

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT

2021



AAP



WWW.AAP.EU

WHO ARE WE AND WHAT DO WE DO?

AAP is an international animal welfare organization that gives exotic animals a better future. AAP operates two rescue & rehabilitation centers, one in the Netherlands and one in Spain. In these facilities, rescued animals can recover from their often cruel past. Once the animals have recovered, AAP finds them a suitable permanent home.

At the same time, AAP advocates for better animal welfare legislation nationally and internationally. Because only by tackling the causes can animal suffering really be stopped. We mainly focus on the issues of animals in entertainment, animals in private ownership and illegal trade.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN THE RESCUE CENTERS

As of December 31, 2021, there were 513 animals in our rescue centers, including barbary macaque Torzan. Torzan was kept as a pet in Belgium where he was locked up in a cage for years in solitude. At AAP, he is learning to live together with other barbary macaques.



TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN THE RESCUE CENTERS		
Chimpanzees	:	46
Other primates	:	210
Big cats	:	22
Other mammals	:	235
Total	:	513
In Almere	:	409
In Primadomus	:	104



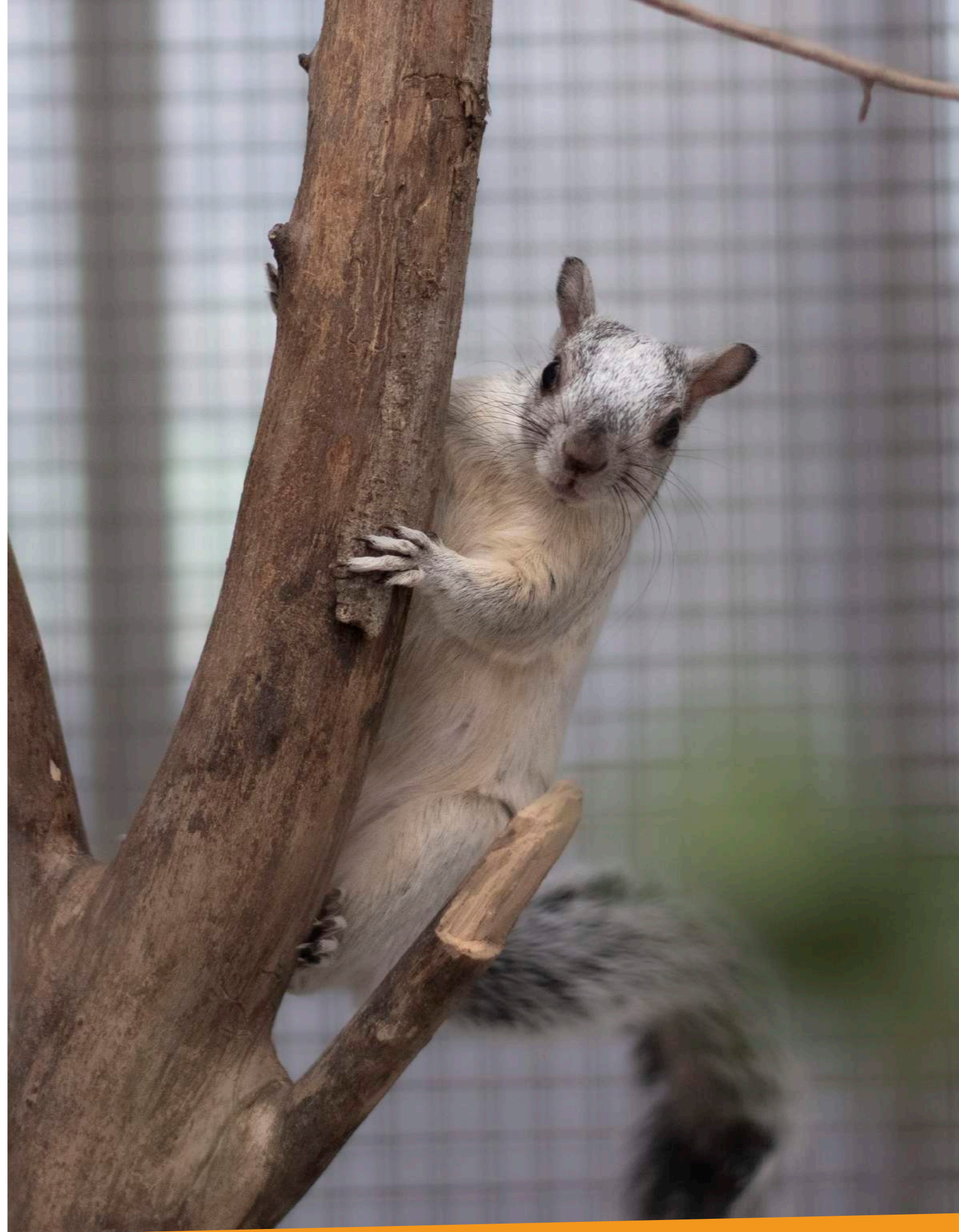
NUMBER OF RESCUED ANIMALS

Despite all the travel restrictions and other effects of the corona crisis, AAP was able to take in 213 animals, including common marmoset Mainz who was kept by a private owner in Germany.

ANIMALS RESCUED IN 2021		
Big cats	:	2
Primates	:	13
Other mammals	:	198
Total	:	213

NUMBER OF OUTPLACED ANIMALS

In 2021, 73 animals were outplaced, including leopard Mohani. As of December 31, 2021, a total of 572 AAP animals had found a new home with 105 different relocation partners.





SUCCESSES IN LEGISLATION

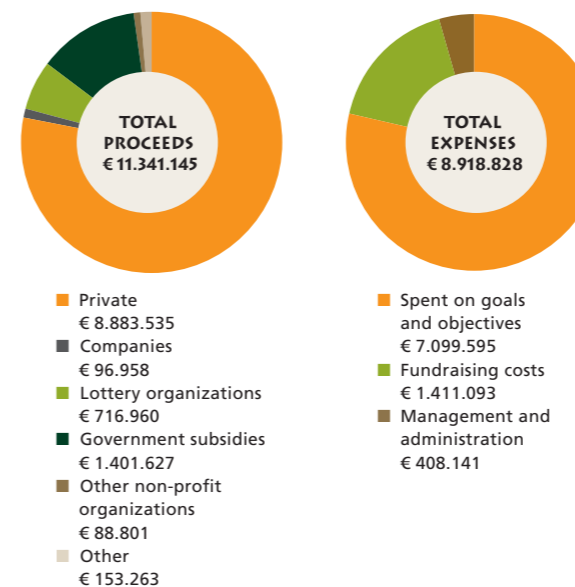
With France's decision to ban wild animals in circuses and passing the first ever animal welfare bill, we are another step closer to a European ban. Great news! Also regarding the positive list, there are great results in several EU countries. See all results on animals in entertainment, private ownership and illegal trade at page 6.

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

AAP cooperates with and/or is part of many organizations, both nationally and internationally. Like the Species Survival Network, Positive List Coalition (Spain), InfoCircos (Spain), Eurogroup for Animals (Brussels) and the European Alliance for Rescue centers and Sanctuaries (EARS).

Number of donors: 70.831
Number of staff and volunteers:
 Salaried staff: 114. Volunteers: 215.

TOTAL REVENUE AND EXPENSES



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE PIE CHARTS

Private contributions

Inheritances and legacies are an important source of income for AAP. In 2021 we received an amount of € 3.876.821 in inheritances and legacies.

Lottery contributions

The Nationale Postcode Loterij supports many charities, including AAP. In 2021 we received the annual contribution. We are very happy with their support.

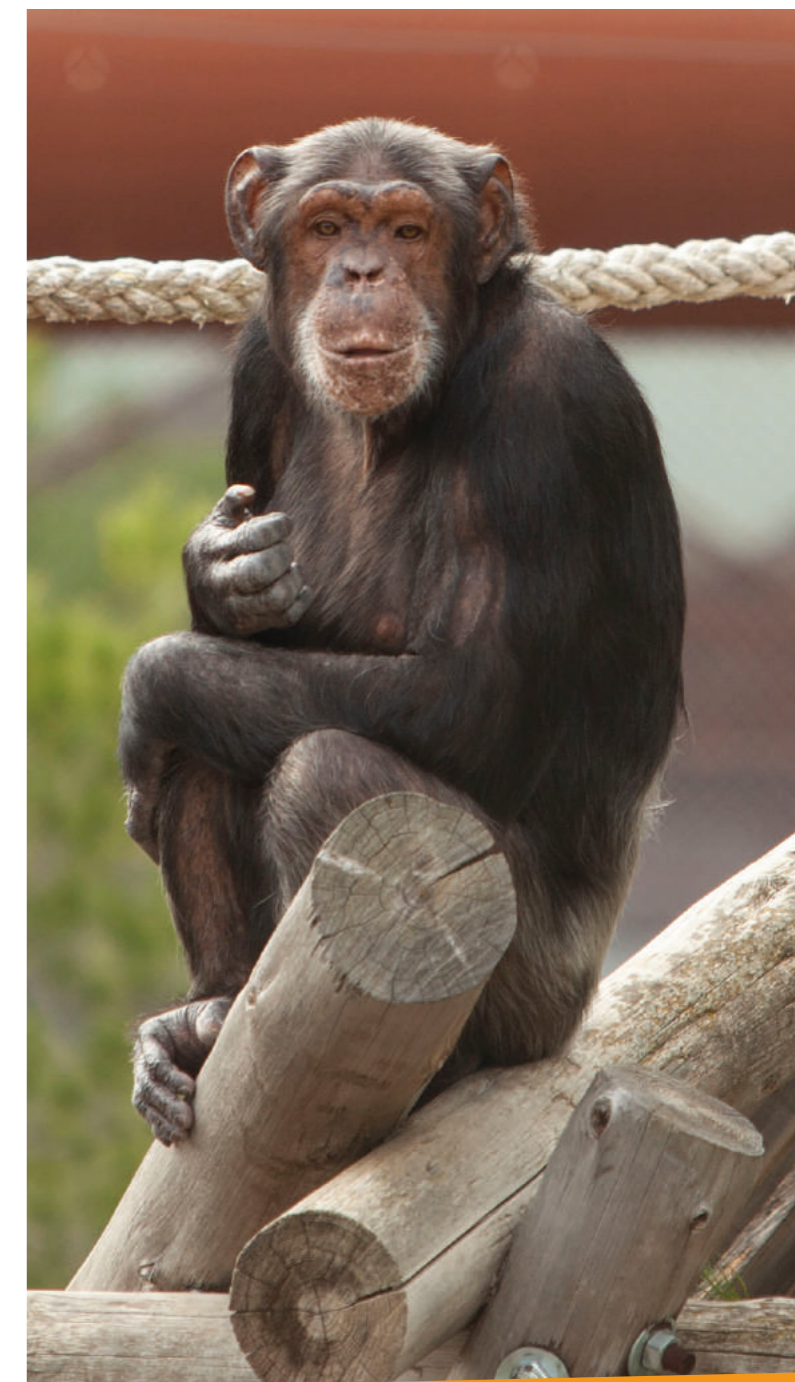
Subsidies

AAP receives government funding for a specific group of animals: the chimpanzees that come from a Dutch laboratory. These animals stay at AAP permanently, because they are infected with HIV and/or Hepatitis C. The animals came to AAP in 2006 after the research center (which is funded by the government) had to stop testing on great apes. This has been prohibited by law in the Netherlands since 2003. AAP receives subsidy for shelter, daily care and medical care from the government and this will continue until 2036.

Furthermore, AAP receives an European grant for the European Solidarity Corps; a program in which you can work as a volunteer throughout Europe.

EXPENDITURE PER EURO RECEIVED

79.6 cents of every euro we receive is spent directly on the primary objective of AAP Foundation: the sustainable improvement of the welfare of exotic animals. Besides housing and care costs for all animals, we also spend part of this on our prevention work. We spend the remaining 20.4 cents on things needed to keep the organization running. For example, expenses for fundraising, office facilities, financial administration, personnel administration and IT facilities. These are also expenses that are necessary to make our work for exotic animals possible and to perform it professionally.



RESULTS LEGISLATION AND POLICY

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF EXOTIC PETS - POSITIVE LIST

- In June 2021, AAP co-organised a well-attended event for EU policy makers on the need to regulate the European trade in exotic pets by means of an EU Positive List. During this event, we presented our latest publication 'Infected and Undetected'. The European Commission responded to our petition for an EU Positive List, which we submitted together with the Dierenbescherming (Dutch Society for the Protection of Animals) to the European Parliament's Committee on Petitions. In addition to our meetings with European Commission officials, we also managed to get the EU Positive List noticed among other EU institutions. The European Parliament included a call for the EU Positive List in their EU Biodiversity Strategy resolution, and encouraging discussions on this issue have been initiated with members of the Council of the EU.
- In the Netherlands, we have once again experienced delays in the implementation of the Positive List. The assessment committee completed the risk assessments of mammal species in 2021. Because the Dutch government was going through a formation process during most of 2021, the final decision-making on the Positive List was postponed. It is currently expected to be decided on in 2022. However, we have continued to talk to policymakers and politicians to make sure the issue remains on their radar.



- In Spain, a new Directorate General for Animal Welfare has been created and a national animal welfare bill developed. The bill includes both a ban on the use of wild animals in circuses and the development of the Positive List. The bill is yet to be discussed by Parliament; a process we are following closely.
- In 2021, we celebrated huge milestones in several EU Member States. For example, Cyprus finally adopted the Positive List for mammal and non-mammal species at the beginning of the year. With AAP's support, Lithuania also developed their Positive List for mammal species later in the year. In November 2021, the first ever animal welfare bill, which also includes the Positive List, was passed in France. In Slovenia, a bill on the Positive List was also discussed and adopted. The Positive List was discussed by politicians in many other EU Member States, including Italy and Sweden.

WILD ANIMALS IN ENTERTAINMENT - CIRCUS BAN

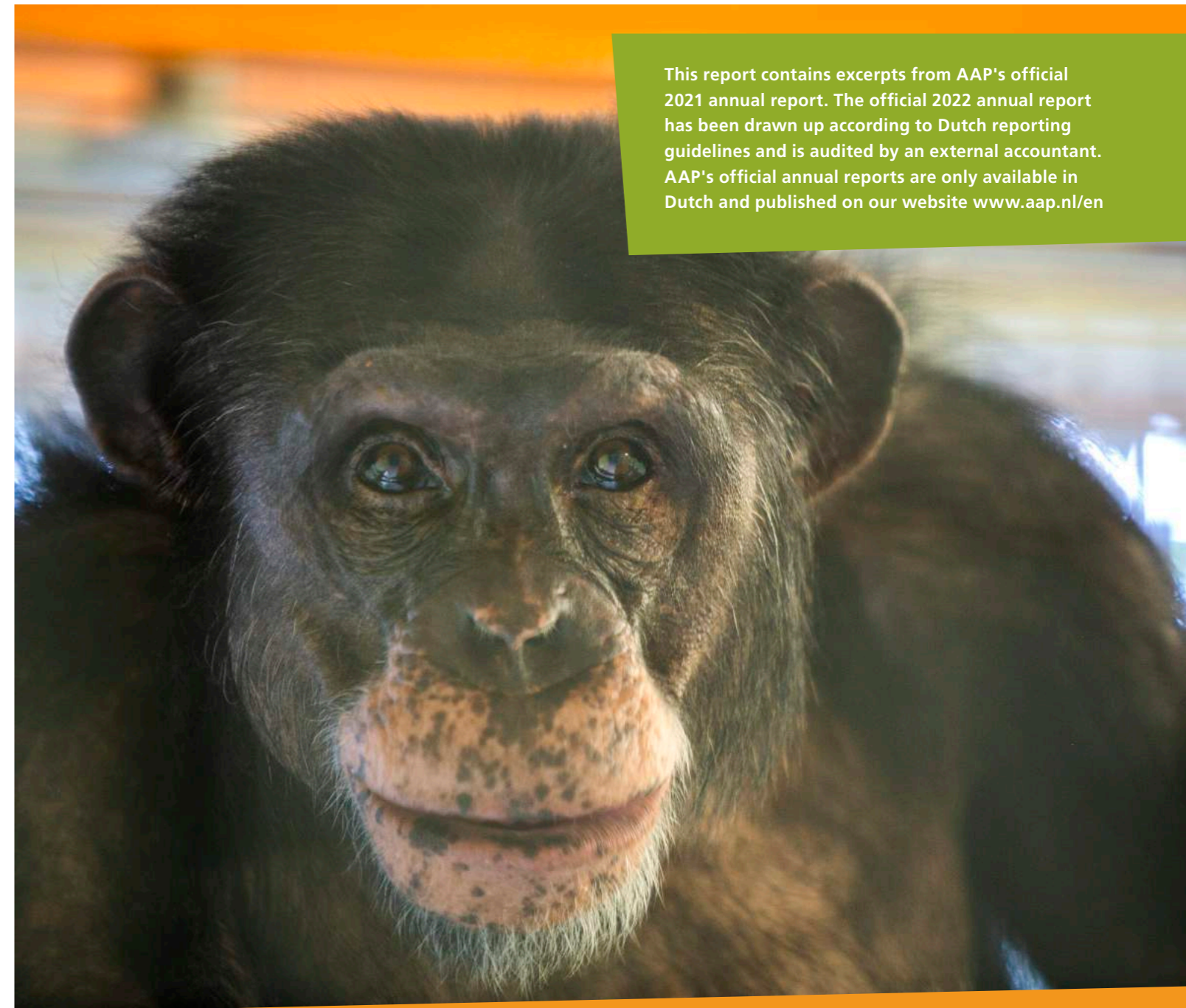
- Together with our European partners, we launched the EU Stop Circus Suffering Campaign in March 2021. This campaign called for an EU-wide ban on the use of wild animals in circuses. An EU-wide ban would be the final step towards putting an end to the suffering of wild animals in European circuses once and for all. We handed the more than 1 million signatures we collected with our petition over to the European Parliament in October 2021. In December 2021, the call for the EU-wide ban was discussed during the European Parliament plenary session.
- 2021 also brought some positive developments in EU Member States that did not yet have national restrictions on the use of wild animals in circuses. The biggest victory was France, where the government finally adopted the announced ban on the use of wild animals in travelling circuses in November 2021. AAP continued to help French law enforcement by rescuing former circus animals such as chimpanzees Congo, Tino and Yimmy. We also cooperated with the Portuguese authorities and found suitable rescue centres for almost all the wild circus animals that were still being kept in the country. In Spain, we continue to lobby the 6 regions that have not yet adopted a ban.

ILLEGAL TRADE

- 2021 was an important year for the European fight against illegal wildlife trafficking. The European Commission started this year with the reviewing of the EU action plan against wildlife trafficking. AAP participated in the public consultation on the matter and was invited by the European Commission to provide additional expert advice. We used this important opportunity to highlight the links between legal and illegal wildlife trade, and to call for a more preventive approach in the form of an EU Positive List. We also called for increased (financial) support and coordination at EU level for

the rescuing of wild animals, so that the currently limited European rescue capacities can be increased and strengthened.

2021 was also an important year for our Born to be Wild project. Despite all the travel restrictions, we have been able to make significant progress during crucial times. Proper arrangements have been made with Moroccan authorities to protect the Barbary macaques in the Ifrane National Park. We also managed to set up a reintroduction site in cooperation with Moroccan authorities. This is where AAP will prepare the animals for their release back into the wild.



This report contains excerpts from AAP's official 2021 annual report. The official 2022 annual report has been drawn up according to Dutch reporting guidelines and is audited by an external accountant. AAP's official annual reports are only available in Dutch and published on our website www.aap.nl/en