Docusign Envelope ID: 18208C6F-16BC-81BF-80BE-8D7BDA07F308

Company registration number: 09314933

Charity registration number: 1159749



The International Centre for Birds of Prey

(A company limited by guarantee)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the Year ended 31 December 2025

Docusign Envelope ID: 18208C6F-16BC-81BF-80BE-8D7BDA07F308

The International Centre for Birds of Prey

Contents

Administrative Information	**1**
Trustees' Report	**2 to 8**
Trustees' Responsibilities Report	**9**
Independent Examiner's Report	**10**
Statement of Financial Activities	**11**
Balance Sheet	**12**
Notes to the Financial Statements	**13 to 20**

Docusign Envelope ID: 18208C6F-16BC-81BF-80BE-8D7BDA07F308

The International Centre for Birds of Prey

Administrative Information

Charity Number	1159749
Company Registration Number	09314933
Registered & Administrative Office	Boulsdon House Newent Gloucestershire GL18 1JJ
Company Secretary	Vacant at present
Trustees	Dr Richard Kerr-Wilson Dr Kaye Wellings – Resigned 2 May 2025 Mr Tim Rice Mr Andrew Baldwin Mr Philip Madelin Mr Richard Aspinall Mr James Gilchrist - Appointed 31 January 2025 Mr Paul Symonds - Appointed 31 January 2025 Ms Ruth Wadley - Appointed 31 January 2025
Patrons	Ms Miranda Richardson Mr Bill Bailey
Key Management Personnel	Ms J Parry-Jones - Director The Trustees listed above
Independent examiners	Hazlewoods LLP Staverton Court Staverton Cheltenham GL51 0UX
Bankers	Lloyds Bank Plc Business Banking P O Box 1000 BX1 1LT

The Charity is incorporated in England and Wales.

Docusign Envelope ID: 18208C6F-16BC-81BF-80BE-8D7BDA07F308

The International Centre for Birds of Prey

Trustees' Report

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT 2025

The year proved to be an eventful one for the ICBP.

The most significant event was the decision in May by Natural England to withdraw support for the hen harrier southern release project. Although they continued to provide funding until the end of March 2026, to allow time to find alternative housing for the birds, this meant that we no longer needed to retain Simon, our aviculturist, who was let go at the end of the year.

We continued to provide small grants to support conservation projects, as mentioned in last year's report, awarding six grants in all. However, the end of the hen harrier project meant we needed to rethink the future strategy of the ICBP. Should we continue to manage the Charity, funding grants until the funds we had invested from the legacy in 2022 runs out? Should we fundraise to try and sustain the ICBP into the future? Should we merge with another similar charity, or close the ICBP and transfer the remaining funds to a charity with similar aims?

Since the beginning of the year, we had welcomed three new trustees – Ruth Wadley, Paul Symonds and James Gilchrist, and had accepted the resignation of Kaye Wellings, who had served the charity faithfully over several years.

In August, there was a visit by trustees to the Manfred Horstmann Vulture Conservation Trust in Wales (MHVCT) as it was felt that MHVCT was sympathetic to the aims of ICBP, and two of its trustees had previously worked at Newent. In September, all the trustees met for a strategy meeting. It was concluded that merging with another similar charity, or transfer of funds, was the best way forward for the future of ICBP. After an on-line trustees meeting in October, it was agreed that MHVCT was the most appropriate charity and that we should start discussions with them with a view to a merger or transfer of funds. Finally, in December we met with Adam Bloch and Holly Cale from MHVCT and agreed to close ICBP as an independent charity and transfer our funds to them when our investments have matured. The Charity Commission will then be notified of the end of the ICBP as a charity.

In the meantime, the final property from the bequest we had been left back in February 2022 continues to have problems with the sale. However, we have been assured by the solicitor for the legacy that the money can still go to a successor of ICBP, providing it has the same aims.

I am very grateful to Simon for his understanding, for my fellow trustees for their continuing support, to Jemima for her resilience, for Karen for always being there, and for Adam and Holly for agreeing to take on and advance the ICBP legacy.

Richard Kerr-Wilson, FRCS(Ed), FRCOG.

Docusign Envelope ID: 18208C6F-16BC-81BF-80BE-8D7BDA07F308

Trustees' Report (continued)

The Trustees present their report, which incorporates their Director's Report, and the financial statements of the Charitable Company, for the year to 31 December 2025. The Trustees, who are also directors for the purposes of company law and who have served during the year and up to the date of this report, are set out on page 1.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

OBJECTS AND AIMS

Mission – Inspiring people to understand, appreciate and value birds of prey.
Purpose – Ensuring the survival, protection, and conservation of birds of prey.

The important issue about conserving the predator species is that without the right habitat and all that entails, they will not survive. By using birds of prey as flagship species, and conserving them, which is our field of expertise, and which also fascinates the public, we can work to conserve the amazing biodiversity of the world upon which every living creature depends.

"Nature holds the key to our aesthetic, intellectual, cognitive and even spiritual satisfaction." — E.O. Wilson

INTRODUCTION AND HISTORY

The late Philip Glasier founded the International Centre for Birds of Prey (then called The Falconry Centre) in 1967. His daughter Jemima Parry-Jones took over in 1983 and received an MBE for services to bird conservation in 1999. The Centre turned charitable in 2015.

Work at the facility is now restricted to UK projects which primarily has focused on Hen Harriers, both in the Brood Management programme with Natural England and the Moorland Association, and with Natural England on the Southern Release programme, both a part of the DEFRA six-point plan for Hen Harriers. ICBP also advises the Hawk and Owl Trusts on matters to do with Peregrines, particularly those monitored with CCTV and also on long-eared owls, among other species.

CONSERVATION BREEDING

Over the long years that ICBP was open to the public with a large collection of birds of prey, ICBP bred a significant number of species in captivity. This expertise is now being used, both in the UK and in conservation projects abroad, to further the conservation of endangered species of birds of prey worldwide.

RESEARCH

The expertise gained with birds of prey has allowed ICBP staff to assist in research both in birds of prey and in the threats that have caused and are still causing their decline. The knowledge is shared with scientists who ask for assistance and also for scientists to use when advocacy is required.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES

ICBP has been working in international conservation programmes wherever and whenever needed for many years. It has been and still is involved in the South Asia Vulture Crisis (SAVE) and the CEO is at the moment the Chair of SAVE, which is the overarching body that works with all the range species countries of the critically endangered species of vultures. Added to this work is being done and funded in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria and Wales all in various conservation projects.

Docusign Envelope ID: 18208C6F-16BC-81BF-80BE-8D7BDA07F308

PUBLIC BENEFIT

The Trustees confirm that they have complied with the requirements of Section 4 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission for England and Wales. Without wildlife, life for many people would be far less rich, it is our job to persuade them to understand the importance of all wildlife both in the UK and abroad.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

NATURE OF GOVERNING DOCUMENT

The International Centre for Birds of Prey ("the Centre") is a company limited by guarantee and its governing document is the Memorandum of Articles of Association as written and accepted by the Trustees in January 2015.

RECRUITMENT AND APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES

The current board of Trustees appoint new Trustees as and when they see fit, in order to maintain an appropriate range of skills, experience and understanding amongst the Trustees.

INDUCTION AND TRAINING OF TRUSTEES

New Trustees undergo extensive briefing on the organisation, its aims and objectives and their legal obligations under charity and company law. During this time new Trustees will meet other existing Trustees and key members of staff and be appraised of the financial performance of the Centre and its business plan.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Trustees meet three times a year and will call Special General Meetings as and when these are required. As time for all is at a premium and excessive travel is poor conservation, at times the Trustees will have email agendas with a discussion period and a timed voting period, particularly when decisions need to be taken quickly. In addition, the Centre Director sends regular reports to all Trustees on both financial matters and the day to day running of the Centre with successes and failures.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The major risks identified by the Trustees have been grouped under three headings: reputation, financial and personnel, and it is these three which are considered to be the greatest risks to the Charity. These risks are listed in a register and reviewed on an annual basis by the Board of Trustees.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE DURING THE YEAR

Southern Release Hen Harrier Breeding Programme

The Hen Harriers having been split up in August 2024 when they would have stopped breeding naturally in the wild. They were paired up again and placed in the individual aviaries on December 19th. This was earlier than the previous year. We saw no initial aggression and felt that as Hen Harriers will winter in groups this might be the way to go to encourage breeding attempts.

In May, we had a meeting with Natural England and were told that the breeding programme was going to be ceased, partly due to removal of funds for the environment by the Labour Party. Interestingly we were told that even if the birds had bred this year the programme would have been stopped. This was because of the lack of success in breeding the required number of young for release from the birds in the expected time frame, and thus likely to be unable to produce the necessary number of birds during that time. Consequently, the pairs were split up, and the French females were put together in the large end aviary, and the two Spanish females were put together. The males were together in one of the double aviaries.

Docusign Envelope ID: 18208C6F-16BC-81BF-80BE-8D7BDA07F308



At this time the birds were all looking very well, they had moulted and were looking very smart. They had been checked by the vet, with blood taken and we are happy with the results. We are now working on a document on what we have learned and how to move this forward, at the same time trying to find another group/place that would be interested in taking on this conservation project.

We spent the next few months trying to find good places for them to go, finally fixing on a university that was interested in taking the birds and working with them. Having checked their facilities, we were ready to do some changes and move the birds later in 2026; however, Natural England had been working behind the scenes to export the birds to Spain to a rehabilitation centre. The birds left here on March 3rd 2026, finishing our involvement in the project.

Brood Management

The Moorland Association was unable to get a licence to do Brood Management this year, which was a great shame in our opinion, so no young came down to be managed for 2025. We have no idea if the project will continue on into the future. It would need a more open mind by Natural England and a more open mind by the Moorland Association.

From our own point of view, the test and what ICBP achieved worked very well.

Grants given:

ICBP gave out a number of grants in 2025.

The Horstmann Trust

£5,000 was given to the Horstmann Trust to buy a large generator as they have been having significant risks to the breeding programmes due to the storms and power cuts in the last year. This has been bought and is in place.

Green Balkans

£4,940 given for food and veterinary medicinal products for the Egyptian Vulture birds in the Wildlife Rehabilitation and Breeding Center and at the feeding stations. Travel costs, accommodation and subsistence for in-situ activities in areas of the Egyptian Vultures range in Bulgaria.

Video surveillance maintenance on the feeding grounds in Provadiysko–Royaksko plato SPA, Potochnitsa village and in the Wildlife Rehabilitation and Breeding Center.

For further details of their work, please see the below website:

https://greenbalkans.org/Green-Balkans-Wildlife-rehabilitation-and-breeding-center-will-be-a-temporary-home-of-seven-juvenile-Egyptian-vultures-3-8799

Bangladesh

£4,185 given for The Himalayan Griffon Rescue and Rehabilitation Programme in Bangladesh to address the alarming decline in the Himalayan Griffon (Gyps himalayensis) vulture population, a rare winter migrant in northern regions of Bangladesh. This species, classified as Near Threatened, faces significant threats to life from habitat loss and poisoning from veterinary drugs. Since 2016, Forest Department and IUCN Bangladesh-established a Vulture Rescue Centre (VRC) in Singra, Dinajpur has played a crucial role in rescuing and rehabilitating distressed Himalayan Griffons. However, as the number of rescued vultures continues to rise, there is an urgent need to upgrade the Centre's facilities and expand its capacity to ensure effective care and rehabilitation.

Docusign Envelope ID: 18208C6F-16BC-81BF-80BE-8D7BDA07F308



The project focuses on improving the infrastructure of the VRC, including the addition of a quarantine chamber and upgrading enclosures, and providing advanced medical equipment to enhance the shelter's overall functionality. By upgrading the VRC, the project aims to provide proper care, medical treatment, and long-term rehabilitation to the vultures, with the goal of releasing healthy individuals back into the wild. In addition, the project will continue the practice of attaching GPS-GSM satellite tags to track released individuals, generating crucial data on vulture movement and survival, contributing valuable data to the ongoing research.

This upgraded facility will support the success rate of rehabilitation and release of the Himalayan Griffon population in Bangladesh and contribute to broader regional vulture conservation efforts.

Pakistan
£5,000 given for funding for "advocacy work (lobbying, meetings and thorough follow up with the Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan (DRAP), for banning aceclofenac and ketoprofen in Pakistan".

Background:

Vultures in Pakistan, once common across the landscape, have suffered dramatic population crashes over the past three decades. The most affected species, White-rumped Vulture (Gyps bengalensis) and Indian Vulture (Gyps indicus) have declined by more than 99%, largely due to exposure to toxic veterinary drugs. The non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) diclofenac, commonly used to treat livestock, was proven to cause fatal kidney failure in vultures feeding on contaminated carcasses. This led to its ban for veterinary use in Pakistan in 2006.

Despite this early regulatory step, the problem persists. Other equally toxic NSAIDs including ketoprofen, aceclofenac, and flunixin remain widely available and in use. Recent pharmacy surveys conducted by WWF-Pakistan in Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan provinces and AJK from 2019 to 2024 found that human formulation of diclofenac (< 03 ml) is still sold in up to 60% of pharmacies, while ketoprofen, aceclofenac, and flunixin are present in over 50% of outlets in some provinces. Critically, most pharmacists are either unaware of the lethal ecological consequences related to these drugs or do not understand the reason for the original ban on diclofenac in veterinary use.

The National Vulture Recovery Committee (NVRC) of Pakistan, once a key policy platform, is now inactive. Most members of the NVRC were appointed by name, many of whom are now retired, resulting in the committee's functional inactivity. The Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan (DRAP), Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental coordination (MoCC&EC), and provincial stakeholders have no cohesive mechanism for reviewing or banning these additional harmful drugs. Without urgent policy-level intervention and stronger regulatory engagement, Pakistan's remaining vulture populations, already near extinction face continued decline.

Docusign Envelope ID: 18208C6F-16BC-81BF-80BE-8D7BDA07F308

In addition to the direct threat posed by toxic NSAIDs, the lack of continued awareness and advocacy efforts has contributed to the ongoing availability and misuse of these drugs. There is currently a significant gap in coordination between conservation practitioners, regulatory authorities, and veterinary professionals. Past efforts by civil society and international partners have highlighted the importance of science-based advocacy in influencing policy changes, but these have not been maintained or institutionalised. Strengthening linkages between stakeholders and reactivating policy forums such as the National Vulture Recovery Committee is essential for creating an enabling environment for regulatory reform. This project aims to bridge that gap by generating and compiling up-to-date scientific evidence in the form of a dossier, engaging decision-makers through structured advocacy, and revitalizing collaborative platforms necessary to implement and sustain vulture-safe pharmaceutical policies in Pakistan.

The project aims to strengthen national regulatory frameworks and drive policy reforms to ban toxic NSAIDs (aceclofenac, ketoprofen, and flunixin) in Pakistan, with the objective of protecting critically endangered vulture populations through coordinated multi-stakeholder collaboration, evidence-based advocacy, and sustained engagement with the DRAP.

The future of ICBP

The board had various meetings through 2025 on discussion for the future of ICBP. There were four options.

- Try to fundraise for ICBP
- Continue to offer grants using only the interest from invested funds.
- Continue to offer grants and manage the funds to extinction
- Close the Charity and give the remaining funds to a charity with similar aims

It was decided that, without the background of the public facility and the birds, fundraising in the current climate would be extremely difficult and something that the Board had little experience in doing.

Of the other three options the Board chose the last one, closing the Charity ICBP and giving the remaining funds to a similar charity.

After research and much discussion, it was decided to offer the remaining funds to the Manfred Horstmann Vulture Conservation Trust, which was initiated and run by two experienced ex- members of staff of the ICBP and had many of the same aims and experience.

This will be expedited over the next year (2026) as it takes time to close a charity.

FINANCIAL REVIEW AND OTHER MATTERS

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The attached financial statements have been prepared to comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Companies Act 2006, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their financial statements in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102)).

FINANCE COST AND FUNDING

The ICBP receives no government core grants, service level agreements or contracts that covers revenue costs and depends on funds from, donations, special events, conservation projects, and courses.

Docusign Envelope ID: 18208C6F-16BC-81BF-80BE-8D7BDA07F308

RESERVES POLICY

Given the nature of the Charity's activities and our ongoing commitment to growth, the Trustees have established a reserves policy that covers two fundamental priorities. The Trustees agreed to keep the reserves at the previous level of 8 months unrestricted fund expenditure. In addition, we require that our reserves should be sufficient to underpin our commitment to continue our current conservation work and to award grants to conservation projects. As at 31 December 2025, the Charity held total reserves of £926,364 (2024: £1,032,107).

PAY POLICY FOR KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The Trustees consider that the Board of Trustees and The Director comprise the key management personnel of the Charity in charge of directing and controlling, running and operating the Charity on a day-to-day basis. All Trustees give of their time freely and no Trustee received remuneration in the year. Details of Trustees' expenses and related party transactions are disclosed in notes 8 and 18 to the financial statements.

The pay of the Director and other staff is reviewed annually based on performance and normally increased in accordance with average earnings. The remuneration is set to ensure it is both fair but also will attract and retain staff of the appropriate calibre and experience required by the Charity.

GOING CONCERN

As noted in the Trustees' Report, it is the intention of the Trustees to close the Charity and give the remaining funds to another charity with similar aims. Therefore, the Trustees have concluded that a basis other than going concern should be adopted in preparing the annual financial statements.

Docusign Envelope ID: 18208C6F-16BC-81BF-80BE-8D7BDA07F308

Trustees' Report (continued)

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Trustees are responsible for preparing a Trustees' annual report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Charity and of the surplus or deficit of the Charitable Company for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:-

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Observe methods and principles in the Charities SORP (Accounting and Reporting by Charities – Statement of Recommended Practice);
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Charitable Company will continue in operation.

The Trustees have overall responsibility for ensuring that the Charitable Company has an appropriate system of controls, financial and otherwise. They are also responsible for keeping proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Charitable Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Charitable Company and hence for the taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

SMALL COMPANY EXEMPTIONS

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

By order of the Trustees

Richard Kerr-Wilson

Dr Richard Kerr-Wilson FRCS(Ed), FRCOG

4/9/2026

Date

Docusign Envelope ID: 18208C6F-16BC-81BF-80BE-8D7BDA07F308

The International Centre for Birds of Prey

Independent Examiner's Report to the Trustees of The International Centre for Birds of Prey

For the year ended 31 December 2025

I report on the financial statements of The International Centre for Birds of Prey for the year ended 31 December 2025, which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out therein.

Respective responsibilities of Trustees and Examiner

As the Charity's Trustees (who are also the Directors of the Charitable Company for the purposes of company law), you are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ("the 2006 Act").

Having satisfied myself that the financial statements of the Charitable Company are not required to be audited for this year under Part 16 of the 2006 Act and are eligible for independent examination, I report in respect of my examination of your Charity's financial statements as carried out under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 ("the 2011 Act"). In carrying out my examination, I have followed the Directions given by the Charity Commission (under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act).

Independent Examiner's statement

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no material matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination which gives me cause to believe that in, any material respect:

- accounting records were not kept in accordance with section 386 of the Companies Act 2006; or
- the financial statements do not accord with such records; or
- the financial statements do not comply with relevant accounting requirements under section 396 of the Companies Act 2006 other than any requirement that the financial statements give a 'true and fair' view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination; or
- the financial statements have not been prepared in accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS102).

I draw attention to the disclosures in the Trustees' Report and accounting policies which explain that the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern, due to the trustees' intention to wind up the charity. Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the financial statements to be reached.

Scott Lawrence ..... 4/9/2026 .....

Scott Lawrence FCA, DChA **Date**
Hazlewoods LLP
Staverton Court
Staverton
Cheltenham
GL51 0UX

Docusign Envelope ID: 18208C6F-16BC-81BF-80BE-8D7BDA07F308

The International Centre for Birds of Prey

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 December 2025
(Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2025 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	3	30,760	-	**30,760**
Charitable activities	4	1,174	50,000	**51,174**
Interest receivable		27,839	-	**27,839**
Total Income		59,773	50,000	**109,773**
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	5	(86)	-	**(86)**
Charitable activities	6	(73,716)	(141,714)	**(215,430)**
Total Expenditure		(73,802)	(141,714)	**(215,516)**
Net income		(14,029)	(91,714)	**(105,743)**
Transfers between funds	16	17,310	(17,310)	**-**
Net movement in funds		3,281	(109,024)	**(105,743)**
Total funds brought forward		922,515	109,592	**1,032,107**
Total funds carried forward		925,796	568	**926,364**

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2024 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	3	803	-	**803**
Charitable activities	4	15,791	50,000	**65,791**
Interest receivable		3,017	-	**3,017**
Total Income		19,611	50,000	**69,611**
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	5	(60)	-	**(60)**
Charitable activities	6	(94,017)	(152,201)	**(246,218)**
Total Expenditure		(94,077)	(152,201)	**(246,278)**
Net movement in funds		(74,466)	(102,201)	**(176,667)**
Total funds brought forward		996,981	211,793	**1,208,774**
Total funds carried forward		922,515	109,592	**1,032,107**

All of the Charity's activities derive from continuing operations during the above two periods.

Docusign Envelope ID: 18208C6F-16BC-81BF-80BE-8D7BDA07F308

The International Centre for Birds of Prey

(Registration number: 09314933)

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	12	-	20,621
Current assets			
Debtors	13	100,032	67,678
Cash at bank and in hand		831,075	948,479
		931,107	1,016,157
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	14	(4,743)	(4,671)
Net current assets		926,364	1,011,486
Net assets	15	926,364	1,032,107
Funds of the Charity			
Restricted funds	16	568	109,592
Unrestricted funds	16	925,796	922,515
Total funds		926,364	1,032,107

For the financial year in question the Charitable Company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

No members have required the Charitable Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and for the preparation of financial statements.

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

The financial statements on pages 11 to 20 were approved by the Trustees, and authorised for issue on

4/9/2026 .....and signed on their behalf by:

Richard Kerr-Wilson

.....

Dr Richard Kerr-Wilson FRCS(Ed), FRCOG
Chair of Trustees

Docusign Envelope ID: 18208C6F-16BC-81BF-80BE-8D7BDA07F308

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

1. Company Limited by Guarantee

The International Centre for Birds of Prey is a charitable company limited by guarantee and accordingly does not have share capital. Every member of the Charitable Company undertakes to contribute such amount as may be required not exceeding £1 to the assets of the Charitable Company in the event of its being wound up while he or she is a member, or within one year after he or she ceases to be a member.

2. Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates
The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their financial statements in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019) – (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation
The International Centre for Birds of Prey meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy notes.

Going concern
As noted in the Trustees' Report, it is the intention of the Trustees to close the Charity and give the remaining funds to another charity with similar aims. Therefore, the Trustees have concluded that a basis other than going concern should be adopted in preparing the annual financial statements.

Assets are stated at their estimated recoverable amounts and liabilities are stated at the amounts expected to be settled.

Income and endowments
All income is recognised once the Charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of the income receivable can be measured reliably.

Donations and legacies
Donations are recognised when the Charity has been notified in writing of both the amount and settlement date. In the event that a donation is subject to conditions that require a level of performance by the Charity before the Charity is entitled to the funds, the income is deferred and not recognised until either those conditions are fully met, or the fulfilment of those conditions is wholly within the control of the Charity and it is probable that these conditions will be fulfilled in the reporting period.

Expenditure
All expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to that expenditure, it is probable settlement is required and the amount can be measured reliably. All costs are allocated to the applicable expenditure heading, that aggregates similar costs to that category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings, they have been allocated on a basis consistent with the use of resources, with central staff costs allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges allocated on the portion of the asset's use. Other support costs are allocated based on the spread of staff costs. All resources expended are inclusive of irrecoverable VAT.

Docusign Envelope ID: 18208C6F-16BC-81BF-80BE-8D7BDA07F308

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

Fund Accounting
Funds held by the Charity are either:-

- Unrestricted general funds – these are funds which can be used in accordance with the charitable objectives at the discretion of the Trustees.
- Restricted funds – these are funds that can only be used for particular restricted purposes within the objects of the Charity. Restrictions arise when specified by the donor or when funds are raised for particular restricted purposes.

Further explanation of the nature and purpose of each fund is included in the notes to the financial statements.

Governance costs
These include the costs attributable to the Charity's compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements, including audit, strategic management and trustees' meetings and reimbursed expenses.

Taxation
The Charity is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 of the Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes. Accordingly, the Charity is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Chapter 3 Part 11 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

Tangible fixed assets
Individual fixed assets costing £1,500 or more are initially recorded at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

As the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern, the carried forward net book value of the Charity's tangible fixed assets approximates the recoverable value of these assets.

Depreciation and amortisation
Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Furniture and equipment	20% Reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles	20% Reducing balance basis

Investments
Current asset investments are included at the lower of cost and net realisable value/market value.

Trade debtors
Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the Charity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Docusign Envelope ID: 18208C6F-16BC-81BF-80BE-8D7BDA07F308

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade creditors
Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Financial statements payable are classified as current liabilities if the Charity does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial instruments

Classification
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Charity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Charity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Recognition and measurement
All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Charity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Charity transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Charity, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party. Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

3. Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Donations	722	-	722	741
Regular giving and capital donations	38	-	38	62
Legacies	30,000	-	30,000	-
	30,760	**-**	**30,760**	803

Of the income received in 2024, £803 was unrestricted funds and £Nil was restricted funds.

Docusign Envelope ID: 18208C6F-16BC-81BF-80BE-8D7BDA07F308

4. Income from charitable activities

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 2025	Total 2024
	£	£	£	£
Consultancy income	-	-	-	2,138
Other income	1,174	50,000	51,174	63,653
	1,174	**50,000**	**51,174**	65,791

Of the income received in 2024, £15,791 was unrestricted funds and £50,000 was restricted funds.

5. Raising Funds

	2025	2024
	£	£
Fund raising	86	60

All of the expenditure in 2025 (2024: all) was charged to unrestricted funds.

6. Expenditure on charitable activities

	2025	2024
	£	£
Bird expenses	8,652	9,821
Costs of Employment	94,698	84,188
Rent	12,804	12,804
Rates and water	2,764	5,040
Light and heat	6,174	7,522
Insurance	3,344	5,428
Repairs and maintenance	29,485	96,181
Grounds & Gardens	524	614
Telephone and office costs	2,175	1,969
Subscriptions and donations	19,465	5,570
Website costs	850	2,400
Sundry expenses	-	600
Contract work and cleaning costs	6,157	7,495
Motor and travel	3,252	1,185
Legal and professional	34	34
Bank and card charges	531	1,218
Governance costs	3,900	3,762
Depreciation	3,936	5,155
Loss/(Gain) on disposal of tangible fixed assets	940	(4,768)
Impairment of tangible fixed assets	15,745	-
	215,430	246,218

Of the total expenditure above, £73,716 (2024: £94,017) was from unrestricted funds and £141,714 (2024: £152,201) from restricted funds.

Docusign Envelope ID: 18208C6F-16BC-81BF-80BE-8D7BDA07F308

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

7. Net incoming resources

Net incoming resources for the year is stated after charging:

	2025 £	2024 £
Depreciation of fixed assets	3,936	5,155
Loss/(Gain) on disposal of tangible fixed assets	940	(4,768)
Impairment of tangible fixed assets	15,745	-
Independent Examiner's fee	3,900	3,762

8. Trustees' remuneration and expenses

During the year, no Trustees (2024: None) received reimbursed expenses from the Charity to the value of £Nil (2024: £Nil). No Trustees have received any other remuneration or benefits from the Charity during the year (2024: none).

9. Trustees' insurance

In accordance with normal commercial practice, the Charity has purchased insurance to protect Trustees from claims arising from negligent acts, errors or omissions whilst on Charity business. The insurance provides up to £375,000 cover on any one claim and the cost for the year ended 31 December 2025 was £501 (2024: £504).

10. Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs were as follows:

	2025 £	2024 £
Wages and salaries	91,462	83,838
Redundancy costs	3,236	-
Other staff costs	-	350
	94,698	84,188

No employees received emoluments of more than £60,000 (2024: no employees) during the year.

The key management personnel of the Charity comprise the Director, the Curator and the Business Manager and the trustees. The total employee benefits of key management personnel of the Charity were £30,679 (2024: £30,759).

The average number of employees in the year, calculated on the basis of full-time equivalents, was as follows:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Charitable activities:	2	2

Docusign Envelope ID: 18208C6F-16BC-81BF-80BE-8D7BDA07F308

11. Taxation

The Charity is a registered Charity and is therefore exempt from taxation.

12. Tangible fixed assets

	Furniture and equipment
	£
Cost:	
At 1 January 2025	41,751
Additions	-
Disposals	(3,585)
At 31 December 2025	38,166
Depreciation:	
At 1 January 2025	21,130
Charge for year	3,936
On disposals	(2,645)
Impairment	15,745
At 31 December 2025	38,166
Net Book Value:	
At 31 December 2025	-
At 31 December 2024	20,621

13. Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade debtors	142	178
Other debtors	99,890	67,500
	100,032	67,678

14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade creditors	843	908
Accruals	3,900	3,763
	4,743	4,671

Docusign Envelope ID: 18208C6F-16BC-81BF-80BE-8D7BDA07F308

15. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	2025 Total funds £	2024 Total Funds £
Tangible fixed assets	-	-	-	20,621
Current assets	930,539	568	931,107	1,016,157
Current liabilities	(4,743)	-	(4,743)	(4,671)
Total net assets	925,796	568	926,364	1,032,107

16. Analysis of Fund Movements

	Balance at 1 January 2025 £	Incoming Resources £	Resources Expended £	Transfers between funds £	Balance at 31 December 2025 £
Unrestricted funds	922,515	59,773	(73,802)	17,310	925,796
Restricted funds	109,592	50,000	(141,714)	(17,310)	568
Total funds	1,032,107	109,773	(215,516)	-	926,364

Unrestricted funding covers all funding that contributes to furthering the objectives of the Charity.
Restricted funds are made up as follows:

	Balance at 1 January 2025 £	Incoming Resources £	Resources Expended £	Transfer between funds £	Balance at 31 December 2025 £
National Birds of Prey Trust	2,445	-	-	(2,445)	-
Transport of birds to Balkans	756	-	(756)	-	-
Hen Harrier project	87,390	50,000	(136,822)	-	568
New hospital	300	-	(300)	-	-
Brood management	18,701	-	(3,836)	(14,865)	-
Total funds	109,592	50,000	(141,714)	(17,310)	568

Docusign Envelope ID: 18208C6F-16BC-81BF-80BE-8D7BDA07F308

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

16. Analysis of Fund Movements (continued)

National Birds of Prey Trust: Donated for rehabilitation aviary. This fund has been transferred to unrestricted funds in the year, after receiving approval from the donor.

Transport of birds to Balkans: This is in relation to birds that were transported to Green Balkans, Bulgaria, in order to return them to the wild. This fund has been fully spent during the year.

Hen Harrier project: This is a project funded by Natural England to breed Hen Harriers in captivity for release into the wild. £50,000 has been received from Natural England during the current year ended 31 December 2025, with £136,822 of expenditure on the project during the current year. These funds will be used exclusively for this project.

New hospital: Funds held in relation to the building of a future new hospital. This fund has been fully spent during the year.

Brood management: Funds held in relation to the Charity's brood management project. This fund has been transferred to unrestricted funds in the year, after receiving approval from the donor.

17. Financial Commitments

As at 31 December 2025, the Charity had total commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	31 December 2025 £	31 December 2024 £
Land and buildings		
Amounts due within one year	9,603	12,804
Amounts due between two and five years	-	51,216
Amounts due after five years	-	3,201
	9,603	67,221

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £12,804 (2024: £12,804).

18. Related Party Transactions

During the year the International Centre for Birds of Prey employed Ms J Parry-Jones as the Director of the Charity and paid gross remuneration of £30,679 (2024: £30,759). In addition, the Charity paid Ms J Parry-Jones rent of £12,804 (2024: £12,804), reimbursed expenses of £81 (2024: £46) and reimbursed insurance costs of £818 (2024: £1,599).

During the year the International Centre for Birds of Prey incurred expenses in relation to the premises which were reimbursed by Ms J Parry-Jones of £4,601 (2024: £4,088).

At the year-end, the Charity was owed £142 (2024: £338) by Ms J Parry-Jones, in relation to agreed contributions for overheads relating to land and buildings used by the Charity. This balance is included within trade debtors.

19. Non-adjusting events after the reporting period

Following the year end, and in accordance with the Trustees' decision to close the Charity and transfer its assets to a charity with similar aims, donations totalling £490,000 were made to the Manfred Horstmann Vulture Conservation Trust.