.976.264,81 |
| 5.619.000,58 | 6.941.264,81 |

#### C. Rückstellungen / Provisions

| Sonstige Rückstellungen / Other provisions | 143.481,51 | 197.434,11 |

#### D. Verbindlichkeiten / Liabilities

| 1. Verbindlichkeiten aus Lieferungen und Leistungen / Trade liabilities | 194.012,31 | 260.065,14 |
| Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Gesellschafter mit einer Restlaufzeit bis zu einem Jahr / Liabilities due to shareholders with a term of up to one year |

| 2. Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Gesellschafter mit einer Restlaufzeit bis zu einem Jahr / Liabilities due to shareholders with a term of up to one year | 841.718,42 | 198.916,96 |

| 2. Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Gesellschafter mit einer Restlaufzeit bis zu einem Jahr / Liabilities due to shareholders with a term of up to one year | 1.035.730,73 | 458.982,10 |

<p>| 2. Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Gesellschafter mit einer Restlaufzeit bis zu einem Jahr / Liabilities due to shareholders with a term of up to one year | 6.824.012,82 | 7.623.481,02 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019 / 2020</th>
<th>Previous year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>EUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Ertrag aus Spendenverbrauch / Proceeds from utilization of donations</td>
<td>16.000.360,57</td>
<td>17.385.421,85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sonstige betriebliche Erträge / Other operating income</td>
<td>102.105,70</td>
<td>16.102.466,27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Personalaufwand / Personnel expenses</td>
<td>1.404.564,09</td>
<td>1.409.945,89</td>
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<tr>
<td>a) Löhne und Gehälter / Wages and salaries</td>
<td>400.185,16</td>
<td>1.804.749,25</td>
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<tr>
<td>b) Soziale Abgaben und Aufwendungen für Altersversorgung und für Unterstützung / Social security, retirements and other benefits</td>
<td>3.925,92</td>
<td>3.975,49</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Sonstige betriebliche Aufwendungen / Other operating expenses</td>
<td>86.132,36</td>
<td>103.368,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Erträge aus anderen Wertpapieren</td>
<td>0,00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income from other long-term investments</td>
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<td>0,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Sonstige Zinsen und ähnliche Erträge / Other interest and similar income</td>
<td>0,00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Jahresergebnis / Net income</td>
<td>0,00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
IFAW Internationaler Tierschutz-Fonds gGmbH, Hamburg

Anhang für das Geschäftsjahr 2019/2020

1. Allgemeine Angaben zur Gesellschaft
   Firma: IFAW Internationaler Tierschutz-Fonds gGmbH
   Sitz: Hamburg
   Registergericht: Amtsgericht Hamburg
   Registernummer: HR B 35636

2. Allgemeine Angaben zur Bilanzierung und Bewertung
   Die Gesellschaft ist eine kleine Kapitalgesellschaft im Sinne des § 267 Abs. 1 HGB.
   Die Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung wurde nach dem Gesamtkostenverfahren aufgestellt.

3. Angaben zu den Bilanzierungs- und Bewertungsmethoden
   Sachanlagen werden mit den Anschaffungskosten, vermindert um planmäßige Abschreibungen, angesetzt. Die Sachanlagen werden linear über die voraussichtliche Nutzungsdauer abgeschrie- ben.
   Der Abschreibungssatz für die Geschäftsausstattung beträgt sich auf 20%.
   Geringwertige Wirtschaftsgüter (Anschaffungskosten unter US-$ 5.000) werden im Jahr der An- schaffung vollständig abgeschrieben.
   Finanzanlagen werden mit den Anschaffungskosten, vermindert um außerplanmäßige Abschrei- bungen bei voraussichtlich dauerhafter Wertminderung, angesetzt.
   Forderungen und sonstige Vermögensgegenstände sind zum Nennwert angesetzt.
Gemäß § 256a HGB werden auf fremde Währung lautende Vermögensgegenstände und Verbindlichkeiten mit Restlaufzeiten bis zu einem Jahr zum Devisenkassamittelkurs am Abschlusstichtag umgerechnet.

Liquide Mittel werden mit dem Nominalbetrag bewertet. Die Umrechnung ausländischer Währungen erfolgt zum Devisenkassamittelkurs am Bilanzstichtag.


Die Verbindlichkeiten werden mit dem Erfüllungsbetrag angesetzt.

4. Erläuterungen zur Bilanz

Forderungen, sonstige Vermögensgegenstände und Verbindlichkeiten

Es handelt sich ausschließlich um Posten, die innerhalb eines Jahres fällig sind.

Wertpapiere des Anlagevermögens


Weltweit wurden die Finanzreserven wie folgt unterteilt:

1. Betriebsreservefonds - Möglichkeit der Mittelbereitstellung für unvorhersehbare Situationen
2. Kapitalreservefonds - Möglichkeit der Mittelbereitstellung (bei Bedarf) für Kapitalanlagen und Obernahmen
3. Strategischer Reservefonds - Unterstützung der Finanzierung der langfristigen strategischen Ziele der Organisation durch nicht zweckgebundene Finanzierungsmittel
4. Stiftungsfonds - Verwaltung (soweit relevant) und Bereitstellung von Finanzierungsmitteln an die IFAW Organisation in Obereinstimmung mit den jeweiligen Spenderabsichten

Sonderposten

Der Sonderposten enthält noch nicht verbrauchte Spendenmittel der Gesellschaft und unter-teilt sich in langfristig gebundene Spenden und noch nicht satzungsgemäß verbrauchte Spendenmittel. Die langfristig gebundenen Spenden betreffen eine Erbschaft, dessen Mit-tel in den strategischen Reservefond der Gesellschaft eingestellt wurden. Die noch nicht satzungsgemäß verbrauchten Spendenmittel stellen die zum Abschlussstichtag vereinnahmten Spenden dar, die weder auf-wandswirksam verbraucht noch zur Finanzierung des Erwerbs von Vermögensgegenständen verwendet wurden.

5. Erläuterungen zur Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung

Überleitung vom Spendenzufluss des Berichtsjahres auf den Ertrag aus Spendenumverbrauch


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Im Geschäftsjahr zugeflossene Spenden</th>
<th>€</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>€</td>
<td>14.678.324.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zzgl. Verbrauch in Vorjahren zugeflossener Spenden</td>
<td>5.976.264.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zzgl. noch nicht verbrauchter Spendenzufluss des Geschäftsjahres</td>
<td>(4.654.228.40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erträge aus Spendenumverbrauch</td>
<td>16.000.360.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Erträge aus Währungsumrechnung

In den sonstigen betrieblichen Erträgen sind Kursgewinne in Höhe von 20.062,93 EUR (Vorjahr 198.889,90 EUR) enthalten.
6. Sonstige Angaben

Im Durchschnitt waren während des Geschäftsjahres 2019/20 12 (Vorjahr 12) Mitarbeiter (ohne Geschäftsführer und Teilzeitkräfte) beschäftigt.

7. Bedeutende Ereignisse nach dem Bilanzstichtag


Geschäftsführer der Gesellschaft im Geschäftsjahr 2019/20 und danach waren:

- Azzedine T. Downes, Cranston, Rhode Island/USA
- Thomas M. Maul, Sandwich, Massachusetts/USA
- Sonja van Tichelen, Kortenaken, Belgium

Hamburg, 25. Februar 2021
Notes to the annual financial statements of the business year 2019/2020

1. General information about the firm

   Commercial firm name: IFAW Internationaler Tierschutz-Fonds gGmbH
   Corporate domicile: Hamburg
   Commercial register: District court Hamburg
   Register No.: HR B 35636

2. General information

   The company is a small-sized corporation according to § 267 (1) HGB.

   The type of expenditure format has been applied for the income statement.

3. Accounting policies

   Property, plant and equipment are recognized at cost less systematic depreciation. Property, plant and equipment are depreciated straight-line in accordance with the expected useful lives.

   The depreciation rate for the office equipment is 20%.

   Small value items (costing less than the equivalent of US-$ 5,000) are written off completely in the year acquired.

   Financial assets are recognized at cost less unscheduled write-downs for expected sustained impairment.

   Accounts receivables and other assets are valued at face value. According to § 256a HGB accounts receivables and other assets nominated in foreign currency with a residual term of one year are translated at the currency rate as of the balance sheet date.

   Liquid funds are valued at face value. Foreign currencies are translated at the closing rate.
The creation of other accrued expenses takes adequate account of all foreseeable and uncertain obligations. They are measured in the amount deemed necessary in accordance with commercial prudence.

Liabilities are recognized with the settlement amounts.

4. Notes to the balance sheet

Accounts receivable, other assets and liabilities

These are exclusively items that are due within one year.

Fixed asset securities

Fixed asset securities are comprised of strategic reserve funds and donor endowed funds. The worldwide affiliated IFAW entities are financially and operationally interdependent. The financial reserves policy established discrete funds to support specific goals and objectives for IFAW at the global level. As such, individual IFAW entities may vary with respect to nature and quantities of reserves. Strategic reserves were established for Internationaler Tierschutz-Fonds gGmbH with the objective of providing the company and IFAW at the global level with investment income to support ongoing programs and operations as well as financial stability.

Worldwide financial reserves have been established as follows:

1. Operating reserve fund - intended to provide an internal source of funds for unseen situations
2. Capital reserve fund - maintained (as needed) to provide financial resources in support of capital acquisitions
3. Strategic reserve fund - intended to provide unrestricted financial resources to support the organization's long range strategic objectives
4. Donor endowed fund - maintained (as relevant) to provide financial resources to the Organization in accordance with donors' intentions

IFAW intends to maintain global operating reserves of approximately two months of operating expenditures and global strategic reserves sufficient to generate approximately 1-2% of annual budgeted expenditures. Assets will be invested in line with the investment policy and with due care, skill and diligence. The investment approach used will be that of a 'prudent investor'.

Special Reserves

Special reserves are comprised of long-term restricted donations and unused donations. The long-term restricted donations are related to a bequest. The financial resources of this bequest were used to establish the strategic fund. Donations which have been collected but not expensed or capitalized yet are shown as unused donations as of the reporting date.
5. Notes to the income statement

Reconciliation from donations received in the reporting period to income from utilization of donations

In accordance with the requirements of IDW RS HFA 21, the proceeds from utilization of donations are determined in the amount of the expenses in accordance with the statutes in the reporting period. Donations not yet used are allocated to a special reserve. For this reason, the earnings in the reporting period amount to € 0.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>€</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donations received in the fiscal year</td>
<td>14,678,324.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Utilization of donations received in previous year</td>
<td>5,976,264.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Donations received in the fiscal year but not yet used</td>
<td>(4,654,228.40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds from utilization of donations</td>
<td>16,000,360.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Income from exchange rate gains

Other operating income includes exchange rate gains of EUR 20,062,93 (previous year EUR 198,889,90).

6. Other disclosures

An average of 12 persons were employed (excluding general managers and part-timers) in 2019/20 (2018/2019: 12).

7. Significant events subsequent to the balance sheet date

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization assessed the coronavirus outbreak (COVID-19) as a pandemic. The outbreak has resulted in governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally resulting in an economic slowdown. The extent to which COVID-19 impacts the Organization's results will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, including new information which may emerge concerning the severity of COVID-19 and actions taken to contain the virus or its impact, among others.
The Company’s general managers in 2019/20 and thereafter were:

- Azzedine T. Downes, Cranston, Rhode Island/USA
- Thomas M. Maul, Sandwich, Massachusetts/USA
- Sonja van Tichelen, Kortenaken, Belgium

Hamburg, February 25, 2021

DocuSigned by: Azzedine Downes  DocuSigned by: Thomas Maul  DocuSigned by: Sonja van Tichelen
Azzedine T. Downes  Thomas M. Maul  Sonja van Tichelen
I. Programm und Geschäftstätigkeit

Die IFAW Internationaler Tierschutz-Fonds gGmbH ist Teil eines globalen Netzwerks von Organisationen, die gemeinsam an der Erfüllung eines Auftrags arbeiten.

**Unsere Vision:** Tiere und Menschen wachsen miteinander.

**Unsere Mission:** Modernes Denken und mutiges Handeln für Tiere, Menschen und den Ort, den wir Heimat nennen.

**Unser Ansatz:** Jedes Tier ist Teil einer Art, und jede Art ist auf ihren Lebensraum angewiesen, um zu überleben. Unser Ansatz spiegelt die gleiche Vernetzung wider. Durch die Verbindung von Tierschutz und Naturschutz ist RE:SOLVE die Methode des IFAW, die einen umfassenden Schutz für einzelne Tiere, Populationen und Lebensräume bietet.

RE:SOLVE bedeutet, dass wir Tiere in Not retten, sie wieder gesund machen und sie wieder in sichere und nachhaltige Lebensräume entlassen. Jede dieser Teilbereiche ist für sich genommen wertvoll. Aber die Summe ihrer Teile schafft eine sofortige und dauerhafte Wirkung für Tiere, Menschen und Heimatort.

**Unser Glaube:** Um die Vision des IFAW vom gemeinsamen Wachsen von Mensch und Tier zu verwirklichen, folgen wir in unserer Arbeit zentralen Grundsätzen.

Die Vorgehensweise für den Erhalt der Tierwelt sollte sich auf solide wissenschaftliche Erkenntnisse innerhalb eines ethischen Rahmens stützen, der den Eigenwert der einzelnen Tiere und Arten sowie die Tierschutzbedürfnisse der Tiere als führende Wesen anerkennt.

Entscheidungen zur Erhaltung sollten unter der Berücksichtigung der ökologischen Nachhaltigkeit und der biologischen Nachhaltigkeit sowie des Vorsorgeprinzips erfolgen.

Der Mensch hat die moralische Verantwortung für die Bedürfnisse der Tiere, die von ihm abhängig sind, zu sorgen. Diese Verantwortung erstreckt sich auf den Schutz der Wildtiere und ihrer Lebensräume vor sowohl beabsichtigtem als auch unbeabsichtigtem menschlichen Schaden. Verantwortungsvolles menschliches Verhalten sollte direkten und indirekten Schaden für alle Tiere verhindern, vermeiden oder zumindest minimieren.

Die IFAW Internationaler Tierschutz-Fonds gGmbH setzt über ihre Büros in Hamburg und Brüssel die starke Politik-, Kommunikations- und Projektmanagement-Expertise des Teams ein, um die Auswirkungen auf Naturschutz und Tierschutz auf nationaler, regionaler und internationaler Ebene zu verfolgen.
Strategischer Bericht

Programmübersicht: Ziele und Fortschritte

Rettung von Wildtieren

Elefantenwaisenhaus-Projekt (Sambia), Erstes wildgeborenes Kalb in der Kafue-Freilassungseinrichtung

Wir sind stolz darauf, in diesem Jahr Zeuge einer historischen Premiere in Sambia geworden zu sein, als das Elefantenwaisenhaus-Projekt (EOP), eine fortlaufende Partnerschaft zwischen dem IFAW und Game Rangers International (GRI), das erste wildgeborene Kalb eines geretteten Elefanten erlebte. Chamilandu, ein 13 Jahre alter geretteter Elefant, der in der Wildnis entlassen wurde und nun eine Matriarchin der Herde ist, brachte ein gesundes männliches Kalb zur Welt, nachdem sie sich mit einem wilden Bulle gepaart hatte.


Additionally, the team at GRI EOP rescued four elephant calves in fiscal year 2020 and successfully translocated two elephants, Kasewe and Mkaliwa, from Lilayi Nursery to the release facility in Kafue National Park where they will begin their journey back into the wild.


Vorsorge und Prävention ist der Schlüssel - Leben mit Wölfen in Deutschland

Lagebericht 2019/20


Wir experimentierten mit Frequenzbereich und Schalldruckpegeln und obwohl akustische und optische Abschreckungsmittel nicht dauerhaft eingesetzt werden sollten, um eine Anpassung zu verhindern, konnte unsere Studie zeigen, dass Ultraschall eine gute ergänzende Schutzmaßnahme sein kann und weitere Untersuchungen erforderlich sind. Das Bundesministerium für Landwirtschaft und Hochschulen sind daran interessiert, die von uns initiierte Forschung fortzusetzen und damit die technischen Möglichkeiten im Nutzierschutz zu stärken. Ähnlich wie beim Einsatzmechanismus des Elektrozauns ist es uns erneut gelungen, die Forschung für eine praktische Lösung, die gleichzeitig Hirten und Wölfe hilft, zu initiieren und in Gang zu bringen.

Wir werden diese Entwicklungen weiterverfolgen und gleichzeitig unsere Kapazitäten verlagern, um die Vorsorge- und Präventionsarbeit zum Schutz der Tiere im Katastrophenfall zu stärken.

Deutsches Tierarztprojekt


Wir möchten uns bei den ehrenamtlichen Mitarbeitern der Berliner Tiertafel und bei Janine Bräuer und ihrem Team bedanken. Da wir uns nun auf neue Bereiche konzentrieren, freuen wir uns darauf
den Fortschritt des Projekts aus der Ferne zu verfolgen und wünschen allen Beteiligten viel Erfolg für die Zukunft.

**Wildtier Kriminalität**

*Cyberkriminalität in der Tierwelt*

**Mit wichtigen Partnern zusammenarbeiten, um gemeinsam etwas zu bewirken**

Im März 2020, zum zweiten Jahrestag der Koalition, veröffentlichten IFAW, WWF und TRAFFIC einen Bericht mit dem Titel „Offline and Into the Wild“. Der Bericht hob die Erfolge der Koalition hervor, darunter die Blockierung oder Entfernung von mehr als drei Millionen Listen verbotener Arten, die Schulung von fast 470 Mitarbeitern und über 4.500 Listen, die von Cyber-Spottern für Unternehmen gekennzeichnet wurden.

Darüber hinaus gelang es dem IFAW, zwei neue Partner für die Koalition zu gewinnen - die französische Firma Leboncoin und die deutsche Firma Deine Tierwelt. Als direktes Ergebnis der ersten Runde des Cyber-Spotter Programms in Deutschland änderte Deine Tierwelt ihre Politik, alle Arten aus Anhang A und B von ihrer Website zu verbannen.


Der IFAW arbeitet eng mit prominenten Internetunternehmen in China zusammen, um die Diskussion über den Schutz von Wildtieren in den Mainstream zu bringen. Im Januar 2020 hat der IFAW zusammen mit anderen NGOs die Wildtierversicherungs-Initiative Ai Ling Plan (Caring for Beings) in
Zusammenarbeit mit Alibaba gestartet, die mehr als 3 Millionen Besuche auf ihrer Website verzeichnete. Die zweitgrößte chinesische Suchmaschine Sogou startete im Januar und März 2020 gemeinsam mit dem IFAW Kampagnen, die Sogous Homepage auf Informationen zum Wildtierschutz umstellten und in sieben Tagen mehr als 42.000 Aufrufe erzielten.


EU-Verbot des Elfenbeinhandels
Der Elfenbeinhandel, der in der EU und in Deutschland unter bestimmten Bedingungen noch legal ist, bedroht weiterhin die bedrohten Elefantenpopulationen in Afrika. Die politischen Diskussionen über ein EU-welles Verbot des Elfenbeinhandels wurden auch im vergangenen Jahr sowohl auf EU- als auch auf nationaler Ebene fortgesetzt. Die deutsche Bundesregierung hat gegenüber dem IFAW wiederholt bekräftigt, dass sie eine weitere Einschränkung des noch legalen Elfenbeinhandels in der EU unterstützen und begleiten will. In persönlichen Gesprächen, Briefen, E-Mails und Telefonaten mit Bundestagsabgeordneten und Vertretern des Bundesumweltministeriums haben wir uns intensiv dafür eingesetzt, dass Deutschland in dieser Diskussion eine führende und proaktive Rolle einnimmt und sich für ein striktes, weitreichendes Verbot des Elfenbeinhandels in der EU einsetzt. Damit würde Deutschland den Forderungen vieler afrikanischer Elefantenländer entgegenkommen und Verantwortung für die Rettung dieser großartigen Tierarten übernehmen.

Diese Arbeit ist noch nicht abgeschlossen. In den kommenden Monaten werden wir weiter daran arbeiten, die politischen Entscheidungsträger davon zu überzeugen, proaktiv zu werden. Um die öffentliche Unterstützung weiter zu fördern, haben wir ein Quiz über Elefanten und Elfenbein für unsere Website entwickelt.

Fortschritte durch internationale Politikforen
Die effektive Lobbyarbeit des IFAW hat dazu beigetragen, dass die Vertragsparteien auf der CoP18 des Übereinkommens über den internationalen Handel mit gefährdeten Arten freilebender Tiere und Pflanzen (CITES) im August 2019 in Genf, Schweiz, stattfand, wichtige Änderungen verabschiedet haben. Die Änderungen befassen sich speziell mit Wildtierkriminalität im Zusammenhang mit dem Internet und fordern die Vertragsparteien auf nationale Maßnahmen zu evaluieren oder zu entwickeln, um sicherzustellen, dass sie Wildtierkriminalität in ausreichendem Maße angehen und dass angemessene Ressourcen zur Verfügung stehen, um diese Verbrechen zu untersuchen.

Wildtierverbrechen zu finden. Einundzwanzig Unterzeichner verpflichteten sich, "Wildtierverbrechen im Zusammenhang mit dem Internet mit wirksamen Strafen und Sanktionen zu bekämpfen."

**Positionierung des IFAW als Vorreiter bei der Bekämpfung von Wildtier-Cyberkriminalität**

Der IFAW baut seinen Ruf als führende Gruppe im Kampf gegen die Internetkriminalität von Wildtieren weltweit weiter aus. Im Geschäftsjahr 20 haben wir Unternehmen, Regierungen, Strafverfolgungsbehörden, zwischenstaatlichen Organisationen, Geldgebern und Verbrauchern wertvolle Expertise zur Verfügung gestellt. Beispiele hierfür sind die Bereitstellung der umfassenden Erfahrung und Expertise des IFAW bei:

- CITES CoP18
- „Americas Regional Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade“ (Amerikanische Regionalkonferenz zum illegalen Wildtierhandel), in Peru (Oktober 2019)
- INTERPOLs Arbeitsgruppe Wildtierkriminalität in Singapur (November 2019)
- Der Workshop zur Wildtierkriminalität der General Police Equipment Conference (GPEC) in Frankfurt (Februar 2019)
- Die Veranstaltung der “Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online” in New York (März 2020)
- Online-Präsentation über die Bekämpfung von Wildtier-Cyberkriminalität für Schlüsselfunktionen bei ByteDance (der Muttergesellschaft von Tiktok/Douyin) (Mai 2020)

**Landschaftsschutz**


Unsere Arbeit wird von der Überzeugung getragen, dass wenn es den Menschen gut geht, es auch den Tieren gut geht.
Unterstützung der Ranger während der COVID-19-Krise


Ranger gelten in allen Landschaften, in denen der IFAW arbeitet, als "essentieller Dienst", so dass sie während der Abriegelung ihre Stützpunkte nicht verlassen haben, um zu ihren Familien zurückzukehren. Viele blieben monatelang bei der Arbeit, um Wildtiere und Lebensräume zu schützen.

In einigen Ländern bedeutete der Rückgang der Touristeneinnahmen, dass die Naturschutzbehörden die Ranger schlecht oder gar nicht bezahlten. In anderen Ländern bedeutete der Mangel an Einnahmen, dass kein Geld für den Kauf von Treibstoff für Patrouillenfahrzeuge vorhanden war. Wir hörten von Rangern, denen aus Geldmangel wichtige Schutzausrüstung wie Gesichtsmasken und Handdesinfektionsmittel verweigert wurde.

Das IFAW-Landschaftsprogramm arbeitete mit den Regierungsbehörden und Wildtierabteilungen zusammen, um sicherzustellen, dass die Ranger und Vollzugsbeamten alles erhielten, was sie brauchten, um während der Krise motiviert und effektiv zu bleiben. Der durch COVID-19 verursachte internationale Lockdown stellte die Ranger, die mit dem Schutz der Wildtiere beauftragt sind, vor eine der größten Herausforderungen überhaupt. Während des Lockdowns brachten sie enorme persönliche Opfer. Wir danken ihnen und zollen ihnen Respekt.

Kenia und Tansania


**Malawi und Sambia**


**Simbabwe**


Der IFAW unterstützt ZimParks bei der Bereitstellung von operativer Unterstützung, einschließlich Lebensmittel für die Patrouillen und Diesel für die Ranger, die den Makona-Sektor schützen. Im Laufe der Zeit wurde die Unterstützung ausgeweitet, so dass ZimParks die Fahrzeug- und Fußpatrouillen in den Sektoren Sinamatella, Main Camp und Robins sowie in den umliegenden kommunalen Gebieten ausweiten konnte. Während des Lockdowns konnten die Fahrzeugpatrouillen von ZimParks durch die Unterstützung des IFAW jeden Monat zusätzliche 3.230 Quadratkilometer abdecken, was das Potenzial für Wilderei stark reduzierte.
Katastrophenbewältigung und Risikominderung

Entwicklung einer Strategie für Katastrophenvorsorge und -reaktion in Europa
Während des Geschäftsjahres 2020 entwickelte der IFAW einen strategischen Rahmen für das europäische Engagement in drei Schlüsselbereichen des Katastrophenmanagements, der Politik (in Bezug auf die EU-Mitgliedsstaaten), des Kapazitätsaufbaus und der humanitären und Katastrophenschutz-Finanzierungspolitik der EU in Bezug auf Katastrophen innerhalb oder außerhalb der regionalen Sphäre. IFAW DE führte eine Bewertung der deutschen Regionen mit hohem Katastrophenisiko durch und wird eine auf die deutsche Situation und Bedürfnisse zugeschnittene Strategie entwickeln.

Katastrophale Buschbrände in Australien

Der IFAW ist seit mehr als 32 Jahren vor Ort in Australien tätig. Über Jahrzehnte hinweg haben wir unser Team vergrößert und unsere Beziehungen zu Wildtier-Rehabilitatoren und Regierungsbehörden im ganzen Land ausgebaut. Als die beispiellose Katastrophe zuschlug, waren wir also gut gerüstet, um zu reagieren. Wir waren sofort zur Stelle, um den Rettungs- und Pflegeteams vor Ort Hilfe zu leisten. Mit der unschätzbaren Unterstützung von großzügigen Spendern aus der ganzen Welt waren wir in der Lage dort zu helfen wo es am nötigsten war.

Aufspüren von Koalas in ausgebrannten Wäldern
Bear, ein Koalasuchhund, war ein wesentlicher Bestandteil unserer Such- und Rettungsaaktionen, um überlebende Koalas in den Buschbränden zu finden. Ausgebildet von den Partnern des IFAW an der University of the Sunshine Coast (USC) Detection Dogs for Conservation, ist Bear einer der wenigen Spürhunde in Australien, die lebende Koalas durch den Geruch ihres Fells orten können. Dieser liebenswerte Hund ist nicht neu in unserem Team, aber wir sind sehr stolz auf die Aufmerksamkeit, die er in den Medien erlangt hat, als er in dieser Saison erfolgreich über 100 Koalas in ausgebrannten Wäldern aufspürte.


Wissenschaftliche Forschung
Bäume pflanzen

Schutz der Meere

Verringerung der negativen Auswirkungen der Schifffahrt
Im Rahmen der laufenden Bemühungen, die negativen Auswirkungen der Schifffahrt auf das Leben im Meer und die Meeresumwelt zu reduzieren, hat der IFAW das Bewusstsein für die schädlichen Auswirkungen des ständigen Unterwasserlärms der Schifffahrt weiter geschärft. Schiffspropeller sind die Hauptverursacher dieses Lärms, und die Zunahme von Größe, Geschwindigkeit und Anzahl der Schiffe weltweit hat zu einem enormen Anstieg des ständigen Lärms in den Ozeanen auf der ganzen Welt geführt.


Kollisionen zwischen Schiffen und Walen ("ship strikes") sind nach wie vor eine unterschätzte Bedrohung für Wale. Experten vermuten, dass für jeden Wal, den wir sehen, der durch einen Schlag (tödlich) verletzt wurde, zwanzig Wale mit demselben Schicksal unentdeckt bleiben.
Schutz der gefährdeten Pottwale vor Schiffsstreitern in Griechenland

Um Veränderungen zu erreichen, schließen wir uns auch mit anderen NGOs zusammen und um politische Entscheidungen voranzutreiben und die Auswirkungen menschlicher Aktivitäten auf die Meerestiere zu verdeutlichen. Ein herzerreißendes Beispiel wurde der Welt im Frühjahr 2020 bekannt, als im Mittelmeer ein Finnwal gesichtet wurde, dem die gesamte Schwanzflosse fehlte. Es wurde schnell klar, dass der Wal sowohl einem Schiffsschlag als auch einem Verheddern in Fischereigeräten zum Opfer gefallen sein muss, wodurch er schließlich seine Schwanzflosse verlor. Der IFAW arbeitet an intelligenten und gemeinschaftlichen Lösungen, um diese ernsten Probleme des Schutzes und des Wohlergehens der Wale anzugehen. Diese Todesfälle sind vermeidbar.

IFAW-Forum:

BAUM-Jahrestagung:

Zweigstelle der Europäischen Union in Brüssel
Unser Büro in Brüssel befindet sich im Herzen der Europäischen Union (EU) und ist der Zugangspunkt zu den EU-Institutionen. Das Fachwissen des IFAW aus der Praxis fließt in die Arbeit unseres EU-Büros ein, um die Politik und die Finanzierung auf EU- und internationaler Ebene zu gestalten, wodurch die Schutz- und Rettungsarbeit vor Ort vorangetrieben werden kann.

Der IFAW arbeitet mit der IUCN zusammen, um Beratung zu beschlagnahmten Tieren zu erhalten. Die Tiere werden von Wildtierhändlern auf der ganzen Welt gefangen, über internationale Grenzen geschmuggelt und dann als exotische Haustiere verkauft, hauptsächlich für den europäischen und nordamerikanischen Markt. In dem Maße, wie der Kampf gegen den illegalen Handel zunimmt,

Ein 50-jähriges Jubiläum mit den neuen Mitgliedern des Europäischen Parlaments
Unser EU-Büro organisierte am 24. September 2019 eine Veranstaltung zur Feier des 50-jährigen Bestehens des IFAW. Diese bot die Möglichkeit den neu gewählten Mitgliedern des Europäischen Parlaments (MEPs), Kommissionsbeamten, NGOs und Medien in den Räumlichkeiten des Königlichen Belgischen Instituts für Naturwissenschaften die Arbeit des IFAW und unsere Prioritäten für die nächsten fünf Jahre der EU-Politik vorzustellen.


Der stellvertretende IFAW-Vizepräsident für Naturschutz, Jimmiel Mandima, begeisterte die Zuhörer mit erfolgreichen Beispielen für die Arbeit des IFAW vor Ort.

Die Umwelt- und Biodiversitätsagenda der neuen Europäischen Kommission

Zunächst versäumte es der Deal Maßnahmen vorzuschlagen, um das ernste Problem der Wildtierkriminalität zu bekämpfen, die den viertgrößten illegalen Handel weltweit darstellt und eine Hauptursache für den Verlust der biologischen Vielfalt ist. Eine Mehrheit der Abgeordneten stimmte für die Aufnahme zusätzlicher und ehrgeizigerer Formulierungen zu diesem Thema, die unsere Bedenken aufgreifen. Der Text des Parlaments zum EU-Green-Deal enthielt die Anerkennung des Wildtierhandels als "Hauptursache für den Verlust der biologischen Vielfalt" und eine Aufforderung
an die Kommission, den Aktionsplan gegen den Wildtierhandel (WTAP) zu erneuern, der ein wichtiges Instrument war, um das Problem des Wildtierhandels in Europa zu verdeutlichen und Maßnahmen anzustoßen.

Der IFAW veröffentlichte ein Positionspapier, in dem er den aktuellen WTAP unter die Lupe nahm und eine Reihe von Experten und Interessenvertretern aus den EU-Institutionen, der Zivilgesellschaft und den Mitgliedsstaaten befragte. Unsere Bemühungen zählten sich aus, als die Kommission die EU-Biodiversitätsstrategie für 2030 vorstellte, die explizit den Wildtierhandel anspricht und die Notwendigkeit einer Überarbeitung der Umweltkriminalitätsrichtlinie feststellt. Die Strategie erwähnt kommende Pläne für strengere Regeln für den Eifenbeinhandel - für die wir uns seit mehreren Jahren einsetzen - und einen überarbeiteten WTAP.

Schließlich fordern wir zusammen mit anderen Organisationen die EU-Institutionen auf, dafür zu sorgen, dass der EU Green Deal und das Budget entscheidend für eine COVID-Rettungsstrategie sind. Es ist von entscheidender Bedeutung, dass die EU ihre Führungsrolle fortsetzt und ein 10%iges Biodiversitätsziel innerhalb der Entwicklungshilfe festlegt, die derzeit im Rahmen des EU-Haushalts diskutiert wird.

II. Finanzlage und Ausblick

Die IFAW gGmbH hat ihre finanziellen Mittel für 2019/20 erfolgreich verwaltet, so dass die Organisation ihren Auftrag zum Schutz der Tiere und der Orte, die sie ihr Zuhause nennen, erfüllen kann.


Die Gesamtausgaben für den Berichtszeitraum betragen sich auf 14,4 Millionen € (2018/19: 16,0 Millionen €).

Da am Bilanzstichtag nicht verwendete Spenden in einen Sonderposten mit Rücklageanteil eingestellt werden, ergibt sich für die IFAW gGmbH ein Jahresüberschuss von Null.

Das Vermögen in Höhe von 6,8 Millionen € (Vorjahr: 7,6 Millionen €) besteht im Wesentlichen aus Wertpapieren des Anlagevermögens (3,4 Millionen €, Vorjahr: 3,6 Millionen €) und Bankguthaben (3,3 Millionen €, Vorjahr: 3,9 Millionen €).

Die Sonderposten verringerten sich auf 5,6 Millionen € (2018/19: 6,9 Millionen €).
Mit Blick auf 2020/21 sollen die Ausgaben für die Mittelbeschaffung zurückgehen, da sich die Organisation auf bestimmte Offline-Mittelbeschaffungen beschränkt hat. Die IFAW gGmbH rechnet mit einem weiteren Rückgang der Einzelspenden aus Direktwerbung und beabsichtigt den deutschen Markt strategisch durch kulturell relevante Strategien anzusprechen, um sowohl finanzielle als auch nicht-finanzielle Unterstützer für die Mission zu gewinnen.

III. Risikosituation

Die IFAW gGmbH verfolgt einen konservativen Ansatz in der Finanzverwaltung und hält gleichzeitig an ihrem Engagement fest zum Schutz der Tiere und ihrer Lebensräume.

Die IFAW gGmbH genießt den Ruf, führend in Tierschutzinitiativen zu sein. Das Unternehmen identifiziert und managt kontinuierlich und aktiv Risiken, die seine Fähigkeit zur Erfüllung seines Auftrags gefährden. Wirtschaftliche Unsicherheit, steigende Betriebskosten, Wechselkursschwankungen und Veränderungen im regulatorischen Umfeld sind Beispiele für einige der Hauptrisiken, denen die IFAW gGmbH ausgesetzt ist. Die Gesellschaft unternimmt proaktive Schritte, um die wichtigsten Risiken zu überwinden, wie zum Beispiel:

- Die Diversifizierung der Einnahmequellen (Spenden und Investitionen) und die Initiativen zur Vermögensverwaltung tragen dazu bei, dass die IFAW gGmbH über die finanziellen Mittel verfügt, um ihre Arbeit fortzusetzen.


Die Überwachung der lokalen Compliance-Regelungen und die Überprüfung der lokalen "Best Practices" schützt und fördert die Marke und den Ruf des IFAW. Darüber hinaus überprüft die IFAW gGmbH kontinuierlich ihre Post- und Medienmaterialien, um ein Maximum an Programm- und Bildungsinhalten zu gewährleisten.

Hamburg 25. Februar 2021

Azzedine Downes
Thomas M. Maul
Sonja van Tichelen
I. Program and Business Activities

IFAW Internationaler Tierschutz-Fonds gGmbH is part of a global network of organizations that work together to fulfill a shared mission.

Our Vision: Animals and people thriving together

Our Mission: Fresh thinking and bold action for animals, people and the place we call home.

Our Approach: Every animal is part of a species, and every species depends on its habitat for survival. Our approach mirrors the same interconnectedness. By marrying animal welfare and conservation, RE:SOLVE is IFAW’s method that delivers comprehensive protection to individual animals, populations and habitats.

RE:SOLVE means that we rescue animals in need, rehabilitate them back to health, and safely release them back into secure and sustainable habitats. As a standalone, each of these pillars delivers value. But, the sum of its parts creates immediate and enduring impact for animals, people and the place we call home.

Our Belief: In order to achieve IFAW’s vision of animals and people thriving together, we follow key principles in our work.

Conservation policy should be based on sound science within an ethical framework that recognizes the intrinsic value of individual animals and species, and the welfare needs of animals as sentient beings.

Conservation decisions should be guided by full consideration of ecological sustainability, biological sustainability, and the precautionary principle.

Humans have a moral responsibility to provide for the needs of those animals who are dependent on them. This responsibility extends to protecting wild animals and their habitats from human harm, whether caused intentionally or unintentionally. Responsible human behavior should prevent, avoid, or at the very least, minimize direct and indirect harm to all animals.

IFAW Internationaler Tierschutz-Fonds gGmbH, through offices in Hamburg and Brussels, applies the team’s strong policy, communications and project management expertise to pursue conservation and animal welfare impacts at national, regional and international levels.

Strategic Report

Program Overview: Goals Progress
Wildlife Rescue

Elephant Orphanage Project (Zambia), First wild-born calf at Kafue Release Facility
We proudly witnessed a historic first in Zambia this year when the Elephant Orphanage Project (EOP), an ongoing partnership between IFAW and Game Rangers International (GRI), saw its first-ever wild-born calf from a rescued elephant. Chamilandu, a 13-year old rescued elephant who was released into the wild and is now a herd matriarch, gave birth to a healthy male calf after mating with a wild bull.

In 2007, Chamilandu was with her mother when they were shot at by poachers in South Luangwa National Park. Sadly, Chamilandu’s mother was killed, but Chamilandu was rescued and cared for at EOP. While at there, Chamilandu grew into a boisterous and playful elephant, who became the de facto matriarch of the release herd at Camp Phoenix in Kafue National Park, where she eventually began to venture out on her own and interact with wild herds.

In 2017, Chamilandu was observed with a wild bull elephant and, after a 24-month gestation period, she gave birth at EOP’s release facility boma. We know that individual animals matter in conservation, and the birth of Chamilandu’s calf is evidence that we are making positive strides towards our goal of seeing released animals thriving in the wild.

Additionally, the team at GRI EOP rescued four elephant calves in fiscal year 2020 and successfully translocated two elephants, Kasewe and Mkaliwa, from Lilayi Nursery to the release facility in Kafue National Park where they will begin their journey back into the wild.

Preparedness and prevention is Key – Living with Wolves in Germany
After 20 years of resettling, Wolves are now part of the natural German environment and they make their appearance in nearly all of the 16 federal states, they have establishes territories in 10 states. The resettlement is closely linked to the resettlement of Western-Poland, a reason why IFAW Germany supported the monitoring of Wolves in Western Poland since 2003 by Wolf-Scientist Sabina Nowack. A recently published joint report confirms that the Westpolish and German Wolves are one genetically distinct population that is still vulnerable. The report also reveals that the grown wolf population in Western Poland cannot be monitored anymore in the level of detail with the resources we can provide. IFAW had therefore decided to step away from this part of the work. We want to thank Dr. Sabina Nowack for her tireless work and the good collaboration. We know that she will be able to continue her work to research and protect wolves in Poland.

It therefore remains paramount that conflicts between humans and wolves are prevented and an intelligent management is implemented. We have continued our work in wolf attack prevention after initiating the test with a movable electric fence deployment system last financial year and the support of farmed animal’s protection dogs we started research into new technological farmed animal protection devices. In South Africa Ultrasound collars are being used to protect livestock from jackals and hyenas. We wanted to know, if this principal might work in Germany to protect Sheep and other farmed animals from attacks by wolves while not harming any other animals and commissioned a research. The report revealed that we still have many unknowns. For example, there does not seem to be any systematic study of hearing ranges of wolves.

We experimented with frequency range and sound pressure levels and although acoustic and optical deterrents should not be used permanently to prevent customization, our study could show that
ultrasound can be a good supplement protection measure and further investigation is needed. The federal Ministry for Agriculture and Universities are interested in continuing our initiated research and thus strengthen technical options in livestock protection. Similar as with the electric fencing deployment mechanism we were again successful in initiating and jump starting the research for practical solution that helps shepherds and wolves at the same time.

We will continue to follow these developments while shifting our capacities to strengthen the preparedness and prevention work to protect Animals when disaster strikes.

**German Vet Project**
For many years, IFAW worked closely with Berliner TierTafel. The Berlin-based charity recognized that, when people fall on hard times through no fault of their own, their pets, too, need support, and so began supplying goods such as pet food free of charge. The ties between people and their pets is a very special one and, for many, their animal companions help them to maintain social contact, as well as being a source of great comfort in often lonely situations.

IFAW realized it wasn’t just pet food that needed providing, but ongoing veterinary care too. We thus stepped in to fill the gap, establishing a basic veterinary service. Aimed at ensuring people and animals can stay together, our work consisted largely of conducting routine examinations and giving medication to chronically ill pets, though emergency operations were also performed. It is, however, our belief that such things should be part of the state’s welfare provision, of the social safety net. Having run it since 2010 with the aid of generous donors such as CADEA GmbH, and thus enabled IFAW vet Janine Bräuer to treat around 1,000 pets per year, the time has come for us to pass this project on. The local authority has now taken over the service and is carrying on where we left off.

We would like to express our gratitude to the Berliner TierTafel volunteers and to Janine Bräuer and her team. As we now focus our efforts on new areas, we look forward to following the project’s progress from afar and wish all those involved every success in the future.

**Wildlife Crime**

**Wildlife Cybercrime**
Stopping wildlife crime relies not only on protecting wildlife in its natural habitat, but also on disrupting the marketplace for wildlife products. Today, the biggest marketplace is online. It’s a borderless market that’s always open and connects buyers and sellers around the world with the click of a mouse. The global pandemic has pushed even more commerce online, making it more important than ever for IFAW to continue its vital work with private-sector partners, international policy forums, and consumers to end wildlife cybercrime and protect some of our most threatened species.

**Working with Vital Partners to Make a Difference Together**
The Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online continues to bring together the world’s biggest online technology, e-commerce and social media companies from across the world in partnership with World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network (TRAFFIC) and IFAW for an industry-wide approach to reduce wildlife trafficking online. The coalition focuses on company policy harmonization, industry collaboration, user education, mobilizing citizen spotters, in-depth company training and machine learning enhancement.
In March 2020, for the second anniversary of the coalition, IFAW, WWF and TRAFFIC published a report entitled ‘Offline and Into the Wild’. The report highlighted Coalition successes including more than three million prohibited species listings having been either blocked or removed, almost 470 staff trained and over 4,500 listings flagged to companies by cyber spotters.

In addition, IFAW successfully recruited two new partners for the Coalition – France’s LéboCoin and Germany’s Deine Tierwelt. Deine Tierwelt changed its policy to ban all Annex A and B protected animal species from its website as a direct result of the first round of the cyber spotter programme in Germany.

IFAW also continues working with partners on a two-year project aimed at disrupting criminals trafficking wildlife in or via the EU. Funded by the Internal Security Fund of the Directorate General for Migration and Home Affairs of the European Commission, the work is implemented by a coalition including IFAW, WWF, INTERPOL, and the Belgian Customs, with in-kind support from TRAFFIC. The “Disrupting and dismantling wildlife cybercriminals and their networks in the European Union” project is helping train customs, police, and other enforcement officers across the EU to detect and deter wildlife trafficking. It also engages with delivery and online tech companies.

IFAW works in close collaboration with prominent internet companies in China to bring the conversation about wildlife conservation to the mainstream. In January 2020, IFAW, along with other NGOs, worked with Alibaba to launch the wildlife conservation initiative Ai Ling Plan (Caring for Beings), which attracted more than 3 million visits to its site. The second largest Chinese search engine, Sogou, launched campaigns with IFAW in January and March 2020 that changed Sogou’s homepage to wildlife conservation information, attracting more than 44 million views in seven days.

In April 2020, IFAW and Baidu launched an artificial intelligence (AI)-powered tool to identify images of endangered wildlife products illegally traded online. This will provide a key tool in keeping one step ahead of those involved in the illegal trade as they constantly change the words and expressions they use in online listings in an effort to avoid detection. The tool currently has 75% accuracy for recognizing images of elephant ivory, tiger canine teeth, skin, claws, and pangolin scales and claws. So far, the AI Guardian helped recognize more than 4,000 illegal wildlife product pictures from more than 250,000 messages from different Chinese online platforms.

**EU Ivory Trade Ban**

The ivory trade, which under certain conditions is still legal in the EU and Germany, continues to threaten the endangered elephant populations in Africa. The political discussions about an EU-wide ban on ivory trade continued in the last financial year at both EU and national level. The German Federal Government has repeatedly confirmed to IFAW that it will support and assist in further restrictions on the still legal ivory trade in the EU. In personal talks, letters, e-mails and telephone calls with members of the Bundestag and representatives of the Federal Environment Ministry, we intensively campaigned for Germany to take a leading and proactive role in this discussion and to advocate a strict, far-reaching ban on ivory trade in the EU. In this way, Germany would meet the demands of many African elephant countries and take responsibility for saving these magnificent species.

This work is still ongoing. In the coming months, we will continue to work on convincing the political
decision makers to become more pro-active. In order to encourage further public support, we developed a quiz about elephants & ivory for our website.

Making Progress through International Policy Forums
IFAW’s effective lobbying helped ensure that parties adopted important amendments at the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) CoP18, held in Geneva, Switzerland in August 2019. The amendments specifically tackle wildlife crime linked to the internet with calls for parties to evaluate or develop domestic measures to ensure that they sufficiently address wildlife crime and that adequate resources are available to investigate these crimes.

The amendments will help establish national monitoring programs and engagement with online platforms to raise awareness. At the conference, new CITES Secretary General, Yvonne Higuero, championed the issue of wildlife cybercrime, mentioning it in many of her speeches and in her closing remarks.

Wildlife cybercrime was also high on the agenda at the Americas Regional Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade, the first high-level conference on illegal wildlife trade in the Americas, which saw countries from North, Central and South America and the Caribbean come together in Lima, Peru for two days in October 2019 to identify ways to combat wildlife crime. Twenty-one signatories pledged to “address wildlife crime linked to the internet with effective penalties and sanctions.”

Positioning IFAW as a Pioneering World Leader on Wildlife Cybercrime
IFAW continues to grow its reputation as a leading group tackling wildlife cybercrime globally. In fiscal year 20, we provided valuable expertise to companies, governments, enforcers, inter-governmental agencies, funders, and consumers. Examples include providing IFAW’s breadth of experience and expertise at:

- CITES CoP18
- Americas Regional Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade in Peru (October 2019)
- The General Police Equipment Conference (GPEC) wildlife crime workshop in Frankfurt, Germany (February 2019)
- The Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online event in New York (March 2020)
- Online presentation about combatting wildlife cybercrime for key functions at ByteDance (the parent company of Tiktok/Douyin) (May 2020)

Landscape Conservation

Despite the extraordinary impact of COVID-19, IFAW was able to continue to support essential landscape conservation in fiscal year 20, forge new partnerships and address challenges in a holistic way. This year we once again achieved noteworthy success in the priority landscapes where we work across Africa and Asia.

We remain committed to working with governments, local communities, and other actors to ensure connected conservation networks become a reality that provide wildlife, particularly mega-fauna species like elephants, with the space they need to survive and thrive. This year IFAW-supported
rangers recovered 2,498 kilograms of elephant ivory and arrested 1,289 poachers globally. Plus, IFAW-supported efforts added another 350 square kilometers of habitat to Manas National Park in India.

We continue to link conservation and community livelihoods through substantive community engagement and participation. This year IFAW has supported livelihood diversification activities that resulted in US$278,000 in direct income for communities in Malawi, Zambia, and Kenya. IFAW supported training 289 people with skills like tailoring, brickmaking, construction, and beekeeping in the places where we work, including China and India.

Our work is driven by our belief that when people thrive, animals will thrive along with them.

Supporting Rangers to Protect Wildlife during the COVID-19 Crisis
Lockdowns due to COVID-19 had an immediate and devastating impact on tourism around the world. The safari tourism industry that supports many thousands of employees and their families had no choice but to cease operations and lay off staff. Within days, bustling tourism hubs turned into ghost towns and we received reports of increased snaring and poaching activities, a potent indicator of the impact of the pandemic on livelihoods.

Just by their mere presence, tourists visiting protected areas form an effective surveillance system that helps reduce poaching and illegal activities. The two factors of desperate times and empty parks potentially provided an opportunity for criminal elements to place wildlife under threat.

Rangers are considered an “essential service” in all the landscapes where IFAW works, so they did not leave their bases to return home to their families during the lockdown period. Many remained at work for months to protect wildlife and habitat.

In some countries, the downturn in tourist revenue meant conservation authorities were short-paying or not paying rangers at all. In others, the shortage of income meant funds were not available to buy fuel for patrol vehicles. We heard of rangers denied essential protective supplies, such as face masks and hand sanitizer, simply due to lack of money.

IFAW’s Landscape Program went to work in partnership with government authorities and wildlife departments to ensure that rangers and law enforcement officers received all they needed to remain motivated and effective during the crisis. The international lockdown caused by COVID-19 created one of the greatest challenges ever to rangers tasked with protecting wildlife. During the lockdown they made enormous personal sacrifices. We thank them and we salute them.

Kenya and Tanzania
One of the priorities for IFAW is wildlife security in community lands in the larger Amboseli-Tsavo-Kilimanjaro (ATK) landscape straddling the Kenya-Tanzania border. In March 2020, COVID-19 lockdowns prohibited all non-essential movement and services in Kenya. As protectors of wildlife and their habitat, and also as first responders in incidences of human wildlife conflict, the Olguulu Community Wildlife Rangers (OCWR) were declared an essential service by the leadership of the Olguulu Olalarashi Group Ranch (OOGR).

To ensure the safety of wildlife during this time, and to avoid the risk of COVID-19 transmission, the OCWR had to stay within the six ranger outposts for over four months without travelling home.
Management Report 2019/20

Through the generous donations of funders, including the European Commission and the TUI Care Foundation, IFAW remained steadfast in supporting the OCWR by providing salaries, rations, equipment, and personal protective equipment.

Malawi and Zambia
In Malawi and Zambia, the Combatting Wildlife Crime (CWC) Malawi-Zambia Transboundary Landscape Project supports 120 rangers. The tailoring team based at Kasungu National Park made 1,540 camouflage masks that were distributed to all Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) rangers in Malawi. In addition, we distributed 400 COVID-19 personal protective equipment packs and supplied bicycles to community health workers so they could safely continue their work. Despite the lockdown, rangers continued to patrol the 7,000 square kilometer transboundary landscape with no reported increase in poaching. Critical infrastructure was also developed.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) supported the installation of three VHF masts, one in Zambia and two in Kasungu NP, Malawi. The VHF masts are a key communications tool for rangers across the trans-frontier to remain in touch with their counterparts in their work to prevent wildlife crime.

Other significant construction enterprises have included the construction of a bridge linking two key communities near Kasungu NP. This makes it possible for communities to continue to trade and for children to access their schools in safety during the rainy season when flash floods sometimes occur. The elephant population in Kasungu National Park has more than doubled from 55 in 2015 to 115 in 2019. This has made it essential to refurbish the western boundary fence to keep people and animals safe, which is the project’s next milestone.

Zimbabwe
Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, a main center for safari tourism, was particularly hard hit by COVID-19 closures. With many people left destitute and without income, the threat of an increase in poaching in the surrounding protected areas was very real. At the WIL-ZEN elephant release site in the Panda Masuie Forest, a short distance from Victoria Falls, an additional ranger base was established. Over a 12-week period, an additional 504 patrol hours were made from the base especially along the eastern boundary where there are human settlements. The entire staff was issued personal protective equipment and food to support the families of approximately 20 people who work as drivers, cooks, and maintenance workers.

At Hwange National Park, Zimbabwe’s largest national park, IFAW supports Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZimParks) rangers working in the Makona section, which is a known poaching hotspot. At any time, this 4,500 square kilometer area of the national park is patrolled by just 25 rangers, which is just one ranger per 180 square kilometers, far below the accepted standard of 1 ranger per 20 square kilometers. The impact of COVID-19 on surrounding communities was dire, greatly raising the risk of an increase in poaching.

IFAW is supporting ZimParks to provide operational support, including food provisions for patrols and diesel for rangers safeguarding the Makona sector. Over time support was expanded, enabling ZimParks to extend vehicle and foot patrols in the Sinamatella, Main Camp and Robins sections and surrounding communal areas. During the lockdown, IFAW support enabled ZimParks’ vehicle patrols to cover an additional 3,230 square kilometers every month, greatly reducing the potential for poaching activity.
Disaster Response and Risk Reduction

Developing a Strategy for Disaster Preparedness and Response in Europe
During FY20 IFAW developed a strategic framework for European engagement in three key areas of disaster management, policy (as it pertains to EU member states), capacity building and humanitarian and civil protection funding policy of the EU as it pertains to disasters within or outside of the regional sphere. IFAW DE conducted an assessment of German regions at high risk of disasters, and will develop a strategy tailored to the German situation and needs.

Catastrophic bushfires in Australia
Australia’s annual drought and bushfires combined for a devastating 2019-2020 season. The climate crisis contributed to record-breaking temperatures and a prolonged drought, which ignited wildfires throughout the landscape earlier than normal and they increased in magnitude and intensity throughout the season.

IFAW has been on the ground in Australia for more than 32 years. For decades, we have grown our team and strengthened our relationships with wildlife rehabilitators and government agencies across the country. So, when unprecedented disaster struck, we were well-placed to respond. Early on, we leapt in to provide assistance to rescue and care teams on the ground. With the invaluable support of generous donors from around the world, we were able to deliver help where it was needed most.

Locating Koalas in Burned-out Forests
Bear, a koala detection dog, was an integral part of our search and rescue efforts to locate koala survivors in the bushfires. Trained by IFAW’s partners at the University of the Sunshine Coast’s (USC) Detection Dogs for Conservation team, Bear is one of the few detection dogs in Australia able to locate live koalas through the scent of their fur. This lovable canine isn’t new to our roster, but we are certainly proud of the celebrity and media attention he garnered while successfully tracking over 100 koalas in burned-out forests this season.

Thanks to timely reporting from the field and widespread attention from media, IFAW received an influx of corporate, private, and foundational grants. With this support and more, Bear and the USC Detection Dogs for Conservation team are now conducting crucial research on the health and resilience of koala populations through the bio-health of their scat after the fires.

Scientific Research
Not all of our impact happens on charred ground, and in March 2020, IFAW published a first-of-its-kind scientific report identifying a significant loss of 6,382 koalas across New South Wales – 15% of the state’s population. Over the past 20 years, 62% of the population is estimated to have perished due to drought, bushfires, and man-made causes exacerbated by climate change. For this reason, we embarked on a policy push, calling on our peers, supporters, and the state and federal government to “uplist” the status of koalas from “vulnerable” to “endangered.”

Planting Trees
This fiscal year alone, together with local partners and landowners we have taken part in the planting of 35,000 native eucalyptus trees, with plans to expand our collaborative efforts and connect a network of essential wildlife corridors up and down Australia’s east coast. This investment in restoration and regrowth – much like our commitment to the migration routes of elephants and
whales – will support generations of animals to come, and these community projects help to instill a desire for local landowners to be part of building a healthy future.

**Marine Conservation**

**Reducing the Negative Impact of Shipping**

As part of ongoing efforts to reduce the negative impacts of shipping on marine life and the marine environment, IFAW has continued to raise awareness of the detrimental effects of continuous underwater noise from shipping. Ship propellers are the major cause of this noise, and the increase in the size, speed, and number of ships globally has led to huge increases to the constant din in oceans throughout the globe.

Technical options and reducing ship speeds are straightforward solutions that reduce underwater noise from shipping. IFAW continues to work within the **International Maritime Organization (IMO)**, the United Nations body governing marine traffic, to place the issue onto the work agenda of the **Marine Environment Protection Committee**. IFAW submitted a supportive paper, supported by a wide coalition of NGOs, and is working with various governments to secure their support as well.

Slowing down ships not only reduces this constant background noise, it also results in fewer ship strikes and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. During fiscal year 20, this link was documented in a research paper by IFAW’s Russell Leaper, “The Role of Slower Vessel Speeds in Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Underwater Noise and Collision Risk to Whales,” which was published in Frontiers for Marine Science. The research shows that an achievable 10-15% reduction in global ship speeds would likely reduce the number of whales killed by ship strikes or affected by shipping noise by 50%. In light of these findings, IFAW is calling for a 10% reduction in shipping speeds. We are working to find holistic solutions and are collaborating with industry, having made contact with nine international shipping companies and associations.

Collisions between vessels and whales (“ship strikes”) remain an underestimated threat to whales. Experts suspect that for every whale we see that has been (fatally) injured by a strike, twenty whales with the same fate go undetected.

**Protecting Endangered Sperm Whales from Ship Strikes in Greece**

Working with our local partners in Greece to address the significant and serious conservation and welfare problem that ship strike poses to an endangered population of sperm whales in the **Hellenic Trench**, west of Greece, has resulted in significant engagement with the Greek government, the **Hellenic Chamber of Shipping**, and the **Union of Greek Shipowners** over the last year. Consultation is now taking place at the Ministerial level to consider ship strike risk reduction options to help protect these endangered whales.

To achieve change, we are also joining forces with other NGOs to help drive political decisions and highlight the impacts human activities are having on marine animals. One heartbreaking example came to the world’s attention in the spring of 2020 when a fin whale missing its entire tail fluke was spotted in the Mediterranean Sea. It quickly became evident that the whale must have fallen victim to a both ship strike and entanglement in fishing gear, eventually causing it to lose its tail flukes. IFAW is working on smart and collaborative solutions to address these serious conservation and welfare issues. These deaths are avoidable.
IFAW Forum:
To mark its 50th anniversary, IFAW hosted the first ifaw forum "involve. resolve", bringing together numerous guests from the worlds of politics, industry and the media as well as IFAW partners and supporters. Alongside moderator Petra Neftel, IFAW Germany country director Robert Kless welcomed attendees and celebrated IFAW’s development and success over the past 50 years. Featuring contributions from high-profile experts from science and industry as well as from our director of marine conservation Patrick Ramage, the event discussed the increasing threat noise pollution at sea poses to marine life, and marine mammals in particular, and explored ways in which this issue might be tackled.

BAUM Annual Conference:
IFAW Germany is one of the few NGOs to have joined B.A.U.M. (Bundesdeutscher Arbeitskreis für Umweltbewusstes Management), a Germany-wide alliance of around 600 environmentally minded companies and associations. In autumn 2019, as co-sponsors of its annual conference, we had the opportunity to showcase our organization and projects. Taking our cue from the conference’s key theme of Africa, we gave participants and guests an insight into our work to combat poaching and protect habitats in eastern and southern Africa. We were also able to take part in numerous interesting conversations and gain important new contacts.

European Union Branch Office in Brussels
Our Brussels office is at the heart of the European Union (EU) and is the access point to EU Institutions. IFAW’s expertise from on the ground feeds into our EU office work to shape policy and funding at the EU & international level, which can drive conservation and rescue work in the field.

IFAW teams up with IUCN for guidance on confiscated animals
Animals are captured by wildlife traffickers across the world, smuggled across international borders, and then sold as exotic pets, primarily for the European and North American markets. As the fight against the illegal trade increases, so does the number of confiscations of live animals by law enforcement officials. With a high number of individuals involved, it is crucial that officers follow the best practices in order to ensure the welfare of these animals. Consequently, IFAW provided technical input to a revised set of guidelines from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) for the management of confiscated, live organisms. IFAW further teamed up with IUCN for the dissemination of these guidelines, including during the 18th Conference of the Parties (CoP18) of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in August 2019, and supported their translations into French, Spanish and Chinese. To further the impact of this important resource in a key market, IFAW translated the guidelines into Chinese.

A 50th anniversary with the new Members of the European Parliament
Our EU Office organized an event on 24 September 2019 to celebrate IFAW’s 50th anniversary, which was an opportunity to present IFAW’s work and our priorities for the next five years of EU policy to the newly elected Members of European Parliament (MEPs), Commission officials, NGOs and media, in the premises of the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences.

Former MEP Catherine Bearder, and founder of the cross-party parliamentary group MEPS for Wildlife and now IFAW’s UK Trustee, headlined the event. She addressed the importance of protecting wildlife, the vital work of the European Parliament and urged MEPs to continue the fight
against illegal wildlife trade and to join MEPs for Wildlife. The MEPs present signed and pledged their support at the event, before relaunching the group two weeks later.

IFAW’s Deputy Vice President for Conservation, Jimmiel Mandima, inspired the audience with successful examples of IFAW’s work on the ground.

The environmental and biodiversity agenda of the new European Commission
The EU office continues its advocacy to the European Institutions to further address animal welfare, biodiversity and environmental issues. On 11 December 2019, the new European Commission led by Ursula von der Leyen, unveiled the European Green Deal, which sets a high ambition to put Europe at the forefront to fight climate change. IFAW partnered with a coalition of humanitarian, enviromental and conservation NGOs to release a set of recommendations in February 2020 on Making the European Green Deal work for International Partnerships and in May to issue a statement on the EU’s response to the COVID-19 crisis.

Initially, the Deal failed to propose actions to tackle the serious issue of wildlife crime, which is the fourth largest illegal global trade and a key driver for biodiversity loss. A majority of MEPs voted to include additional and more ambitious language on the issue addressing our concerns. The Parliame Parliament text regarding the EU Green Deal included the recognition of wildlife trafficking as a “major driver of biodiversity loss” and a call to the Commission to renew the Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking (WTAP), which was an instrumental tool to highlight the problem of wildlife trafficking in Europe and kick-start action.

Calling for its renewal, IFAW published a position paper, which specifically examined the current WTAP as we interviewed a range of experts and stakeholders across the EU institutions, civil society, and Member States. Our efforts paid off when the Commission presented the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, which explicitly addresses wildlife trafficking and states the need to review the Environmental Crime Directive. The Strategy mentions upcoming plans for tighter rules on ivory trade – for which we have campaigned for several years– and a revised WTAP.

Finally, along with other organizations, we are calling on the EU Institutions to ensure that the EU Green Deal and the budget are critical to a COVID-recovery strategy. It is vital the EU continues its leadership and sets a 10% biodiversity target within the development aid currently being debated under the EU budget.

II. Financial Status and Outlook
IFAW gGmbH successfully managed its financial resources for 2018/2019 enabling the Organization to pursue its mission of protecting animals and the places they call home.

Overall proceeds from donations were € 16.0 million, an decrease of approximately € 1.4 million (2018/19: € 17.4 million). 2019/20 donation and bequest income of € 11.5 million increased approximately € 1.9 million (2018/19: € 13.3 million). Direct fundraising expenditures decreased approximately to € 2.0 million (2018/19: € 3.3 million).

During 2019/20, interest and dividend income from securities and invested cash decreased to approximately € 86 thousand (2018/19 € 103 thousand).
The statutory expenses for the reporting period amount to € 14.4 million (2018/19: € 16.0 million).

Because donations not used at the balance sheet date are allocated to a special reserve IFAW gGmbH has a net income of zero.

Assets which total € 6.8 million (prior year: € 7.6 million) mainly consist of fixed assets securities (€ 3.4 million, prior year: € 3.6 million) and cash in banks (€ 3.3 million, prior year: € 3.9 million).

Special reserves decreased to € 5.6 million (2018/19: € 6.9 million).

Looking forward to 2020/21, fundraising expenditures are budgeted to decrease as the organization is limited to certain offline fundraising. IFAW gGmbH anticipates a continued decrease in single gifts from direct mail activities and intends to strategically target the German market through culturally relevant strategies attracting both financial and non-financial supporters to the mission.

III. Risk situation

IFAW gGmbH takes a conservative approach to fiscal management while maintaining its commitment to protecting animals and their habitats.

IFAW gGmbH enjoys a reputation as a leader in animal welfare initiatives. The Company continuously and actively identifies and manages risks that threaten its ability to carry out its mission. Economic uncertainty, rising operating costs, foreign exchange fluctuations, and changes in regulatory environments are examples of some of the key risks IFAW gGmbH faces. The Company takes proactive steps to manage key risks such as:

- Diversification of revenue sources (donor and investment) and asset management initiatives help to ensure that IFAW gGmbH has financial resources to continue its work.

- Monitoring levels and effectiveness of outgoing resources, including routine reviews of the Company’s key vendors and partnerships help to ensure that IFAW receives the most value for its money, and to reassure donors that their contributions provide maximum benefit.

- Managing exposure to foreign currency exchange fluctuations between the Euro and US Dollar as well as the Euro and British pound, through forward foreign contract arrangements. These arrangements are between the Company and IFAW US as well as the Company and IFAW UK.

- Monitoring local compliance regimes and reviewing local “best practices” protects and advances the IFAW brand and reputation. Further, IFAW gGmbH continually reviews its mail and media materials to ensure maximum program and educational content.

Hamburg, February 25, 2021

Azzedine T. Downes
Thomas M. Maul
Sonja van Tichelen
Legal, economic and tax position

Legal position

The company’s registered seat is in Hamburg.

The articles of association are applicable in their latest version dating June 3, 2020.

The company is registered with the commercial register of the Hamburg district court under No. HRB 35636. The latest excerpt available to us is dated November 12, 2020.

The financial year covers the period from July 1 to June 30 of the following year.

The purpose of the company is to rescue and protect animals around the world. IFAW gGmbH seeks to motivate the public to prevent cruelty to animals and to promote animal welfare and conservation policies that advance the well-being of both animals and people. In addition, the company aims to support projects within the field of protection of animals and nature conservation. The company works exclusively on a non-profit basis.

The fully paid-in subscribed capital amounts to EUR 25,800.00 and is held equally by the following six affiliated organizations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affiliated Organization</th>
<th>Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Fund for Animal Welfare, Inc (United States)</td>
<td>16.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Fund for Animal Welfare, Inc/Fonds International pour la protection des animaux Inc (Canada)</td>
<td>16.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Fund for Animal Welfare (Australia) Pty Ltd.</td>
<td>16.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Fund for Animal Welfare NPC (South Africa)</td>
<td>16.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Fund for Animal Welfare (United Kingdom)</td>
<td>16.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stichting IFAW (International Fund for Animal Welfare) (The Netherlands)</td>
<td>16.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

100.00

The financial statements as of June 30 2019, prepared by management, which have been audited by us and issued an unqualified opinion on, were adopted by the shareholders.

The management was granted ratification for the business year 2019/2020.
The company is a small corporation as defined in the commercial law regulations.

Managing directors with the right of sole representation are Azzedine T. Downes, Cranston, Rhode Island/ USA, Thomas M. Maul, East Sandwich, Massachusetts/USA, and Sonja van Tichelen, Kortenaken/Belgium.

Authorized signatory was Suanne Geberhadt, Hamburg/Germany (until April 14, 2020) and now is Robert Kless, Berlin/Germany (from February 27, 2020).

Economic position

IFAW gGmbH seeks to motivate the public to prevent cruelty to animals and to promote animal welfare and conservation policies that advance the well-being of both animals and people.

IFAW Germany is part of the worldwide association of charitable organizations, which together constitute the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW). IFAW has offices in fifteen countries and supports animal and conservation projects in more than forty countries worldwide. IFAW rescues and protects animals around the world.

Donations are passed on to support animal welfare projects and campaigns. In some cases, donations are granted to affiliated IFAW organizations and to other animal welfare organizations in Germany.

In fiscal year 2019/2020, IFAW continued its global campaigns in support of animal welfare and conservation. Key campaigns included emergency relief efforts for animals and the pet rescue program, campaigns against illegal or incompatible activities in protected areas, protected area management and a renewed effort to reduce the environmental footprint of the Shipping Industry through its offices located in 14 countries.

The company operates its business in rented office facilities in Hamburg.

In accordance with an agreement dated July 01, 1997, (most recently amended on July 01, 2009; English Institutional Support Services Contract), the affiliated organization, IFAW USA, renders certain management services for IFAW gGmbH, such as:

- Maintenance of the computer-supported members’ database
- Preparation of newsletters
- Support of international animal welfare and conservation projects
- Direct mail and other educational fundraising support
- Accounting and financial policies and procedures
- Financial reporting
- Administration and administrative policies and procedures

A company pension scheme does not exist.
Tax position

IFAW Germany is registered with the tax authorities in Hamburg under the No. 17 430 06212.

German tax law exempts GmbHs (limited liabilities companies) that are non-profit in accordance with their charitable statutes, but work on a charitable basis, from the obligation to pay income taxes. This privilege is granted to a GmbH yearly with effect for the following assessment period. However, the granting is subject to regular review for the tax authorities. For this reason, declarations have to be submitted every three years for a three year period.

The charitable status of IFAW Germany was confirmed by the tax authorities by a tax assessment notice dated March 19, 2019. Animal welfare has been recognized as the charitable purpose, so that IFAW gGmbH is permitted to issue official receipts for donations. The tax assessment notices are subject to investigation by the tax authorities.

The last wage tax field audit was performed for the fiscal period from January 2012 to May 2015 and has been completed in July 2015 with no material findings.
### IFAW DE
Functional Allocation Summary
FY2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Development</th>
<th>Administration</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Campaigns and projects</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracting and granting</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>3,278.964</td>
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<td>Direct staffing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donated services</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>2.856</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support staffing</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support costs</td>
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<td>148.541</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>216.876</td>
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<td><strong>Multimedia outreach and influence</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Production and placement</td>
<td>95.078</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>95.078</td>
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<tr>
<td>Digital marketing and fundraising</td>
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<td>1.255</td>
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<td>Direct staffing</td>
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<td>2.668</td>
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<td>Donated services</td>
<td>4,360.999</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>4,360.999</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support staffing</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support costs</td>
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<td>2.436</td>
<td>4.742</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>6.941</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Supporter awareness and advocacy</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Outreach, production and distribution</td>
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<td>989.370</td>
<td>307.385</td>
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<tr>
<td>Direct staffing</td>
<td>174.827</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donated services</td>
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<td>11.385</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11.385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support staffing</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support costs</td>
<td>641.411</td>
<td>549.695</td>
<td>665.044</td>
<td>1,856.150</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,405.815</td>
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<td>972.429</td>
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<td><strong>Total expenses</strong></td>
<td>13,024.318</td>
<td>1,968.267</td>
<td>1,196.247</td>
<td>16,188.832</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80.5%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix VII

General Engagement Terms for Wirtschaftsprüfer and Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften [German Public Auditors and Public Audit Firms] as of January 1, 2017

1. Scope of application

(1) These engagement terms apply to contracts between German Public Auditors (Wirtschaftsprüfer) or German Public Audit Firms (Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften) – hereinafter collectively referred to as "German Public Auditors" – and their engaging parties for assurance services, tax advisory services, advice on business matters and other engagements except as otherwise agreed in writing or prescribed by a mandatory rule.

(2) Third parties may derive claims from contracts between German Public Auditors and engaging parties only when this is expressly agreed or results from mandatory rules prescribed by law. In relation to such claims, these engagement terms also apply to these third parties.

2. Scope and execution of the engagement

(1) Object of the engagement is the agreed service – not a particular economic result. The engagement will be performed in accordance with the German Principles of Professional Conduct (Grundsätze ordnungsmäßiger Geschäftsführung). The German Public Auditor does not assume any management functions in connection with his services. The German Public Auditor is not responsible for the use or implementation of the results of his services. The German Public Auditor is entitled to make use of competent persons to conduct the engagement.

(2) Except for assurance engagements (betriebswirtschaftliche Prüfungen), the consideration of foreign law requires an express written agreement.

(3) If circumstances or the legal situation change subsequent to the release of the final professional statement, the German Public Auditor is not obligated to refer the engaging party to changes or any consequences resulting therefrom.

3. The obligations of the engaging party to cooperate

(1) The engaging party shall ensure that all documents and further information necessary for the performance of the engagement are provided to the German Public Auditor on a timely basis, and that he is informed of all events and circumstances that may be of significance to the performance of the engagement. This also applies to those documents and further information, events and circumstances that first become known during the German Public Auditor’s work. The engaging party will also designate suitable persons to provide information.

(2) Upon the request of the German Public Auditor, the engaging party shall confirm the completeness of the documents and further information provided as well as the explanations and statements, in a written statement drafted by the German Public Auditor.

4. Ensuring independence

(1) The engaging party shall refrain from anything that endangers the independence of the German Public Auditor’s staff. This applies throughout the term of the engagement, and in particular to offers of employment or to assume an executive or non-executive role, and to offers to accept engagements on their own behalf.

(2) Were the performance of the engagement to impair the independence of the German Public Auditor, of related firms, firms within his network, or such firms associated with him, to which the independence requirements apply in the same way as to the German Public Auditor in other engagement relationships, the German Public Auditor is entitled to terminate the engagement for good cause.

5. Reporting and oral information

To the extent that the German Public Auditor is required to present results in writing as part of the work in executing the engagement, only that written work is authoritative. Drafts are non-binding. Except as otherwise agreed, oral statements and explanations by the German Public Auditor are binding only when they are confirmed in writing. Statements and information of the German Public Auditor outside of the engagement are always non-binding.

6. Distribution of a German Public Auditor’s professional statement

(1) The distribution to a third party of professional statements of the German Public Auditor (results of work or extracts of the results of work whether in draft or in a final version) or information about the German Public Auditor acting for the engaging party requires the German Public Auditor’s written consent, unless the engaging party is obligated to distribute or inform due to law or a regulatory requirement.

(2) The use by the engaging party for promotional purposes of the German Public Auditor’s professional statements and of information about the German Public Auditor acting for the engaging party is prohibited.

7. Deficiency rectification

(1) In case there are any deficiencies, the engaging party is entitled to specific subsequent performance by the German Public Auditor. The engaging party may reduce the fees or cancel the contract for failure of such subsequent performance, for subsequent non-performance or unjustified refusal to perform subsequently, or for unconscionability or impossibility of subsequent performance. If the engagement was not commissioned by the consumer, the engaging party may only cancel the contract due to a deficiency if the service rendered is not relevant to him due to failure of subsequent performance, to subsequent non-performance, to unconscionability or impossibility of subsequent performance. No. 9 applies to the extent that further claims for damages exist.

(2) The engaging party must assert a claim for the rectification of deficiencies in writing (Textform) [Translators Note: The German term "Textform" means in written form, but without requiring a signature] without delay. Claims pursuant to paragraph 1 not arising from an intentional act expire after one year subsequent to the commencement of the time limit under the statute of limitations.

(3) Apparent deficiencies, such as clerical errors, arithmetical errors and deficiencies associated with technicalities contained in a German Public Auditor’s professional statement (long-form reports, expert opinions etc.) may be corrected – also versus third parties – by the German Public Auditor at any time. Misstatements which may call into question the results contained in a German Public Auditor’s professional statement entitle the German Public Auditor to withdraw such statement – also versus third parties. In such cases the German Public Auditor should first hear the engaging party, if practicable.

8. Confidentiality towards third parties, and data protection

(1) Pursuant to the law (§ [Article] 323 Abs 1 [paragraph] 1 HGB [German Commercial Code: Handelsgesetzbuch], § 43 WPO [German Law regulating the Profession of Wirtschaftsprüfer: Wirtschaftsprüferordnung], § 203 StGB [German Criminal Code: Strafgesetzbuch]) the German Public Auditor is obligated to maintain confidentiality regarding facts and circumstances confided to him or of which he becomes aware in the course of his professional work, unless the engaging party releases him from this confidentiality obligation.

(2) When processing personal data, the German Public Auditor will observe national and European legal provisions on data protection.

9. Liability

(1) For legally required services by German Public Auditors, in particular audits, the respective legal limitations of liability, in particular the limitation of liability pursuant to § 323 Abs. 2 HGB, apply.

(2) Insofar neither a statutory limitation of liability is applicable, nor an individual contractual limitation of liability exists, the liability of the German Public Auditor for claims for damages of any other kind, except for damages resulting from injury to life, body or health as well as for damages that constitute a duty of replacement by a producer pursuant to § 1 ProdHaftG [German Product Liability Act: Produkthaftungsgesetz] for an individual case of damages caused by negligence is limited to € 4 million pursuant to § 54 Abs. 1 Nr. 2 WPO.

(3) The German Public Auditor is entitled to invoke demurs and defenses based on the contractual relationship with the engaging party also towards third parties.
(4) When multiple claimants assert a claim for damages arising from an existing contractual relationship with the German Public Auditor due to the German Public Auditor's negligent breach of duty, the maximum amount stipulated in paragraph 2 applies to the respective claims of all claimants collectively.

(5) An individual case of damages within the meaning of paragraph 2 also exists in relation to a uniform damage arising from a number of breaches of duty. The individual case of damages encompasses all consequences from a breach of duty regardless of whether the damages occurred in one year or in a number of successive years. In this case, multiple acts or omissions based on the same source of error or on a source of error of an equivalent nature are deemed to be a single breach of duty if the matters in question are legally or economically connected to one another. In this event the claim against the German Public Auditor is limited to € 5 million. The limitation to the fifth of the minimum amount insured does not apply to compulsory audits required by law.

(6) A claim for damages expires if a suit is not filed within six months subsequent to the written refusal of acceptance of the indemnity and the engaging party has been informed of this consequence. This does not apply to claims for damages resulting fromonica, a culpable injury to life, body or health as well as for damages that constitute a liability for replacement by a producer pursuant to § 1 ProdHaftG. The right to invoke a plea of the statute of limitations remains unaffected.

10. Supplementary provisions for audit engagements

(1) If the engaging party subsequently amends the financial statements or management report audited by a German Public Auditor and accompanied by an auditor's report, he may no longer use this auditor's report.

If the German Public Auditor has not issued an auditor's report, a reference to the audit conducted by the German Public Auditor in the management report or any other public reference is permissible only with the German Public Auditor's written consent and with a wording authorized by him.

(2) If the German Public Auditor revokes the auditor's report, it may no longer be used. If the engaging party has already made use of the auditor's report, then upon the request of the German Public Auditor he must give notification of the revocation.

(3) The engaging party has a right to five official copies of the report. Additional official copies will be charged separately.

11. Supplementary provisions for assistance in tax matters

(1) When advising on an individual tax issue as well as when providing ongoing tax advice, the German Public Auditor is entitled to use as a correct and complete basis the facts provided by the engaging party - especially numerical disclosures; this also applies to bookkeeping engagements. Nevertheless, he is obligated to indicate to the engaging party any errors he has identified.

(2) The tax advisory engagement does not encompass procedures required to observe deadlines, unless the German Public Auditor has explicitly accepted a corresponding engagement. In this case the engaging party must provide the German Public Auditor with all documents required to observe deadlines - in particular tax assessments - on such a timely basis that the German Public Auditor has an appropriate lead time.

(3) Except as agreed otherwise in writing, ongoing tax advice encompasses the following work during the contract period:
   a) preparation of annual tax returns for income tax, corporate tax and business tax, as well as wealth tax returns, namely on the basis of the annual financial statements, and on other schedules and evidence documents required for the taxation, to be provided by the engaging party
   b) examination of tax assessments in relation to the taxes referred to in (a)
   c) negotiations with tax authorities in connection with the returns and assessments mentioned in (a) and (b)
   d) support in tax audits and evaluation of the results of tax audits with respect to the taxes referred to in (a)
   e) participation in petition or protest and appeal procedures with respect to the taxes mentioned in (a)

In the aforementioned tasks the German Public Auditor takes into account material published legal decisions and administrative interpretations.

(4) If the German Public auditor receives a fixed fee for ongoing tax advice, the work mentioned under paragraph 3 (d) and (e) is to be remunerated separately, except as agreed otherwise in writing.

(5) Insofar the German Public Auditor is also a German Tax Advisor and the German Tax Advice Remuneration Regulation (Steuerberatungsvergütungsverordnung) is to be applied to calculate the remuneration, a greater or lesser remuneration than the legal default remuneration can be agreed in writing (Textform).

(6) Work relating to special individual issues for income tax, corporate tax, business tax, valuation assessments for property units, wealth tax, as well as all issues relating to sales tax, payroll tax, other taxes and duties requires a separate engagement. This also applies to:
   a) work on non-recurring tax matters, e.g. in the field of estate tax, capital transactions tax, and real estate sales tax;
   b) support and representation in proceedings before tax and administrative courts and in criminal tax matters;
   c) advisory work and work related to expert opinions in connection with changes in legal form and other re-organisations, capital increases and reductions, insolvency related business reorganisations, admission and retirement of owners, sale of a business, liquidations and the like, and
d) support in complying with disclosure and documentation obligations.

(7) To the extent that the preparation of the annual sales tax return is undertaken as additional work, this includes neither the review of any special accounting prerequisites nor the issue as to whether all potential sales tax allowances have been identified. No guarantee is given for the complete compilation of documents to claim the input tax credit.

12. Electronic communication

Communication between the German Public Auditor and the engaging party may be via e-mail. In the event that the engaging party does not wish to communicate via e-mail or sets special security requirements, such as the encryption of e-mails, the engaging party will inform the German Public Auditor in writing (Textform) accordingly.

13. Remuneration

(1) In addition to his claims for fees, the German Public Auditor is entitled to claim reimbursement of his expenses; sales tax will be billed additionally. He may claim appropriate advances on remuneration and reimbursement of expenses and may make the delivery of his services dependent upon the complete satisfaction of his claims. Multiple engaging parties are jointly and severally liable.

(2) If the engaging party is not a consumer, then a set-off against the German Public Auditor's claims for remuneration and reimbursement of expenses is admissible only for undisputed claims or claims determined to be legally binding.

14. Dispute Settlement

The German Public Auditor is not prepared to participate in dispute settlement procedures before a consumer arbitration board (Verbraucherschlichtungsstelle) within the meaning of § 2 of the German Act on Consumer Dispute Settlements (Verbraucherstreitbeilegungsgesetz).

15. Applicable law

The contract, the performance of the services and all claims resulting therefrom are exclusively governed by German law.