FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

CONTENTS

Page No.

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	1
Statement of Financial Position	2
Statement of Changes in Equity	3
Statement of Cash Flows	4
Notes to the Financial Statements	5
Detailed Income & Expenditure Statement	20
Statement by Members of the Committee	30
Independent Auditor's Report	31

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Revenue Other Income	2	6,531,533	5,285,087
Direct Costs		(1,331,729)	(1,006,657)
The Orangutan Project Expenses		(35,834)	(39,455)
Payroll Expenses		(753,058)	(717,523)
Project Spending		(2,499,766)	(2,202,073)
Current year surplus		1,911,146	1,319,379
Other comprehensive income Total comprehensive income for the year	_	- 1,911,146	1,319,379
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity	_	1,911,146	1,319,379

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	2020	2019
Note	\$	\$
3	4,708,660	3,545,812
4	2,548	7,241
7 _		698,101
_	6,162,188	4,251,154
_		4.054.454
=	6,162,188	4,251,154
5	28.824	50,728
6	•	69,155
	119,771	119,883
_		
_	119,771	119,883
_		
_	6,042,417	4,131,271
	_	
_		4,131,271
=	6,042,417	4,131,271
	4 7 - = 5	Note $\$$ 3 4,708,660 4 2,548 7 1,450,980 6,162,188 6,162,188 5 28,824 6 90,947 119,771

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Retained Surplus	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2018	2,811,892	2,811,892
Comprehensive income Net surplus for the year	1,319,379	1,319,379
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity for the year	1,319,379	1,319,379
Balance at 30 June 2019	4,131,271	4,131,271
Balance at 1 July 2019	4,131,271	4,131,271
Comprehensive income Net surplus for the year Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity for the year	1,911,146 1,911,146	1,911,146 1,911,146
Balance at 30 June 2020	6,042,417	6,042,417

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		•	Ŧ
Grants received		-	(155,469)
Donations and other income received		6,440,952	5,152,385
Payments to suppliers and employees		(4,612,592)	(3,655,942)
Dividends received		24,386	17,429
Interest received	_	1,824	3,380
Net cash generated from operating activities	9	1,854,570	1,361,783
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Payment made of purchase of shares Net cash used in investing activities	-	(691,722) (691,722)	(10,711) (10,711)
Net increase in cash held Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	3 =	1,162,848 3,545,812 4,708,660	1,351,072 2,194,740 3,545,812

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 30th September 2020 by the committee

Basis Of Preparation

Wildlife Conservation International Limited (the Company) general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Accounting Policies

(a) Fair Value Assets and Liabilities

The company measures some of its assets at fair value on a recurring basis.

Fair value is the price the company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at reporting date (i.e. the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payment made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use, or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instrument, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

(b) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss" in which case transaction costs are recognised immediately as expenses in profit or loss.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method, or cost.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying amount being included in profit or loss.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(v) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

Impairment

A financial asset (or a group of financial assets) is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a "loss event") having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets.

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered to constitute a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss at this point.

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the company recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual right to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the related obligations are discharged or cancelled, or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (e.g. in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued asset is identified, this is recognised against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that class of asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

(e) Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for services provided in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(c) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

(f) Revenue and Other Income

Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the company obtains control of the grant, it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the company and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

When grant revenue is received whereby the company incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The company receives non-reciprocal contributions of assets from the government and other parties for zero or a nominal value. These assets are recognised at fair value on the date of acquisition in the statement of financial position, with a corresponding amount of income recognised in profit or loss.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax.

(g) Income Tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(h) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

(j) Accounts Payable and Other Payables

Accounts payable and other payables represent the liabilities outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the company during the reporting period that remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

(k) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(I) Employee Provisions

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Shortterm employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Shortterm employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The company's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements of obligations for other long-term employee benefits for changes in assumptions are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The company's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

(m) Key Estimates

(i) Impairment

The company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(n) Key Judgments

(i) Employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: *Employee Benefits* (September 2011) defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services. As the company expects that all of its employees would use all of their annual leave entitlements earned during a reporting period before 12 months after the end of the company believes that obligations for annual leave entitlements satisfy the definition of short-term employee benefits and, therefore, can be measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid to employees when the obligations are settled.

(o) Related Party

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other persons unless otherwise stated.

		Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
2.	REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME			
	Income			
	Grants		-	86,871
	Donations received		4,113,294	3,037,780
	Fundraising		103,784	34,696
	Appeals		264,625	722,474
	Other Income		1,065,313	964,369
	Bereavement Gifts		430,000	-
	Currency Gain/Losses		554,517	438,897
	Total revenue		6,531,533	5,285,087
3.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
	TOP Bank Accounts			
	WBC - Working Acc 173837		2,243	34,321
	WBC - Investment Acc 173829		_,	461
	WBC - Conservation Acc 173810		-	302
	WBC - Debit Card Acc 581235		-	3,947
	WBC - Term Deposit 337450		-	20,530
	WCIL Paypal		-	9,191
	WCIL NAB AUD 1320		61	241
	WCI NAB AUD 152269		1,183,702	1,290
	WCIL Working 707766		927,951	1,013,758
	WCIL Conservation 707774		14,008	13,527
	WCIL Debit Card 7753		22,201	16,438
	WCIL High Value Donor		965,761	-
	WCIL Term Deposit account 712653		20,530	-
	WCIL AMEX		12,918	-
	WCIL Paypal AUD		95,127	
	WCIL NAB USD		979,375	1,400,440
	WCIL NAB CAD		32,022	226,159
	WCIL NAB EUR		53,716	382,962
	WCIL NAB GBP		8,910	165,087
	WCIL NAB NZD		21,693	228,733
	Paypal USD		44,373	3,191
	Paypal GBP		68,189	2,259
	Paypal EUR		133,302	3,149
	TOP Paypal USD		5,552	-
	Sub-total		4,591,634	3,525,986

3.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)	2020 \$	2019 \$
	Sub-total b/fwd	4,591,634	3,525,986
	TOP Paypal GBP	7,213	-
	TOP Paypal Euro	13,393	-
	TOP Paypal CAD	2,836	-
		4,615,076	3,525,986
	Paypal CAD	33,428	2,185
	Paypal NZD	14,222	2,787
	Paypal AUD	11,307	-
	Paypal giving fund	10,916	-
	Undeposited funds account	1,213	-
	Credit card	133	-
	Total TOP Bank Accounts	4,686,295	3,530,958
	IEP Bank Accounts		
	IEP PayPal USD	2,477	-
	IEP PayPal New Account	10,246	-
	IEP PayPal Account	2,313	9,029
	Total IEP Bank Accounts	15,036	9,029
	ITP Bank Accounts		
	ITP PayPal USD	1,338	-
	ITP PayPal New Account	5,595	-
	ITP PayPal Account	396	5,825
	Total ITP Bank Accounts	7,329	5,825
	Total cash and cash equivalents	4,708,660	3,545,812
4.	ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER DEBTORS		
	CURRENT		
	Trade Debtors	-	2,731
	GST Receivable	2,548	4,510
	Total current accounts receivable and other debtors	2,548	7,241
	Financial assets classified as a receivable:		
	Accounts receivable and other debtors	2,548	7,241
	Total current	2,548	7,241

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
5. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER PA	YABLES		
CURRENT			
Trade creditors		11,099	38,750
PAYG withholding payable		12,830	11,978
Superannuation payable		4,775	-
Credit card		120	-
Total current accounts payable and o	ther payables	28,824	50,728
6. EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS			
CURRENT			
Provision for annual leave entitlement	s	50,948	41,019
Provision for long service leave entitle	ements	39,999	28,136
		90,947	69,155
7. FINANCIAL ASSETS			
CURRENT			
Available for sale financial assets		1,450,980	698,101
		1,450,980	698,101
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Available for sale financial assets cor	n prise :		
Listed investments at fair value:			
Ord Minnett - Notes		1,073	102,091
Perpetual Credit Income Trust		76,800	112,000
MCP Master Income Units		90,250	120,360
PGGZZ Partners Group Global		77,000	-
Commonwealth Bank		-	102,900
Macquarie Group Ltd		102,588	107,600
Westpac Banking Corp		-	153,150
CBAPI Comm Bank		96,350	-
Suncorp SUNZZ		96,000	-
KKR Credit Inc Fund		72,600	-
CBAPE Comm Bank		103,200	-
WBCPG Westpac MQGBP Macquarie		104,858 103,261	-
NABPD		105,770	-
ANZPG		62,250	-
		1,092,000	698,101
		.,	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		\$	\$
7. FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)			
		404 740	
ANZPD		101,740	-
WBCPF Westpac		100,760	-
MBLPC		156,480	-
		1,450,980	698,101
		1,450,980	698,101

8. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payables.

The carrying amounts for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Financial assets Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable and other debtors Available for sale financial assets comprise: - shares in listed companies Total financial assets	3 4 7	4,708,660 2,548 <u>1,450,980</u> 6,162,188	3,545,812 7,241 <u>698,101</u> 4,251,154
9.	Financial liabilities Financial liabilities at amortised cost: Accounts payable and other payables Total financial liabilities CASH FLOWS NOTE	5	28,824 28,824	50,728 50,728
•••	Current year surplus		1,911,146	1,319,379
	Non cash flows in profit Movement in fair value of shares		(61,157)	(25,026)
	Changes in assets liabilities Decrease/(Increase) in receivables (Decrease)/Increase in payables Increase in provisions for employees Cash flows from operations		2,731 (19,942) 21,792 1,854,570	(2,718) 34,997 <u>35,151</u> <u>1,361,783</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

10. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

In the opinion of the Members of the Committee, the Company did not have any contingent liabilities at 30 June 2020 (30 June 2019: None).

11. EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

The directors are not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period, except for the following:

Subsequent to year end, the Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) which was first reported on in the latter part of December 2019, has spread throughout most countries in the world. The virus, which has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation, has infected over 29,155,581 people and claimed over 926,544 lives. There have been approximately 26,738 confirmed cases of the virus in Australia, and the impacts of the virus on the Global markets, including Australia, have been profound.

The Australian stock market has declined by in excess of 20% in the past months and markets are showing signs of further strain. Other potential impacts of the continuation of the virus include:

- Reduced tourism, disruptions to travel and other leisure or social activities;
- Interruptions to production and supply chains;
- Non-availability of personnel;
- Reduction in donations, earnings or productivity;
- Closure of facilities and stores; and
- Inability to raise financing and issues with existing financing arrangements.

If the virus continues for a sustained period of time, the reductions in the movement and gathering of people, and other potential impacts as detailed above could have a significantly adverse effect on the operations of the company.

12. COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office of the Company is: Wildlife Conservation International Limited 10a Dunford St, Willagee WA 6156

	NOTE	2020 \$	2019 \$
14. DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE			
REVENUE			
The Orangutan Project - Income			
Donations Community			
Donation Community <\$1,000		1,014,247	828,290
Donation Community \$1,000-\$9,999		57,790	126,927
Donation Community >\$10,000		1,213,000	553,376
Total Donations Community		2,285,037	1,508,593
Donations Specialised			
Donation - Adoptions		710,026	869,726
Donation - Workplace Giving		832	-
Donation - Save Forest		4,463	165,534
Donation - Bereavement Gifts		61,920	338,401
Donation - Ranger Support Fund		270	330
Donation - Haka		-	1,720
Donation - Orang Land Trust		-	900
Plant Trees		10,053	11,345
Total Donations Specialised		787,564	1,387,956
Adoptions		40,545	-
Adoptions Recurring		208,616	-
Donation One-off		576,535	-
Donations Recurring		199,900	-
Save Forest		34,894	-
Plant Trees		1,355	-
Business Donations		5,650	-
Bereavement Gifts		430,000	-
Workplace Giving		64	-
Merchandise		531	-
Book Sales		489	-
Freight Received		581	
		1,499,160	

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Appeals		
Appeal - Q2 Xmas 2016	150,526	134,628
Appeal Q3 Cupcake	-	121,291
Appeal Q4 - Bukit Tigapuluh	44,414	466,225
Fire Appeal 2019	52,745	-
Appeal Q1	16,940	330
Total Appeals	264,625	722,474
General Fundraising Income		
Sales - Merchandise	14,884	7,553
Sales - eCards	41,577	3,099
Freight Received - General	2,071	2,627
Leif Book Sales	6,416	9,944
Guest Speaking - Leif	1,200	-
Grants	20,000	-
Event Orders	17,636	11,473
Total General Fundraising Income	103,784	34,696
Partners - Business General		
General - Aust Natural Soap Co	-	750
General - Etiko Pty Ltd	-	500
General - Pindari WA	1,500	-
General - BHP Billition Matched	-	86,000
General - Telstra Match Good2Give	-	797
General - Raw Beauty Box	2,500	-
General - Redbubble Pty Ltd	356	346
Total Partners - Business General	4,356	88,393
Regional Income		
Adoptions	5,637	-
Donations	29,313	-
Save Forest	928	-
Merch Sales	28,205	-
Choc/Cookie Sales	1,081	-
Entertainment Book	160	-
Fundraising	65,099	-
Events Ticket Sales	9,623	-
ITP Donation	225	
	140,271	

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Partners - Corporate		
Corporate - Aware Environmental	-	16,668
Corp - Natures Organics Pty Ltd	<u> </u>	
Total Partners - Corporate	-	16,668
Partners - Green		
Green T2 Environmental		750
Total Partners - Green	-	750
Partners - Canopy		
Canopy - The Competition Ltd	-	3,059
Total Partners - Canopy	-	3,059
3rd Party Donations		
Benevity	23,646	7,133
Paypal Giving Fund	16,389	-
Donate Planet	111	148
Shopnate	156	372
GiveEasy	144	132
GiveNow	1,820	1,215
Go Fundraise	-	1,331
Good2Give	6,738	8,194
Karma Currency	12,384	9,435
MyCause	210	-
My Giving Circle	20	-
Crowd Funding	890	17,326
Tears in the Jungle	900	2,687
Total 3rd Party Donations	63,408	47,973

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Grant Income		
Grants for Projects	-	86,871
Grant/Agreement Funds Received		-
Total Grant Income	-	86,871
Other Income		
Interest Received	1,824	3,371
ATO Jobkeeper Subsidy	60,000	-
ATO Cash Flow Boost	50,000	-
Bookkeeping Fees	3,818	-
USA Income	452,251	-
Profit on sale of shares	1,100	5,198
Dividend Received	13,282	16,433
Franking Credit (ATO)	8,174	-
Bookkeeping Fees WA/ARP	-	4,582
Copyright Income	-	556
Dividend - Westpac	-	5,443
Partners Group Global	2,263	-
Master Income Trust	5,509	-
Perpetual	3,332	-
OURF Funds Received	-	596,702
Total Other Income	601,553	632,285
State Fundraising	<u>.</u>	·
State F/R - Adoptions	312	6,255
State F/R - Donations	700	27,731
State F/R - Save Forest	-	2,270
State F/R Merch Sales	523	30,569
State F/R - Choc/Cookie Sales	-	1,563
State - Entertainment Book	60	596
State F/R - Fundraising	-	33,339
RB Events Ticket Sales	-	4,787
State F/R - IEP Adoption	65	_
State F/R - ITP Donation	-	400
WGF Membership Income	-	100
Freight Received	29	
WGF - Merch Sales		238
WGF - Donations Income	7,695	3,462
Total State Fundraising	9,384	111,310
Total The Orangutan Project - Income	5,759,142	4,641,028
Total the orangular reject modifie		.,

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
The Orangutan Project Income Not CRM Recorded		
Eco Tours		
Orangutan Odyssey Tours/Donations	48,140	66,956
Total Eco Tours	48,140	66,956
IEP - Income		<u> </u>
IEP - Donation Adoption	25,770	28,625
IEP - Donation Community	81,128	63,392
IEP - Donations	7,892	-
IEP - Donation Save Forest	1,854	1,241
IEP - Gifts	540	-
IEP - Grant/Agreement Funds	83,666	-
Total IEP - Income	200,850	93,258
ITP - Income		
ITP - Donation Adoption	11,980	15,538
ITP - Donation Community	1,615	3,746
ITP - Donation Save Forest	1,034	648
ITP - Adoptions	3,615	-
ITP - Donations	8,485	
ITP - Gifts	97	
Total ITP - Income	26,826	19,932
Currency Gain/Loss	537,450	433,043
Gain/Loss on sale of Notes	17,067	5,854
Movement in Value Notes/shares	(61,157)	25,016
	3,215	-
Total Income	6,531,533	5,285,087
	_	

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Direct Costs		
The Orangutan Project - Direct Costs		
Adopt - Stationery/Printing	849	2,060
Adopt - Postage/Freight		-
Adopt - Other Costs	240	38
Total Adoption Costs	1,089	2,098
Merchandise Costs		
Merch - General Purchases	943	4,298
Book (Leif) Costs	1,918	59,648
Total Merchandise Costs	2,861	63,946
Fundraising Costs		
Fundraising - Stationery/Print	17,139	2,542
Fundraising - Costs	25,183	64,015
Fundraising - Travel Accom Meal	14,363	13,105
Fundraising - X-mas Appeal		13,013
Total Fundraising Costs	56,685	92,675
General Fundraising Costs		
Communications	11,662	9,902
World Book Tour	60,664	56,544
Freight/Postage General	20,358	17,311
Graphic Design	1,004	-
IT General/Computer	43,132	34,718
Events	-	1,149
EOFY Appeal Costs	4,454	16,561
Marketing - Social Media	945,393	561,855
Marketing	1,664	-
Subscription - PR Marketing	3,298	-
Search Engine Marketing	24,838	
Software	245	
Printing (Marketing)	2,349	-
Merchant Bank Fees	65,559	56,487
eCommerce/Online Fees	7,800	3,539
Setup Expenses	12,107	2,234
Total General Fundraising Costs	1,204,527	760,300

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
3rd Party Expenses		
3rd Party Website Fees	35,293	35,596
Total 3rd Party Expenses	35,293	35,596
State Fundraising Costs		
State F/R - Event Costs	5,570	9,857
State F/R - Fundraising	5,494	-
State F/R - Merch Purch	19,714	36,829
State F/R - Choc/Cookie Purch	496	308
State F/R - Entertainment Book	-	55
WGF Costs		914
Total State Fundraising Costs	31,274	47,963
Total The Orangutan Project - Direct Costs	1,331,729	1,002,578
IEP - Direct Costs		
IEP - Marketing Social Media	-	4,079
Total IEP - Direct Costs	-	4,079
Total Direct Costs	1,331,729	1,006,657
Gross Surplus	5,199,804	4,278,430
Expenses		
The Orangutan Project - Expenses		
Administration Costs	10,129	9,320
Audit/Legal/Accountant Fees	4,200	3,603
Bank Fees (Not Merchant)	1,274	1,078
Insurances	14,511	13,311
Shrinkage	94	-
Subscriptions & Memberships	3,239	7,991
Stationery & Office Supplies	1,610	3,228
Team Member Gifts	336	164
Training/Workshops/Meetings	441	760
Total The Orangutan Project - Expenses	35,834	39,455

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Payroll Expenses		
Wages & Salaries	669,503	623,699
Provision for Annual Leave	9,928	7,014
Provision for Long Service Leave	11,863	28,136
Superannuation Expense	61,764	58,674
Total Payroll Expenses	753,058	717,523
Total Expenses	788,892	756,978
		<u></u>
Operating Surplus	4,410,912	3,521,452
Project Spending		
The Orangutan Project - Projects		
BOSF Orangutan Post-Release	40,000	40,000
Borneo Nature Fund - Patrol	235,081	105,400
Borneo Nature Foundation - Fire Fighting	40,000	-
BOSF - Staff Training	-	-
BOSF - Orangutan Welfare and Enrichment	7,000	-
BOSF COVID 19	12,500	-
COP COVID 19	4,801	-
COP - extras	14,650	-
COP Orangutan Repatriation Thailand	8,650	-
Borneo Nature Fund - Research	-	40,000
COP - Running Costs	367,042	150,000
COP - PT Hope Land	16,338	36,468
COP - Other	56,940	30,250
Forum Konservasi Leuser	31,292	-
FOTO - Running Costs	15,000	7,500
FKL	9,935	-
FZS - PT Security Jambi I and II	-	61,048
PT ABT Jambi School Food Project	18,761	-
FZS - Open Sanctuary	-	20,000
FZS - Rel Site Running Costs	-	116,000
FZS BTP Protection	-	80,000
FZS - Mobile Education Unit	-	20,000
FZS - Timber Tracking	-	11,680
FZS - Law Enforcement	-	10,000
FZS -Extras	1,107	-
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	2020 \$	2019 \$
FZS - Equipment FZS - Wildlife Protection Units FZS - WPU Manager	3,500 550,011 30,000	
HaKa - Leuser Ecosystem Project HaKa - Legal Costs	175,000	175,000
HaKa - Other Hutan - KOCP Wildlife Wardens	14,318 40,000	12,745 40,000
IAR - Rescue Team IAR - Emergency Fire Fighting	119,425 10,000	80,000 -
IAR - Rescue Centre OIC - Orangutan Info Centre	-	50,000
OFUK - Camp Rasak Lamandau OFUK - HOC Mitigation	73,400 10,000	75,000
OFUK - Orangutan Rescues OC - Vet Workshop Orangutan Vetenary Aid	- 6,605 -	5,000 10,000 9,860
OURF - Administration Costs OIC - Reforestation	78,000	- 50,000
OIC - Other OURF - Mobile Educ Conserv Unit	1,000	2,760
OURF - Tree Planting My Trip My Adventure	-	- 375
Pro Natura - Sungai Wain Scorpion	15,000 10,000	13,500 20,000
Scorpion - Vehicle Elephant Conflict	-	- 915
SOCP Batang Toru SOCP Quarantine	- 78,538	25,000 82,500 30,000
Kehus Manager FZS Wildlife Protection Units BTP Jambi III Security BTP	-	339,083
Projects- Monitoring & Evaluation Forum Konservasi Leuser	3,418	6,629 11,200
Total The Orangutan Project - Projects	2,097,312	1,767,913

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
IEP - Projects		
University USFW	-	29,870
Elephant Vet	55,000	52,000
Grant refund	-	242,340
Wildlife Ambulance and Educate	133,422	57,287
Harapan Elephant	10,000	-
Leuser Elephant Research	95,788	3,535
Leuser Elephant Collars	-	31,670
Elephant Cons Centre Laos	28,467	
Aerial drone - BTP ECMU	-	-
Sumatran Ranger Project	10,000	7,500
Sumatran Rescue Alliance	69,777	-
FKL Elephant GPS Collars	-	-
Palm Oil Awareness	<u> </u>	9,958
Total IEP - Projects	402,454	434,160
Total Project Spending	2,499,766	2,202,073
Net Profit	1,911,146	1,319,379

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STATEMENT BY MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

In the opinion of the committee the financial report as set out on pages 1 to 29:

1. Present fairly the financial position of Wildlife Conservation International Limited as at 30 June 2020 and its performance for the period ended on that date in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

2. At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that Wildlife Conservation International Limited will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the committee and is signed for and on behalf of the committee by:

Leif Cocks Chairperson

Dated this 30th day of September 2020





ABN 65 105 127 937 www.ww-wa.com.au

Independent Auditor's Report To the Members of Wildlife Conservation International Limited

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Wildlife Conservation International Limited (the Company) which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the declaration by the committee.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* ("the Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Given the nature of cash receipts, it is not possible for our examination to include audit procedures that extend beyond the amounts of income recorded in the accounting records of Wildlife Conservation International Limited.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

Those charged with governance are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2020 but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent





with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of The Committee for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Committee are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements 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 this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial 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 opinion. 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 control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's 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 our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. 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 continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the committee 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.

Walker Wayland Audit (WA) My 24d

WALKER WAYLAND AUDIT (WA) PTY LTD

Richard J Gregas

Richard Gregson CA Director Level 3, 1 Preston Street, COMO WA 6152

Dated this 30th day of September 2020.

