A special note from Lee Durrell

Last year will be considered a landmark year for Durrell. We formulated a bold vision to meet the intensifying conservation challenges of the 21st century and began a constructive dialogue to turn that idea into a reality.

It was wonderful to watch our staff create this masterplan for the future of Durrell, which integrates the Jersey site with our work on endangered species in the wild. Each aspect enhances the other through the activities we have become known for – breeding, training, research and raising conservation awareness to save species from extinction, both in Jersey and around the world. Please visit our website www.durrell.org for an in depth look at the masterplan.

As well as thinking of the future in 2007, we continued to deal with the present and to secure funding for the 40 major conservation projects we’re undertaking on behalf of species in our TopSpots.

2008 will need extraordinary enthusiasm and commitment from each and every Member of the Trust. Not only do we rely on you to support our current projects, but to help us launch the capital campaign to embark on Durrell’s greatest endeavour. We look forward to working with you and to celebrating our successes during our 50th anniversary year in 2009.

Lee Durrell
Honorary Director
2007 saw completion of our vision for the Trust’s future, development of our commercial potentials in Jersey and for increasing the relevance of our conservation work and our capacity to deliver it. Consequently it has been another year of great energy, passion and commitment.

Commercial activities expanded during 2007, following the appointment of the first Director in mid-2006. The Jersey site hosted frequent events. In Jersey marketing increased in hotels, at the airport and at the new bus station, reinforcing the new brand image rolled out in 2006.

The external face of the Trust was enhanced in various ways: screens around the site show up-to-date films of our animals and explain our conservation activities; our public relations firm in the UK achieved several major media coups for us, while our brand new website was rolled out in October receiving 60,000 unique visits a month.

Such efforts resulted in an increase of just over 6,000 visitors to our Jersey site, and an increase in revenue from our gift shop of 9%.

Fundraising saw significant achievements in terms of new funding sources brought in. There were also successful events held in both Jersey and the UK, raising over £260,000.

In October Lee Durrell opened the Durrell Centre for Wildlife Education at Newquay College, Cornwall. It was a great honour that the centre was named after Gerald Durrell.

Our conservation activities were enhanced by the arrival of two new senior staff: an experienced project manager and a population geneticist. New, powerful and inexpensive genetic techniques provide great insights into the history and status of wild populations. We are now using this in-house to great effect. We published a high profile paper on the genetic status of the pygmy hog in Assam, showing they are only distantly related to all other pigs, thereby considerably promoting their conservation significance.

We increased efforts to develop our Jersey conservation staff. In 2007 individuals visited Little Cayman, Montserrat, Colombia, Madagascar, Borneo and USA; we hosted keepers from London and Clères Zoo in France to learn specialised keeping techniques.

Our animal team in Jersey continued its usual record of breeding: a ‘world first’ with the live bearing Morogoro tree toad and ‘firsts’ for Durrell with the Asian painted frog, the Malagasy marbled rain frog, the galliwasp and the blue crane. We exported black lion and pied tamarins in an effort to ensure European and USA zoos respectively were able to maintain viable numbers of each species. We moved a record number of animals in 2007; it is most significant that while we exported 783 individuals, we only imported 256, with the bulk being amphibians.

The year was one of great activity for frog conservation. Durrell is a proven champion at successful frog population recovery. We have imported seven new amphibian species to learn how to keep them and to develop husbandry protocols. We have become, with Chester Zoo, pioneers in Europe to adapt shipping containers into bio-secure accommodation that frogs need against water-borne disease. These will be operational in early 2008. The European Association of Zoos and Aquariums campaign for 2008 is the Year of the Frog, and we are honoured that Quentin Bloxam has been asked to chair the campaign. Our frog conservation activities in Jersey will be complemented by a global programme of activities focussing on some six sentinel highland areas where frogs are most threatened with extinction.

Our training programme has had an eventful and busy year. The residential, post-graduate certificate course was taught for the second time; the Island Species Led Action course was run in Mauritius at the request of the Mauritian Wildlife Foundation; we ran the final course in Madagascar under a collaborative grant agreement on endangered species management; late in the year, two staff ran the course on Amphibian Biodiversity Conservation in India at a site of major frog diversity, as yet unaffected by fatal disease.

Against this background of activity our staff have drove the development of a vision for a revitalised Jersey site and the future of Durrell. It ensures that we maintain our high standards of animal welfare on a site that can be operated more efficiently whilst enhancing our potential for public awareness, education and information about conservation. This was a massive effort, and staff met a demanding schedule for completion of the masterplan.

By year end we had a dramatic vision which offers the prospect of a world class conservation and research centre with very imaginative yet strong messaging about Gerald Durrell, the Trust and its work in the wild.

Mark Stanley Price
Chief Executive
Chairman’s Report

I have now been Chairman of your Board for two years, and my engagement with the Trust and its workings has intensified. The year 2007 was one of great activity and more of your Board’s energy and attention is being devoted to medium and long-term planning to face the challenges and opportunities that 2006 provoked.

I wrote last year of the improvements in the Trust’s governance mechanisms. You will see that this Annual Report includes brief reports from the Board Committees that have been established or activated in the interests of best practice governance. These committees undoubtedly put further demands on the commitment of our Board members, but any charity must these days be able to demonstrate the integrity and robustness of its processes.

Our Director of Conservation Science, John Fa, developed the concept of TopSpots as an objective means of assessing the relative importance of animal communities around the world. Its appearance in the scientific literature was greeted with acclaim, and we expect to see the methodology used widely. As the accompanying in-depth article shows, this method provides a long-term road map as to where Durrell should focus. The website now hosts a comprehensive overview of all our conservation work. We feel our projects are now coherent, purposeful and address global biodiversity priorities. It is also gratifying that John has recently been appointed a Visiting Professor at Imperial College, London.

A vision for the future of Durrell was described earlier by Mark. Turning the vision into reality will be a major challenge for the Trust over the coming years. A task of the magnitude envisaged will require great and sustained effort by both management and the Board, and we are designing the structures and engaging the best people who can help us achieve the vision, including appointing critical skills to our Board through our rigorous Trustee selection process.

One key aspect of achieving our vision is gaining the active support of our key constituencies: these obviously include our members, and especially those living in Jersey for whom our site and its animals are so important for their enlightenment and recreation. Further, given the particular circumstances of our living in a small island community, the active support of our government, the States of Jersey, is critical. To this end, senior management and local Trustees gave several presentations to the island politicians, with an immensely encouraging initial response to the Trust’s plans.

A further development came to a satisfactory conclusion at the end of the year: we had been advised that our English charity, the Gerald Durrell Wildlife Preservation Trust, was no longer fit for purpose. Accordingly, our Chief Executive worked with London lawyers to establish a new charitable company limited by guarantee, Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust – UK. The benefits of this will be evident over the coming years, not least in terms of allowing us to collect Gift Aid from our UK-taxpaying supporters, who will retain the full privileges of membership of Durrell.

Unfortunately, our Chief Executive Mark Stanley Price resigned in September after being at the helm of the Trust for seven years. May I take this opportunity to thank Mark for his dedication and commitment to the Trust. He has been paramount in structuring the Trust as it is today. We all wish Mark the best for the future.

I would like to introduce and welcome our new Chief Executive Officer to the Trust, Paul Masterton; you will see that he has written a welcome message.

Mindful of the commitment so evident in all aspects of the Trust’s work, it is my sincere pleasure to thank all who make Durrell what it is: our staff in Jersey and overseas, our volunteers, our members and supporters, and of course our multiple partners in conservation worldwide.

Jonathan White
Chairman
It is an exciting time to be joining Durrell and working alongside our talented, staff. Overseas, our conservation projects are gaining momentum and increasing their positive impact in critical habitats around the globe. At our Jersey headquarters there is an exciting vision for the essential redevelopment of the site, a vision that will have far reaching benefits for global conservation and for the island of Jersey.

While there is great excitement, we should also be aware of the significant challenges and threats that Durrell is facing. Key to this is to establish the Trust as a financially sustainable organisation which can continue Gerald Durrell’s legacy for years to come. We must secure and improve our income streams to support and expand today’s activities, and we must run a successful capital campaign to enable the redevelopment of the Jersey site. Significant challenges, you will agree, but absolutely achievable given the strength of the Trust and the passion of all of our supporters to ensure success.

Sincerely

Paul Masterton
Chief Executive Officer
The Management and the Board of Trustees continue to work towards the goal of financial security of the Trust. However, it is sometimes necessary to take a few steps backwards in order to make giant leaps forward, and in part the financial results for 2007 reflect that need.

The Report and Accounts of the Trust comply with all applicable Accounting Standards as one would expect. However, these days those standards are very prescriptive and as a result the picture that the accounts present is rather gloomier than the reality of the situation.

Having seen several years of sustained improvement in our financial performance, culminating in a near breakeven position in 2006, I have to report that for 2007 our reserves were depleted by £1.55m. However, this stark figure is inclusive of our investment in our vision for the future, which Accounting Standards require us to recognise as a cost in 2007 rather than carry forward as a capital investment. These ‘investments’ totalled £790,000 in 2007. Without this investment the drain on reserves would have been in the order of £765,000. This would still have represented a much worse picture than we saw in 2006 and it is that ‘gap’ which helps to emphasise why ‘Our Vision’ is so necessary.

One of the most stark differences between our financial performance in 2007 compared with 2006 was a decline in legacy income from just over £1m to £377,000 – a reduction of £623,000 – nearly 85% of the total by which the underlying financial performance of the Trust declined. A further £138,000 decline is accounted for by a reduction in income and capital gains from our Investment Portfolio. These two items were the root cause of the decline in the Trust’s underlying financial position and demonstrate the need for change. Whilst we are eternally grateful for the generosity of our supporters, it is clear that we should not be reliant on legacies and the investment income that may arise from these. We need to build more regular and consistent revenue streams by making best use of the assets at our disposal and that is a large part of what our vision for the future is about.

During 2007 the Trust has continued to successfully grow its revenue streams from trading activities with Other Income growing by £216,000 (66%) and income from the shop increasing by £36,000 (9%). These successes were in part due to the fact that we were able to grow visitor numbers to the Trinity site by 3.5% despite one of the wettest summers for a long time. Successes such as these, give us the confidence that with the right investment in facilities we can grow and develop the revenue streams that will provide the Trust with a sustainable future.

As I said at the beginning, it is sometimes necessary to take a few steps backwards in order to make giant leaps forward. That step backwards was the investment we have made in 2007, which we believe will deliver the regular and consistent revenue streams that the Trust requires to ensure that its’ ever more necessary conservation work can continue long into the future.

Alex Picot were appointed as auditors of the Trust on 2nd April 2008. As their appointment was made after the end of the year, they were not present at the year end stock take and as a result of this their auditor’s report contains a technical qualification as required by auditing standards.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to the partners and staff of Ernst & Young who resigned as auditors to the Trust after many years of outstanding service. Ernst & Young have acted as auditors to the Trust for a number of years and have provided their services at substantially discounted rates. Following a review of their cost base, Ernst & Young by mutual agreement decided not to seek re-appointment as auditors and have consequently tendered their resignation.

Mark Oliver
Honorary Treasurer
Use made of our assets

Although Durrell has assets with a net book value of £11.6 million, most are earmarked for the continued support of specific activities or projects:

- £3.8m is tied up in buildings, animal enclosures and other fixed assets.
- £1.4m is endowment funding including £1.3m for our International Training Centre in Jersey.
- £1.9m is unexpended balances of donations to be applied for specific purposes, as specified by the donor.

The remaining funds are set aside for overseas projects and other specific activities, as well as for the continued funding of the Trust’s activities.

Summarised financial statements at 31 December 2007

These summarised financial statements are a summary of the information extracted from the annual financial statements, which were approved by the Board on 22nd May 2008.

These financial statements may not contain sufficient information to provide a full understanding of the financial affairs of the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust. For further information, the full audited financial statements can be found on the Trust’s website durrell.org from 24th June 2008. Copies of these will be available from the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, Trinity, Jersey at the Annual General Meeting, Thursday 24th July 2008.

Where our funds come from

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trading income</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Admissions</td>
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<td>Membership income</td>
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<td>501</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trading income</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total income</strong></td>
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<td>1,749</td>
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<td><strong>Non-trading income</strong></td>
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<td>Donations and legacies</td>
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<td>2,324</td>
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<td>Investment income</td>
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<td>398</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>*545</td>
<td>*329</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>**30</td>
<td>**27</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total income</strong></td>
<td>2,639</td>
<td>3,078</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed assets</td>
<td>3,839</td>
<td>4,079</td>
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<td>Investments</td>
<td>6,981</td>
<td>7,361</td>
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<td>Net current assets</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>1,834</td>
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<tr>
<td>Creditors - due after one year</td>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pension asset / Liability</td>
<td><em>(102)</em></td>
<td><em>(124)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>11,589</td>
<td>13,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Represented by:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent endowment funds</td>
<td>1,389</td>
<td>1,387</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restricted funds</td>
<td>1,853</td>
<td>1,570</td>
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<td>Designated funds</td>
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<td>6,472</td>
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<tr>
<td>General funds</td>
<td>2,577</td>
<td>3,715</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>11,589</td>
<td>13,144</td>
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</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Costs of charitable activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey-based conservation work</td>
<td>1,596</td>
<td>1,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas conservation work</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership services, fundraising and marketing</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>563</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank charges and investment management</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
<td>3,130</td>
<td>2,936</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support services</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>518</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>452</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management and administration</td>
<td>1,395</td>
<td>1,451</td>
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<tr>
<td>High Road Feasibility Study Costs</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure</strong></td>
<td>6,409</td>
<td>5,474</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Other recognised gains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gains on investments:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrealised</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Realised</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net actuarial gain</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defined Benefit pension scheme</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total recognised gains</strong></td>
<td>433</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes income on properties rented out to staff, income from fundraising events and from the International Training Centre summer school.

**Comprises a grant from the States of Jersey to support education as part of the national curriculum.

A reassessment of the defined benefit pension scheme in 2007 shows a surplus of £102,000 (2006 shows a deficit of £124,000).
Top Spots - Professor John Fa

For the last 50 years, Durrell has focussed on the conservation of rare and threatened species, most of which are isolated on oceanic islands or on ‘virtual islands’ of remaining good quality habitat. Based on this heritage, we worked with WWF-US and statisticians from the University of Reading, UK, to develop an analytic tool that could identify priority areas for endemics worldwide. These areas would become Durrell’s focal points for conservation projects around the world. Reviewing an extensive database for over 26,000 species and their conservation status in different habitats worldwide, we were able to highlight areas that had the highest proportion of unique species – in other words the world’s ‘species factories’, because they have unique animals found nowhere else in the planet.

These are Durrell’s ‘TopSpots’ and allow us to have a clearer vision of where we should focus our attention. Importantly, this approach has changed the way we look at conservation issues and how we address them. It has allowed us to assess the relative biological importance of different regions at various geographical scales. TopSpots compel us to ask what will it take to save all the restricted range species and where we need to act first. The result of our analyses shows that the most important sites are found on islands and highlands; islands make up 5.2% of the Earth’s land surface, but contain 45% of all the species analysed in the study, more than half of them endemic. Durrell’s past experience with conservation of island endemics in the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean (including Madagascar and Mauritius) gives the organisation an unprecedented background to guide action within TopSpots.

"Endemics are species which are only found in a given region or location and nowhere else in the world."

Rare Species

Faced with the urgent need to identify key areas for protecting biodiversity, conservation biologists have turned to setting priorities on the basis of worldwide plant and animal distributions, to define hotspots of biological importance. Although some conservation organisations have focused on regions of the world that have large numbers of species, currently few are solely championing this cause for endemics. Endemics are species which are only found in a given region or location and nowhere else in the world.

hispaniolan galliwasj
Celestus warreni
photographed by Gerado Garcia

plougshare tortoise
Astrochelys yniphora
photographed by Joanna Dubin
The TopSpots approach now provides us with the main theoretical underpinning for Durrell’s conservation future, but also clearly reinforces our strategic aspirations launched in 2003: 1) enabling conservation of species on Islands and Highlands, 2) developing tools and technical expertise in management of small populations 3) training of conservation biologists. TopSpots rationalises conservation work undertaken by the organisation during the last 20 years and serves as an exemplar of the capacity and direction envisaged for Durrell’s future activities. It demonstrates the synergy possible between the three pillars of action and serves as a model for activities currently planned for other areas of interest to the organisation.
### The Top Six

#### Islands
1. Juan Fernández Islands
   - temperate forests
2. Tristan Da Cunha-Gough Islands
3. Scotia Sea Islands
   - tundra
4. St. Helena Scrub & Woodlands
5. Galápagos Islands
   - Scrubland mosaic
6. Mascarene forests

#### Highlands
7. Sri Lanka montane rain forests
8. Central Andes wet puna
9. Albertine Rift montane forests
10. South Western Ghats
    - montane rain forests
11. Peruvian Yungas
12. Talamancan montane forests

#### Continental Lowlands
13. Chilean matorral
14. Gulf of California xeric scrub
15. Pantepui
16. Valdivian temperate forests
17. Patagonian steppe
18. Eastern Arc forests

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**Andean spectacled bear**  
*Tremarctos ornatus*  
photographed by Gregory Guida
**Islands and Highlands**

The problem of the conservation of nature is particularly critical on islands and highlands. Here, isolation has permitted the evolution of unique floras and faunas with large numbers of endemic species, while the small size of the populations increases their vulnerability. The demands of increasing human populations on limited land resources make it difficult to protect natural areas even where the land tenure situation would allow such action. In both islands and highlands steady habitat destruction, and competition and predation by introduced species further increase the pressure on native species.

The situation on many islands and highlands is becoming critical as the area of undisturbed natural habitat diminishes. The result is a relatively large number of endangered (and extinct) species in regions where the technical and financial resources available to deal with the problem are very limited. Although great efforts in setting aside protected areas have been made, the needs far exceed the means. In addition, small isolated regions with limited land seldom can afford to create single purpose parks and reserves solely for nature conservation. Solutions need to be more flexible and adapted to circumstances. Conservation areas, which are created and managed by the traditional landowners, represent the kind of creative approach to conservation needed.

Although there generally is high diversity associated with the ecosystems (marine and terrestrial) of islands and highlands, their long-term survival is threatened by anthropogenic stresses including pollution, overexploitation, and generally poor management. As in other regions, it is expected that climate change will affect the biodiversity of small islands directly and indirectly. Rising atmospheric CO2 concentrations are projected to increase the productivity of some communities and alter competition among others by eliminating some species and introducing new species to take their place.
The Audit Committee comprises Martin Braistead, Derek Maltwood, with Clive Barton as a non-Trustee member. Its meetings are attended by Mark Oliver.

The Committee reviews and assesses the procedures and controls instituted by the executive team in implementation of policies set by the Board of Trustees and makes recommendations to the Board as needed.

The Committee conducted business by telephone and email frequently during the year, recommending two individuals for co-option. It reviewed arrangements for the Gerald Durrell Wildlife Preservation Trust, resigned as a consequence of their inability to provide a cost effective service within the Trust’s annual reporting timetable.

The Committee reviewed audit firms practicing in Jersey and has recommended that Alex Picot & Co be appointed Auditors for the year. It noted the improved standard of financial reporting by the executive team to the Board and began a review of the suitability of its own terms of reference, recommending to the Governance Committee some relatively minor amendments.

The Committee aims to meet formally with a senior representative of the investment manager (HSBC Investments (International) Limited) at least twice a year, but in 2007 only one meeting was held due to logistical difficulties.

For 2007 the total return on the main investment portfolio was 7.4%, compared with the agreed benchmark of 5.3%.

The Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee comprises John Henwood (Chairman), Jonathan White & Mark Oliver.

The Committee oversees the effectiveness of the Trust’s remuneration levels and systems and makes recommendations to the Board of Trustees as needed. Salaries and benefits are established by reference to those prevailing in the market and among peer groups for those of similar status, responsibility and skills.

The Remuneration Committee met twice during the year. It was noted that Professor Ian Swingland resigned from the Board of Trustees and simultaneously relinquished his position as Chairman of the Committee.
Thanks to donors

It is with great pleasure, to thank the many organisations and individuals who supported Durrell with their donations, time and advice during 2007. This financial assistance and the work of our dedicated volunteers play an invaluable role in sustaining the Trust’s global projects to protect habitats and conserve wildlife.

Conservation Partners
A.E. Surcouf
Bedell Group
Foreshore Limited
GlaxoSmithKline
HSBC Private Bank (CI Limited)
JEC Ltd
LODH (Jersey) Ltd

Corporate Members
A.I.B Bank
Abbey International
ABN
Alexander Forbes
Aon Insurance
Appleby
Argyll Investments
Arqiva
Ashburton Jersey Limited
Aspen Estates
Aztec Group
Bank of India
Bessei Trust Corp Ltd
Bellpumps & Pollution
Best Western Highfield Hotel
BlackRock (CI) Ltd
BNP Paribas Jersey Group
BWCI Consulting Ltd
C.I Co-Operative Society
C.I Traders Ltd
Capita Fiduciary Group
Citibank Ltd
Deutsche Bank
EFG Reads Trust Company
EHS Global Solutions
Equity Trust (Jersey)
Ernst & Young
Fuel Supplies
Granite Products
Henley Centre Headlightvision
HSBC Bank
J.P. Morgan
Monalto Investments Ltd
Natwest
Net Ltd
Ogier
PM E Tilley & Associates
Project Systems Support
Rossborough
Royal Bank of Canada (CI) Ltd
Sefta Trust
Seymour’s
St Brelades Bay Hotel
Standard Bank Jersey
Standard Chartered
The Guiton Group
Troys
UBS AG
Vennier International Services
(Jersey) Ltd

Corporate Donations & Sponsorship
Acorn Finance
Avis
BBC
CAF
Cazenove Capital Management
Chateau Valeuse Hotel
CouBits
Dandara
French Imports
GAM UK
Goodwood Estate Co Ltd
Helix UK Ltd
Indigo Lighthouse
Jersey Post
Les Mielie Ladies Golf Club
Longueville Manor
Mailmaife
Mourant
My Memory
NatWest
Nick Romerill
Ogier
Pentagon Ltd
Rawlinson & Hunter
Simply Water
The Club Hotel and Spa
Zurich

In Kind Donations
3D Performance
All Volunteers
Ansbacher
Camerons
David Cabot
Gardiners
Hautlieu School
HD Ferries
Image Group
Jersey Telecom
Jersey Tourism
McDonalds
Merrill Lynch
RBSI
Rio Tinto
Robert Hall
Sam Paimano
Vistra
Volinlaw
Volaw

Individuals
Mrs P Bell
Mrs A Binney
Mrs C Deane
L’Assemblée des Gardiens
London for Durrell
Mr R Wilkinson

Charitable Trusts and Grant Making Bodies
Alec Wider Trust
Balcombe Trust
Becket-Fonden
Betty Kensik Fund
Bromley Trust
Dennis Curry Charitable Trust
Disney Wildlife Conservation Fund
EZA Madagascan Campaign 2006/07
Fota Wildlife Park Ltd
Harcroft Foundation
Helene Sebba Charitable Trust
Henderson Charitable Trust
Jayem Charitable Trust
Jersey Overseas Aid Commission
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur
Foundation
Karen Hanssen Trust
Kinnoull Foundation
La Claborne Art Ortenberg Foundation
Lucia Pierina Memorial Trust
Major G L Sullivan Charitable Will Trust
Margot Marsh Biodiversity Foundation
Maurice Thompson Charitable Trust
McCrae Conservation and Education
Fund (MCEF)
Nancy Catherine Ware Charitable Trust
Neavitt Thomas Endowment Trust
North of England Zoological Society
(NEZS)
Oakley Charitable Trust
Onaway Trust
Princess Anne’s Charities Trust
Restore UK
Rufford Maurice Laing Foundation
Ruth Smart Foundation
Sylvanus Charitable Trust
The Leach No. 14 Trust
The Royal Veterinary & Agricultural
University
The World Association of Zoos and
Aquariums (WAZA)
Tusk Trust
Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust is a member of the Association of Jersey Charities, membership number 69.

In 2007 the financial figures include those relating to the UK Registered Charity ‘Gerald Durrell Wildlife Preservation Trust’ registered charity number 232004.

Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust - UK is a charitable company limited by guarantee registered in England & Wales on 6th December 2007 (Company no. 06448403) (registered charity number 1121989). Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust is the sole member of Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust – UK. The new Board comprises three individuals, all UK residents of whom two are Trustees of Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust. The assets and undertaking of the Gerald Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust should be transferred during the course of the next financial year to the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust – UK.

Cover Photography

giant jumping rat
by Nick Garbutt

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