FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Revenue Direct Costs Gross Surplus	2 –	7,019,578 (1,114,131) 5,905,447	6,531,533 (1,331,729) 5,199,804
The Orangutan Project Expenses Payroll Expenses Project Spending Current year surplus	_	(40,297) (833,209) (2,845,672) 2,186,269	(35,834) (753,058) (2,499,766) 1,911,146
Other comprehensive income Total comprehensive income for the year	_ =	- 2,186,269	- 1,911,146
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity	- =	2,186,269	1,911,146

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

1	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	6,216,868	4,708,660
Accounts receivable and other debtors	4	4,329	2,548
Financial assets	7	2,144,500	1,450,980
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		8,365,697	6,162,188
TOTAL ASSETS		8,365,697	6,162,188
LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES Accounts payable and other payables Provisions TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	5 6 	25,387 111,624 137,011	28,824 90,947 119,771
TOTAL LIABILITIES		137,011	119,771
			<u> </u>
NET ASSETS		8,228,686	6,042,417
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021 Retained surplus TOTAL EQUITY		8,228,686 8,228,686	6,042,417 6,042,417

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Balance as at 1 July 2019	Retained Surplus \$ 4,131,271	Total \$ 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 as at 30 June 2020	6,042,417	6,042,417
Balance as at 1 July 2020	6,042,417	6,042,417
Comprehensive income	0.400.000	0.400.000
Net surplus for the year	2,186,269	2,186,269
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity for the year	2,186,269	2,186,269
Balance as at 30 June 2021	8,228,686	8,228,686

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		•	•
Grants received		-	-
Donations and other income received		6,307,733	6,440,952
Payments to suppliers and employees		(4,243,381)	(4,612,592)
Dividends received		47,417	24,386
Interest received	_	786	1,824
Net cash generated from operating activities	9	2,112,555	1,854,570
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Payment made of purchase of shares Proceeds from sales of shares Net cash used in investing activities	- -	(1,224,407) 620,060 (604,347)	(691,722) - (691,722)
Net increase in cash held Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	3	1,508,208 4,708,660 6,216,868	1,162,848 3,545,812 4,708,660

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 14th September 2021 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.

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).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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).

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(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.

(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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

(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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

(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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(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. Short-term 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. Short-term 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(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.

(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 reporting period, 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.

(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 reporting period, 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	2021 \$	2020 \$
2.	REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME			
	Income			
	Grants		-	-
	Donations received		3,296,431	4,113,294
	Fundraising		75,445	103,784
	Appeals		-	264,625
	Other Income		3,676,122	1,065,313
	Bereavement Gifts		32,658	430,000
	Currency Gain/Losses		- 61,078	554,517
	Total revenue		7,019,578	6,531,533
3.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
	TOP Bank Accounts			
	WBC - Working Acc 173837		122,990	2,243
	WCIL NAB AUD 1320		· -	61
	WCI NAB AUD 152269		47,059	1,183,702
	WCIL Working 707766		1,508,730	927,951
	WCIL Conservation 707774		133,840	14,008
	WCIL Debit Card 7753		5,755	22,201
	WCIL High Value Donor		944,188	965,761
	WCIL Term Deposit account 712653		20,651	20,530
	WCIL AMEX		3,335	12,918
	WCIL Paypal AUD		274,056	95,127
	WCIL NAB USD		2,387,195	979,375
	WCIL NAB CAD		108,896	32,022
	WCIL NAB EUR		217,425	53,716
	WCIL NAB GBP		90,699	8,910
	WCIL NAB NZD		120,520	21,693
	Paypal USD		14,505	44,373
	Paypal GBP		35,729	68,189
	Paypal EUR		104,143	133,302
	TOP Paypal USD		1,841	5,552
	Sub-total		6,141,557	4,591,634

3.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)	2021	2020
		\$	\$
	Sub-total b/fwd	6,141,557	4,591,634
	TOP Paypal GBP	3,405	7,213
	TOP Paypal Euro	6,489	13,393
	TOP Paypal CAD	745	2,836
		6,152,196	4,615,076
	Paypal CAD	17,374	33,428
	Paypal NZD	7,053	14,222
	Paypal AUD	4,852	11,307
	Paypal giving fund	29,962	10,916
	Undeposited funds account	1,600	1,213
	Credit card	-	133
	Total TOP Bank Accounts	6,213,037	4,686,295
	IEP Bank Accounts		
	IEP PayPal USD	189	2,477
	IEP PayPal New Account	1,650	10,246
	IEP PayPal Account	1,014_	2,313
	Total IEP Bank Accounts	2,853	15,036
	ITP Bank Accounts		
	ITP PayPal USD	548	1,338
	ITP PayPal New Account	387	5,595
	ITP PayPal Account	43	396
	Total ITP Bank Accounts	978	7,329
	Total cash and cash equivalents	6,216,868	4,708,660
4.	ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER DEBTORS		
	CURRENT		
	Trade Debtors	1,884	-
	GST Receivable	2,445	2,548
	Total current accounts receivable and other debtors	4,329	2,548
	Financial assets classified as a receivable:		
	Accounts receivable and other debtors	4,329	2,548
	Total current	4,329	2,548

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
5.	ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
	CURRENT		
	Trade creditors	9,020	11,099
	PAYG withholding payable	11,346	12,830
	Superannuation payable	4,876	4,775
	Credit card	145	120
	Total current accounts payable and other payables	25,387	28,824
6.	EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS CURRENT		
	Provision for annual leave entitlements	60,498	50,948
	Provision for long service leave entitlements	51,126	39,999
		111,624	90,947
7	FINANCIAL ASSETS		
7.	CURRENT		
	Financial assets measured at fair value through P&L	2,145,500	1,450,980
	·a	2,145,500	1,450,980
	Financial assets measured at fair value through P&L con	nprise:	
	Listed investments at fair value:		
	Ord Minnett - Notes	311,589	1,073
	Perpetual Credit Income Trust	83,600	76,800
	MCP Master Income Units	71,400	90,250 77,000
	PGGZZ Partners Group Global CBAXX	91,500 505,000	77,000
	Macquarie Group Ltd	107,710	102,588
	Westpac Banking Corp	-	-
	CBAPI Comm Bank	102,320	96,350
	Suncorp SUNZZ	101,751	96,000
	KKR Credit Inc Fund	91,200	72,600
	CBAPE Comm Bank	-	103,200
	WBCPG Westpac	-	104,858
	MQGBP Macquarie	155,620	103,261
	NABPD	106,088	105,770
	ANZPG		62,250
		1,727,778	1,092,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
ANZPD		100,110	101,740
WBCPF Westpac		211,612	100,760
NABPH		105,000	-
MBLPC		-	156,480
		2,144,500	1,450,980

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	6,216,868 4,329 2,144,500 8,365,697	4,708,660 2,548 1,450,980 6,162,188
9.	Financial liabilities Financial liabilities at amortised cost: Accounts payable and other payables Total financial liabilities CASH FLOWS NOTE	5	25,387 25,387	28,824 28,824
	Current year surplus		2,186,269	1,911,146
	Non cash flows in profit Movement in fair value of shares		(92,735)	(61,157)
	Changes in assets liabilities Decrease/(Increase) in receivables (Decrease)/Increase in payables Increase in provisions for employees Cash flows from operations		1,781 (3,437) 20,677 2,112,555	2,731 (19,942) 21,792 1,854,570

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

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 2021 (30 June 2020: None).

11. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The directors are not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period.

12. COMPANY DETAILS

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

	NOTE	2021 \$	2020 \$
14. DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE			
REVENUE			
The Orangutan Project - Income			
Donations Community			4 0 4 4 0 4 7
Donation Community <\$1,000 Donation Community \$1,000-\$9,999		-	1,014,247
Donation Community \$1,000-\$9,999 Donation Community >\$10,000		-	57,790 1,213,000
Total Donations Community	-	<u>-</u>	2,285,037
Donations Specialised	-		2,200,001
Donation - Adoptions		_	710,026
Donation - Workplace Giving		-	832
Donation - Save Forest		-	4,463
Donation - Bereavement Gifts		140,000	61,920
Donation - Ranger Support Fund		-	270
Plant Trees	_		10,053
Total Donations Specialised	-	140,000	787,564
Adoptions		173,715	40,545
Adoptions Recurring		978,983	208,616
Donation One-off		1,996,251	576,535
Donations Recurring		952,089	199,900
Save Forest		241,685	34,894
Plant Trees		10,828	1,355
Business Donations		12,354	5,650
Bereavement Gifts		32,658	430,000
Workplace Giving		190	64
Merchandise		3,463	531
Book Sales		3,486	489
Freight Received	-	2,578	581
	-	4,408,280	1,499,160
Appeals			
Appeal - Q2 Xmas 2016		-	150,526
Appeal Q4 - Bukit Tigapuluh		-	44,414
Fire Appeal 2020		-	52,745 16,040
Appeal Q1	-	<u>-</u>	16,940
Total Appeals	_		264,625

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
General Fundraising Income		
Sales - Merchandise	-	14,884
Sales - eCards	-	41,577
Freight Received - General	-	2,071
Leif Book Sales	564	6,416
Guest Speaking - Leif	136	1,200
Grants	64,512	20,000
Event Orders	10,233	17,636
Total General Fundraising Income	75,445	103,784
Partners - Business General		
General - Pindari WA	3,000	1,500
General - Raw Beauty Box	· -	2,500
General - Redbubble Pty Ltd	937	356
Total Partners - Business General	3,937	4,356
Regional Income		
Adoptions	34	5,637
Donations	20,079	29,313
Save Forest	481	928
Merch Sales	19,229	28,205
Choc/Cookie Sales	145	1,081
Entertainment Book	3,024	160
Fundraising	29,437	65,099
Events Ticket Sales	15,302	9,623
ITP Donation	-	225
The Bollanon	87,731	140,271
2nd Douby Doubtions		
3rd Party Donations	E 024	22 646
Benevity Boynel Civing Fund	5,834 10,047	23,646
Paypal Giving Fund Donate Planet	19,047	16,389
	-	111
Shopnate	143	156
GiveNey	144	144
GiveNow	1,548	1,820
Good2Give	4,036	6,738
Pew Charitable	2,885	-
Karma Currency	10,049	12,384
MyCause	18	210
My Giving Circle	- 0	20
Crowd Funding	3,557	890
Tears in the Jungle	47.050	900
Total 3rd Party Donations	47,258	63,408

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Other Income	•	•
Interest Received	786	1,824
ATO Jobkeeper Subsidy	202,800	60,000
ATO Cash Flow Boost	50,000	50,000
Bookkeeping Fees	4,582	3,818
USA Income	1,687,964	452,251
Profit on sale of shares	, , , -	1,100
Dividend Received	31,834	13,282
NZ Income	46,904	8,174
Franking Credit Fund	4,174	-
Copyright Income	204	-
KKR Credit Inc Fund	4,211	-
Partners Group Global	4,490	2,263
Master Income Trust	3,995	5,509
Perpetual	2,888	3,332
Total Other Income	2,044,829	601,553
State Fundraising		
State F/R - Adoptions	4,560	312
State F/R - Donations	582	700
State F/R - Save Forest	20	-
State F/R Merch Sales	1,497	523
State - Entertainment Book	171	60
State F/R - Fundraising	- 6,584	-
RB Events Ticket Sales	2,887	-
State F/R - IEP Adoption	-	65
Freight Received	-	29
Regional - Others	753	-
WGF - Donations Income	<u> </u>	7,695
Total State Fundraising	3,886	9,384
Total The Orangutan Project - Income	6,811,366	5,759,142
The Orangutan Project Income Not CRM Recorded Eco Tours		
Orangutan Odyssey Tours/Donations	<u> 270</u>	48,140
Total Eco Tours	270	48,140
IEP - Income		
IEP - Donation Adoption	19,527	25,770
IEP - Donation Community	40,000	81,128
IEP - Donations	15,368	7,892
IEP - Donation Save Forest	535	1,854
IEP - Gifts	-	540
IEP - Grant/Agreement Funds	85,403	83,666
Total IEP - Income	160,833	200,850

	2021 \$	2020 \$
ITP - Income	·	·
ITP - Donation Adoption	-	11,980
ITP - Donation Community	-	1,615
ITP - Donation Save Forest	-	1,034
ITP - Adoptions	11,629	3,615
ITP - Donations	3,823	8,485
ITP - Gifts		97
Total ITP - Income	15,452	26,823
Currency Gain/(Loss)	- 66,656	537,450
Gain/Loss on sale of Notes	5,578	17,067
Movement in Value Notes/shares	92,735	- 61,157
Income Tax	0	3,215
Total Income	7,019,578	6,531,533

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Direct Costs	Ψ	Ψ
The Orangutan Project - Direct Costs		
Adopt - Stationery/Printing	679	849
Adopt - Other Costs	-	240
Total Adoption Costs	679	1,089
Merchandise Costs		
Merch - General Purchases	1,203	943
Book (Leif) Costs	-	1,918
Total Merchandise Costs	1,203	2,861
Fundraising Costs		
Fundraising - Stationery/Print	31,551	17,139
Fundraising - Costs	9,722	25,183
Fundraising - Travel Accom Meal	3,849	14,363
Total Fundraising Costs	45,122	56,685
General Fundraising Costs		
Communications	4,485	11,662
World Book Tour	-	60,664
Freight/Postage General	28,476	20,358
Graphic Design	875	1,004
IT General/Computer	53,729	43,132
Events	20,998	-
EOFY Appeal Costs	· <u>-</u>	4,454
Marketing - Social Media	772,857	945,393
Marketing	1,051	1,664
Subscription - PR Marketing	349	3,298
Search Engine Marketing	36,827	24,838
Software	117	245
Printing (Marketing)	1,689	2,349
Merchant Bank Fees	68,993	65,559
eCommerce/Online Fees	6,932	7,800
Setup Expenses	-	12,107
Total General Fundraising Costs	997,378	1,204,527
3rd Party Expenses		
3rd Party Website Fees	32,139	35,293
Total 3rd Party Expenses	32,139	35,293
State Fundraising Costs	<u> </u>	
State F/R - Event Costs	10,127	5,570
State F/R - Fundraising	9,833	5,494
State F/R - Merch Purch	9,653 17,650	19,714
State F/R - Choc/Cookie Purch		496
Total State Fundraising Costs	37,610	31,274
Total The Orangutan Project - Direct Costs	1,114,131	1,331,729
Total The Orangulan Ploject - Direct 00313		1,331,128

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Gross Surplus	5,905,447	5,199,804
Expenses		
The Orangutan Project - Expenses		
Administration Costs	18,577	10,129
Audit/Legal/Accountant Fees	-	4,200
Bank Fees (Not Merchant)	908	1,274
Insurances	14,408	14,511
Shrinkage	27	94
Subscriptions & Memberships	3,644	3,239
Stationery & Office Supplies	1,198	1,610
Team Member Gifts	278	336
Training/Workshops/Meetings	1,257	441
Total The Orangutan Project - Expenses	40,297	35,834
Payroll Expenses		
Wages & Salaries	750,322	669,503
Provision for Annual Leave	9,951	9,928
Provision for Long Service Leave	11,127	11,863
Superannuation Expense	61,809	61,764
Total Payroll Expenses	833,209	753,058
Total Expenses	873,506	788,892
•		
Operating Surplus	5,031,941	4,410,912
Project Spending		
The Orangutan Project - Projects		
BOSF Orangutan Post-Release	40,000	40,000
Borneo Nature Fund - Patrol	105,998	235,081
Borneo Nature Foundation - Fire Fighting	-	40,000
BOSF - Orangutan Welfare and Enrichment	18,100	7,000
BOSF COVID 19	-	12,500
COP COVID 19	-	4,801
COP - extras	-	14,650
COP Orangutan Repatriation Thailand	-	8,650
COP - BORA Construction	103,848	-
COP - Running Costs	403,541	367,042
COP - PT Hope Land	14,073	16,338
COP - Other	47,277	56,940
Forum Konservasi Leuser	-	31,292
FOTO - Running Costs	7,500	15,000
FKL	-	9,935

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
PT ABT Jambi School Food Project	25,685	18,761
PT ABT Shareholder Costs	26,525	-
COP - Emergency Rescue	8,222	-
BTP - Reforestation	38,274	-
FKL PT SSL Land	113,147	=
FZS - ABT Security	2,600	=
FZS -Extras	-	1,107
FZS - Equipment	-	3,500
FZS - Wildlife Protection Units	656,426	550,011
FZS - WPU Manager	-	30,000
HaKa - Leuser Ecosystem Project	135,000	175,000
HaKa - Other	11,855	14,318
Hutan - KOCP Wildlife Wardens	40,000	40,000
IAR - Rescue Team	80,000	119,425
IAR - Emergency Fire Fighting	-	10,000
IAR - Land Purchase	50,000	-
OFUK - Camp Rasak Lamandau	80,000	73,400
OFUK - HOC Mitigation	10,000	10000
OC - Vet Workshop	-	6,605
OURF - Caring Scholorships	42,500	-
OURF - Community Education Programe	69,607	-
OURF - Plant Tree	11,747	-
OIC - Reforestation	75,000	78,000
OIC - Other	7,779	1,000
Pro Natura - Sungai Wain	15,000	15,000
Scorpion	10,000	10,000
SOCP Quarantine	50,000	78,538
Projects- Monitoring & Evaluation		3,418
Total The Orangutan Project - Projects	2,299,704	2,097,312
IEP - Projects		
Elephant Vet	55,000	55,000
Wildlife Ambulance and Educate	164,303	133,422
Harapan Elephant	10,000	10,000
Leuser Elephant Research	105,000	95,788
Elephant Cons Centre Laos	19,778	28,467
Sumatran Ranger Project	10,000	10,000
Sumatran Rescue Alliance	112,605	69,777
Sumatran Rescue Constructions	69,282	
Total IEP - Projects	545,968	402,454
Total Project Spending	2,845,672	2,499,766
Net Profit	2,186,269	1,911,146

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 2021 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 14th day of September 2021