



**World Wide Fund for Nature Australia
ACN 001 594 074**

Annual Report

30 June 2020



**ACFID
MEMBER**

WWF-Australia is a signatory to the ACFID Code of Conduct, which is a voluntary, self-regulatory sector code of good practice. As a signatory we are committed and fully adhere to the ACFID Code of Conduct, conducting our work with transparency, accountability and integrity.

World Wide Fund for Nature Australia
ACN 001 594 074
Annual Report – 30 June 2020

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This financial report covers World Wide Fund for Nature Australia as an individual entity.

World Wide Fund for Nature Australia is a company incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Level 1, 1 Smail Street
Ultimo NSW 2007

A description of the nature of the entity's operations and its principal activities is included in the Directors' Report on page 2, which does not form part of this financial report.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on the 11th November 2020. The entity has the power to amend and reissue the financial report.

Directors' Report

The Directors present their report on the entity for the year ended 30 June 2020.

Directors

The Directors of World Wide Fund for Nature Australia (WWF-Australia) during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of the report are:

Mr M Wilder AM (President)*
 Ms R Boundy*
 Dr C Dickman*
 Mr P Everingham*
 Mr S Gottlieb*
 Prof L Hughes*
 Mr S Triner *
 Mrs N Sparshott*
 Mr P Rist

* Director for whole financial year

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the entity during the year remained unchanged, being the receiving of gifts of real and personal property or other interest and income therein for the benefit of, or in connection with, the conservation and protection of nature in all its forms and the natural environment. The entity aims to expend all available resources to achieve these objectives.

Entity Results

| | Year to 30 June 2020 | Year to 30 June 2019 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Operating surplus | 43,907,304 | 2,784,834 |

Review of Operations

Australia experienced a harrowing and unprecedented fire season in FY20. Thirty-four human lives, more than 2700 homes, Australian landscape exceeding 12M hectares (29.6M acres) burnt and more than 3B native animals lost to these 'mega-blazes'. WWF-Australia operations were impacted by this huge event – both on the income side where there was amazing local & global support and WWF's conservation response both in the short & long term. This enabled setting up of the Australian Wildlife and Nature Recovery Fund (AW&NRF), the details of which are given in Note 23 to these accounts.

In FY20 total income of WWF-Australia increased by 156.2% compared to FY19. The organisation made an operating surplus of \$43,907,304 (2019: \$2,784,834) driven by the amazing global & local response to the tragic Australian Bushfires. The total income increased to \$80,361,709 (2019: \$31,362,860). As a result, total comprehensive income for the year was \$43,908,398 (2019: \$3,023,225). These surpluses are reported under reserves in the balance sheet and will be used in future years broadly in line with Note 23 to these accounts. The reserves and equity position has also improved and are exceeding WWF-Australia's benchmarks.

During the year, the entity transferred \$35,738,050 to earmarked Reserves (2019: \$877,534). These transfers represent monies for specific conservation projects and Australian Wildlife and Nature Recovery funded Projects received in current financial year to be undertaken in future years.

In FY20 \$23,475,461 (2019: \$17,581,403) was spent on conservation projects, some of which were funded by Australian Wildlife and Nature Recovery Fund.

The severe impact of the bushfires on the organisations income and it's conservation initiatives forced the organisation to re-align the FY20 business plan with a "Bushfire" lens and thereby re-prioritise it's work and related resourcing to respond the crisis.

Like other organisations, WWF-Australia too was operationally impacted by COVID-19. Staff continued working from home and on ground activities were limited.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of World Wide Fund for Nature Australia.

Directors' Report (continued)

Matters Subsequent to the End of the Financial Year

No matters or occurrences have come to our attention up to the present time which would materially affect the financial report or disclosures therein, or which are likely to materially affect the future results or operations of World Wide Fund for Nature Australia.

The Directors are not aware of any circumstances that have arisen since 30 June 2020 which would significantly affect:

- (i) The operations of the entity in future financial years;
- (ii) The results of those operations in future financial years; or
- (iii) The state of affairs of the entity in future financial years.

Likely Developments and Expected Results of Operations

At the date of this report there were no developments in the operations of the entity likely to materially change the status shown by the financial statements at 30 June 2020 and the Directors consider that income from donations and other sources will continue to be received in order to meet ongoing conservation and other expenditure.

Directors' Benefits

No Director has received, or become entitled to receive, a benefit by reason of a contract made by the entity with the member or with a firm of which he/she is a member or with an entity in which he/she has a substantial financial interest.

Environmental Regulation

World Wide Fund for Nature Australia aims to achieve a high standard in environmental matters. Due to the nature of its operations, however, it is not subject to any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State, or Territory.

Information on Directors

| Name | Experience | Special Responsibilities |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Mr M Wilder, AM | Director since 2012 Governor since 2002 President of World Wide Fund for Nature Australia; Founding Partner, Pollination; Chair, Australian Renewable Energy Agency; Director of the Climate Council of Australia; Chair of the NSW Government's Climate Change Council; Governing Board Member, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP); Member, Wentworth Group of Concerned Scientists; Visiting Professor of Law, Australian National University. | Elected President Nov 2017; Ex Officio Member of Finance, Audit & Risk Management Committee; Ex Officio Member of Nominating and Governance Committee. |
| Mr S Gottlieb | Director since 2013 Governor since 2013 Special Counsel – Tax at KPMG; Board Member, Force Majeure; Member, Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand; Chartered Tax Advisor. | Chair of Finance, Audit & Risk Management Committee |

Directors' Report (continued)

| | | |
|-----------------|--|---|
| Prof L Hughes | <p>Director since 2013 Governor since 2013 Member of WWF-Australia's Eminent Scientists Group; Pro Vice-Chancellor, Research Integrity and Development, Macquarie University; Councillor, the Climate Council of Australia; Member, Wentworth Group of Concerned Scientists; Steering Committee of the NESP Earth Systems and Climate Change Hub; Member of the Conservation Science Advisory Council for the Taronga Institute;</p> <p>Member, Climate Science Expert Panel for the Australia Pacific Climate Partnership Support Unit.</p> | Member of Nominating and Governance Committee. |
| Ms R Boundy | <p>Director since 2014 Governor since 2014 Partner, Allens; Member, Australian Institute of Company Directors.</p> | <p>Company Secretary; Member, Nominating and Governance Committee.</p> |
| Prof C Dickman | <p>Director since 2015 Governor since 1996 Member of WWF-Australia's Eminent Scientists Group; Professor in Ecology (Personal Chair), University of Sydney; Councillor, Royal Zoological Society of NSW; Member of the Research Committee for the Hermon Slade Foundation and the Australia and Pacific Science Foundation; Member, Technical Advisory Panel, Environmental Defenders Office; Member, Invasive Species Council; Fellow, Australian Academy of Science.</p> | Chair of the Nominating and Governance Committee. |
| Mr P Everingham | <p>Director since 2017 Governor since 2017 Member of WWF-Australia's Innovation & Ventures Group; Director, iCar Asia Pty Ltd.; Director, Super Retail Group; Director, Lion's Share Fund Australia; Director, ME Bank.</p> | <p>Member of Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee; Member of Nominating and Governance Committee.</p> |
| Mr S Triner | <p>Director since 2017 Governor since 2016 Owner and Director, Moceanic.</p> <p>Director, Better World Ventures Pty Ltd</p> | Member of Finance, Audit & Risk Management Committee |
| Mrs N Sparshott | <p>Director since 2018 Governor since 2018 Chair of WWF-Australia's Innovation & Ventures Group; CEO of Unilever Australia & New Zealand and Global CEO of T2 Tea;</p> <p>Non-Executive Director, Global Sisters.</p> | Member of Finance, Audit & Risk Management Committee. |
| Mr P Rist | <p>Director since November 2019 Governor since 2014 Executive Officer and Founding Member, Girringun Aboriginal Corporation; Director, Wet Tropics Management Authority; Director, North Queensland Tropics Board; Chairperson, Indigenous Arts Centre Alliance.</p> | |

Directors' Report (continued)

Meetings of Directors

The numbers of meetings of the entity's Directors and of each Committee held during the year ended 30 June 2020 and the numbers of meetings attended by each Director (the number of meetings Directors were eligible to attend appears in brackets):

| | Full meeting of Directors | Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee | Nominating & Governance Committee |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Number of meetings held: | 9 | 7 | 6 |
| Numbers of meetings attended by: | | | |
| Mr M Wilder AM | 9 (9) | 3 (7) | 1 (6) |
| Mr S Gottlieb | 9 (9) | 7 (7) | 1 (1) ** |
| Prof L Hughes | 8 (9) | * | 4 (6) |
| Ms R Boundy | 5 (6) | * | 3 (3) |
| Prof C Dickman | 9 (9) | * | 6 (6) |
| Mr Peter Everingham | 8 (9) | 6 (7) | 6 (6) |
| Mr S Triner | 9 (9) | 7 (7) | * |
| Mrs Nicole Sparshott | 7 (9) | 5 (7) | * |
| Mr P Rist | 4 (6) ** | * | * |

* Not a member of the relevant committee

** Member for part of the year

Directors' emoluments

The Directors of World Wide Fund for Nature Australia receive no remuneration from the entity.

Key Management Personnel's (comprising the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Dermot O'Gorman, the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Romesh Lokuge, the Chief Conservation Officer, Rachel Lowry) compensation:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Short-term employee benefits | 677,290 | 626,568 |
| Post-employment benefits | 76,209 | 70,887 |
| | 753,499 | 697,455 |

Directors' Report (continued)

Company Management

Day to day management of World Wide Fund for Nature Australia's affairs and the implementation of the corporate strategy and policy initiatives are formally delegated by the Board to the CEO and senior executives as set out in the entity's delegations' policy. These delegations are reviewed and approved by the Board on an annual basis.

The Board reviews the performance of the CEO compared to formally agreed key performance indicators on an annual basis. The review for the 2020-21 financial year occurred in September 2020. Senior executives are formally reviewed against their individually agreed key performance indicators twice a year with the most recent review occurring in September 2020.

Structure of the Board to Add Value

The Board has a Charter of Corporate Governance, which clearly establishes the relationship between the Board and management and describes the functions and responsibilities of the Board as a collective, the responsibility of individual directors and the specific responsibilities of the President. This charter is available on the WWF website www.wwf.org.au.

The composition of the Board is reviewed on an ongoing basis to ensure that the Board has an appropriate balance of experience and expertise across the range of disciplines required to govern the entity, including specifically conservation, financial and legal expertise. When a vacancy exists, for whatever reason, or where it is considered that the Board would benefit from the services of a new director with particular skills, the Board will select appropriate candidates with relevant qualifications, skills and experience.

The Board reviews and evaluates its own performance and the individual performance of each director, including the President during a formal session on an annual basis as do the Committees of the Board. The Board believes that due to the size of the entity and the nature of its operations a self-assessment approach to performance evaluation is appropriate.

The Board has established two Committees (Finance, Audit and Risk Management and Nominating & Governance) to review, in more detail, specific areas of World Wide Fund for Nature Australia's activities. The charters of these Committees are also available on the WWF website www.wwf.org.au. Two Board members, Prof. Christopher Dickman and Prof Lesley Hughes are members of an advisory committee established by the Board, the Eminent Scientists Group which helps provide scientific integrity and quality assurance for WWF conservation programs and to support conservation practitioners. An Investor Venture Group which includes two Board member, Peter Everingham and Nicole Sparshott has also been established to support and advise the CEO.

Risk Management

The Board, through the Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee, is responsible for ensuring there are adequate policies in relation to risk management, compliance and internal control systems. In summary, WWF-Australia's policies are designed to ensure strategic, operational, legal, reputational and financial risks are identified, assessed, effectively and efficiently managed and monitored to enable achievement of World Wide Fund for Nature Australia's objectives.

Considerable importance is placed on maintaining a strong control environment. There is an organisational structure with clearly drawn lines of accountability and delegation of authority and the Board actively promotes a culture of quality and integrity. The risk management policy and the operation of the risk management and compliance system is managed by WWF-Australia's senior executives. The Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee devotes two meetings a year to reviewing risk registers, scanning the external environment for potential risks and reviewing management's responses to identified significant risks. The outcome of these meetings and the resulting changes implemented are presented to the Board in an annual report as to the effectiveness of WWF-Australia's management of material risks.

Corporate Reporting

The CEO and CFO have made the following certifications to the Board:

- that WWF-Australia's financial reports are complete and present a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial condition and operational results of WWF-Australia and are in accordance with relevant accounting standards.
- that the above statement is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal compliance and control which implements the policies adopted by the Board and that WWF-Australia's risk management and internal compliance and controls are operating efficiently and effectively in all material respects in relation to financial reporting risks.

Insurance of Officers

During the financial year, World Wide Fund for Nature Australia paid a premium of \$5,659 (2019: \$5,268) to insure the Directors and Secretaries of the entity and the managers of each of the divisions of the entity. The insurer will pay, on behalf of the Directors, Secretaries or managers any loss for which they may not be legally indemnified by World Wide Fund for Nature Australia arising out of any claim, by reason of any wrongful act committed by them in their capacity as a Director, first made against them jointly or severally during the period of insurance and notified to the insurer during the indemnity period.

Directors' Report (continued)

Independent professional advice

Directors and Board Committees have the right, in connection with their duties and responsibilities, to seek independent professional advice at WWF-Australia's expense. Prior written approval of the President is required, but this will not be unreasonably withheld.

Proceedings on behalf of entity

No person has applied to the Court for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the entity, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the entity is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the entity for all or part of those proceedings.

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the entity with leave of the Court.

Non-audit services

The entity may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory audit duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the entity are important.

The Board of Directors has considered the position and is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by the auditor, as set out below, did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* for the following reason:

- None of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in Professional Statement F1, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or a decision-making capacity for the entity, acting as advocate for the entity or jointly sharing economic risk and rewards.

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers ("PwC") continues in office in accordance with Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.

WWF-Australia and Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee policy is to appoint external auditors who clearly demonstrate quality and independence. The performance of the external auditor is reviewed annually by this Committee. PricewaterhouseCoopers was appointed as the external auditor on 27 November 1998. It is PricewaterhouseCoopers' policy to rotate audit engagement partners on companies periodically, and in line with that policy a new audit engagement partner was introduced for the year ended 30th June 2019.

An analysis of fees paid to the external auditors, including a break-down of fees for non-audit services, is provided in Note 6 to the financial statements. It is the policy of the external auditors to provide an annual declaration of their independence to the Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee.

PricewaterhouseCoopers will attend the annual general meeting and be available to answer members' questions about the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the audit report.

Auditor Indemnity

WWF-Australia has agreed to indemnify their auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, to the extent permitted by law, against any claim by a third party arising from WWF-Australia's breach of its agreement with PwC. The indemnity stipulates that WWF-Australia will meet the full amount of any such liabilities including a reasonable amount of legal costs.

Auditor independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 60.15 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profit Commission Regulations 2013 is set out on page 8.

Signed at Sydney this 11th day of November 2020 in accordance with a resolution of Directors.

DocuSigned by:

Martijn Wilder

.....265180A4A856472.....

Director – M. Wilder AM

DocuSigned by:

Stephen Gottlieb

.....2A553AEBF748468.....

Director – S. Gottlieb



Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor for the audit of World Wide Fund for Nature Australia for the year ended 30 June 2020, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'N R McConnell', is written in a cursive style.

N R McConnell
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Sydney
11 November 2020

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Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2020

| | Notes | 2020 \$ | 2019 \$ |
|--|-------|-------------------|------------|
| Revenue from continuing operations | | 79,599,484 | 30,840,355 |
| Other income | | 762,225 | 522,505 |
| Total Revenue | 3 | 80,361,709 | 31,362,860 |
| International Aid and Development Programs Expenditure | | | |
| Funds to International Programs | | 1,365,585 | 1,340,774 |
| Program Support Costs | | 164,645 | 440,581 |
| Community education | | - | 22,957 |
| Total International Aid and Development Programs Expenditure | | 1,530,230 | 1,804,312 |
| Other International Programs | | 2,965,568 | 828,305 |
| Funds to domestic programs | | 16,111,684 | 12,490,589 |
| Community education | | 2,867,979 | 2,458,197 |
| Public fundraising costs | | 10,172,639 | 8,458,201 |
| Accountability and Administration | | 2,806,305 | 2,538,422 |
| Total expenditure | | 36,454,405 | 28,578,026 |
| Total Profit/(loss) for the year | 13(b) | 43,907,304 | 2,784,834 |
| Other comprehensive (loss)/income | | | |
| <i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i> | | | |
| Changes in the fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income | | 1,094 | 238,391 |
| Total comprehensive income / (expense) for the year | | 43,908,398 | 3,023,225 |

The above Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2020

| | Notes | 2020 \$ | 2019 \$ |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Current Assets | | | |
| Cash assets | 7 | 55,160,153 | 9,201,438 |
| Receivables | 8 | 2,241,899 | 894,692 |
| Other assets | 9 | 344,978 | 725,778 |
| Total Current Assets | | <u>57,747,030</u> | <u>10,821,908</u> |
| Non-Current Assets | | | |
| Investments at Fair Value through OCI | 10(b) | 4,845,574 | 4,836,655 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 10(a) | 518,069 | 522,364 |
| Right-of-use assets | 10(c) | 1,318,906 | - |
| Total Non-Current Assets | | <u>6,682,549</u> | <u>5,359,019</u> |
| Total Assets | | <u>64,429,579</u> | <u>16,180,927</u> |
| Current Liabilities | | | |
| Lease Liabilities | 11(b) | 475,216 | - |
| Payables | 11(a) | 3,351,675 | 2,445,807 |
| Provisions | 12(b) | 337,367 | 397,450 |
| Total Current Liabilities | | <u>4,164,258</u> | <u>2,843,257</u> |
| Non-Current Liabilities | | | |
| Lease Liabilities | 11(b) | 1,378,045 | 477,898 |
| Provisions | 12 (b) | 2,464,088 | 344,982 |
| Total Non-Current Liabilities | | <u>3,842,133</u> | <u>822,880</u> |
| Total Liabilities | | <u>8,006,391</u> | <u>3,666,137</u> |
| Net Assets | | <u>56,423,188</u> | <u>12,514,790</u> |
| Equity | | | |
| Reserves | 13(a) | 45,155,777 | 9,416,633 |
| Accumulated Surplus | 13(b) | 11,267,411 | 3,098,157 |
| Total Equity | | <u>56,423,188</u> | <u>12,514,790</u> |

The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2020

| | Notes | Reserves \$ | Accumulated Surplus \$ | Total Equity \$ |
|--|-------|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Balance at 30 June 2018 | | 8,300,708 | 1,071,834 | 9,372,542 |
| Total surplus for the year | | - | 2,784,834 | 2,784,834 |
| Other comprehensive income | | 238,391 | - | 238,391 |
| Total comprehensive loss for the year | | 238,391 | 2,784,834 | 3,023,225 |
| Transferred to accumulated surplus from earmarked funds (reserves) | | 877,534 | (788,791) | 88,743 |
| Reversal of Impairment of assets sold | | - | 30,280 | 30,280 |
| Balance at 30 June 2019 | 13 | 9,416,633 | 3,098,157 | 12,514,790 |
| Total surplus for the year | | - | 43,907,304 | 43,907,304 |
| Other comprehensive income | | 1,094 | - | 1,094 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | 1,094 | 43,907,304 | 43,908,398 |
| Transferred from accumulated surplus to earmarked funds (reserves) | | 1,959,685 | (1,959,685) | - |
| Transferred from accumulated surplus to Australian wildlife and nature recovery fund | | 33,778,365 | (33,778,365) | - |
| Balance at 30 June 2020 | | 45,155,777 | 11,267,411 | 56,423,188 |

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2020

| | Notes | 2020 \$ | 2019 \$ |
|--|-------|-------------------|------------------|
| Cash Flows from Operating Activities | | | |
| Receipts from fundraising: | | | |
| Corporate | | 7,693,761 | 1,859,222 |
| Government | | 1,076,556 | 1,609,404 |
| Legacies and bequests | | 2,269,554 | 4,625,329 |
| Supporters / major gifts / other | | 44,477,978 | 19,439,719 |
| WWF entities | | 23,089,736 | 3,156,366 |
| Dividends received | | 190,904 | 203,387 |
| Interest received | | 236,373 | 121,498 |
| Payments to suppliers and non-conservation staff | | (9,235,512) | (10,715,216) |
| Payments for conservation | | (23,080,870) | (17,678,486) |
| Net cash inflow from operating activities | 15 | 46,718,480 | 2,621,223 |
| Cash Flows from Investing Activities | | | |
| Payments for plant and equipment | 10(a) | (196,804) | (46,081) |
| Net (payments for) / proceeds from investments | | (7,825) | (236,355) |
| Net cash outflow from investing activities | | (204,629) | (282,436) |
| Cash Flows from Financing Activities | | | |
| Principal elements of lease payments | 10(c) | (555,136) | - |
| Net cash outflow from financing activities | | (555,136) | - |
| Net increase in cash held | | 45,958,715 | 2,338,787 |
| Cash at the beginning of the financial year | | 9,201,438 | 6,862,651 |
| Cash at the end of the financial year | 7 | 55,160,153 | 9,201,438 |

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are for World Wide Fund for Nature Australia as a single entity.

(a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. World Wide Fund for Nature Australia is a not-for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

(i) Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements

The financial statements of World Wide Fund for Nature Australia comply with Australian Accounting Standards – reduced Disclosure Requirements as issued by Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

(ii) New and amended standards adopted by World Wide Fund for Nature Australia

The following standards are mandatory for 30 June 2020 reporting period and have been adopted by World Wide Fund for Nature Australia:

AASB1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities

AASB 1058 introduced changes to the income recognition by public and private sector not-for-profit (NFP) entities. Rather than accounting for all contribution transactions under AASB 1004 Contributions, NFPs determine whether a transaction is a genuine donation (accounted for under AASB 1058) or a contract with a customer (accounted for under AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers).

WWF-Australia has adopted AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities from 1 July 2019. The adoption of AASB 1058 has not resulted in any changes as to how revenue is recognised by WWF-Australia.

AASB 15 Revenue from contracts with customers

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer - so the concept of control has replaced the previous criteria of the transfer of risks and rewards in order for revenue to be recognised.

A new five-step process is applied before revenue is recognised:

- identify contracts with customers
- identify the separate performance obligation
- determine the transaction price of the contract
- allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations, and
- recognise the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

WWF-Australia has adopted AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers from 1 July 2019. The adoption of AASB 15 has not resulted in any changes as to how revenue is recognised by WWF-Australia.

Under AASB 15 income is only recognised when the performance obligations under the contract with the customer are met. As a result, income recognition could differ under AASB 1004 Contributions.

AASB 16 Leases

WWF-Australia has adopted AASB 16 Leases retrospectively from 1 July 2019, but has not restated comparatives for the 2019 reporting year, as permitted under the specific transition provisions in the standard. The reclassifications and the adjustments arising from the new leasing rules are therefore recognised in the opening balance sheet on 1 July 2019. The new accounting policies are disclosed in note 1(u).

On adoption of AASB 16, WWF-Australia recognised lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as ‘operating leases’ under the principles of AASB 117 Leases. These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate as of 1 July 2019. The weighted average lessee’s incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on 1 July 2019 was 6.5%.

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)*(iii) Early adoption of standards*

The entity has not elected to apply any pronouncements before their operative date in the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2020.

(iv) Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and investment property

(v) Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Australian Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 2.

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when the entity is legally entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy. Revenues are recognised net of the amounts of goods and services tax (GST) payable to the Australian Taxation Office. Revenue are recognized under AASB1058 unless it has been determined that AASB15 applied.

Donations and gifts

Donations and gifts are recognised when received.

Corporate campaign

Corporate sponsorship income is recognised on an accrual basis. Corporate donations are recognised on receipt of funds.

Legacies and bequests

Legacies and bequests are recognised when the legacy is received. Revenue from legacies comprising bequests of shares or other property are recognised at fair value, being the market value of the shares or property at the date the entity becomes legally entitled to the shares or property.

Government funding

The entity's conservation activity is partially supported by grants received from the federal, state and local governments. Revenue from grants is recognised when received.

Income from other WWF entities

Income is recognised when received.

Investment income

Investment income comprises interest, dividends and distributions. Interest income is recognised as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the financial asset.

Dividends and distributions from listed entities are recognised when the right to receive a dividend or distribution has been established.

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(c) Expenses**

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to a particular category, they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with use of the resources.

Project costs are those costs incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the entity and include project management carried out by central administration.

Fundraising costs are those incurred in seeking voluntary contributions by donation and do not include costs of disseminating information relating to the activities carried on by the entity.

Community education costs are those costs of disseminating information relating to the activities carried on by the entity.

Administration costs are those incurred in connection with the management and administration of the entity and compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements.

(d) Income tax

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

(e) Earmarked funds

Business and public appeal donations and grants include monies which have been earmarked by the donors for designated conservation projects. Such donations which remain unexpended at year end are transferred to earmarked funds to be utilised on the designated projects at a subsequent date.

(f) Endowment funds

These are funds set aside in years WWF-Australia makes a surplus after matching income with expenses and invested in line with WWF-International's guidelines on investments. The intention of these investments is to strengthen the financial sustainability of WWF-Australia. The income or capital generated from these investments are unrestricted in nature and assists in funding World Wide Fund for Nature Australia's administration expenses.

(g) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis so as to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment over its expected useful life. Estimate of useful life is:

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Plant and equipment | 3-5 years |
|---------------------|-----------|

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance date.

WWF-Australia have determined in prior years that WWF-Australia is the accounting owner of the asset for the right to use the fit-out of WWF's office in Ultimo. WWF-Australia have been recognising fit-out incentive as leasehold improvements and have been amortizing it over the life of the lease. This process will continue under AASB 16.

(h) Impairment of assets

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable on a long-term basis. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. As a not-for-profit entity, value in use is determined by reference to depreciated replacement cost. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash generating units).

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(i) Receivables**

Receivables are for interest, dividend franking credits, services provided and corporate sponsorship. Amounts are generally received within 30 days of being recorded.

(j) Trade and other creditors

Accounts payable balances are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the economic entity. Trade accounts payable are normally settled within 30 days.

(k) Comparative information

Where necessary, comparative information has been reclassified to achieve consistency in disclosure with current financial year amounts and other disclosures.

(l) Investments

WWF-Australia classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. AASB9 (4.1.4), (5.7.1). For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition has been made to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

(m) Leases

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by WWF-Australia.

WWF-Australia leases various premises. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain different terms and conditions.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable by WWF-Australia under residual value guarantees

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases WWF-Australia enters into, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions. To determine the incremental borrowing rate, WWF-Australia has used external third party lending rates as WWF-Australia has no financing arrangements.

(n) Asset acquisition

The purchase method of accounting is used for all acquisitions of assets. Cost is measured as the fair value of the assets given up or liabilities undertaken at the date of acquisition.

(o) Recoverable amount of non-current assets

The recoverable amount of an asset is the net amount expected to be recovered through the cash inflows and outflows arising from its continued use and subsequent disposal.

Where the carrying amount of a non-current asset is greater than its recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount.

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**(p) Maintenance and repairs**

The cost of any maintenance or repairs of non-current assets is charged as an expense, except where they relate to the replacement of a component of an asset, in which case the cost is capitalised and depreciated in accordance with Note 1(g).

(q) Employee benefits*Wages and salaries and annual leave*

Liabilities for wages and salaries and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised as employee benefits in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised as employee benefits in provisions (either current or non-current, as appropriate). The standard requires to measure provision as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method.

WWF-Australia ensures that the amount provided is not materially different to the level required by the standard.

Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The entity recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without the possibility of withdrawal or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after Statement of financial position date are discounted to present value.

(r) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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 taxation authority 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 taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

(s) Cash and cash equivalents

For cash flow statement presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

(t) Going concern

The Directors believe WWF-Australia will continue as a going concern on the basis that existing cash resources, future revenues, grants and donations will be received of a sufficient amount to enable the entity to meet commitments for earmarked projects and other obligations as and when they fall due.

(u) New accounting standards and interpretations

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations are mandatory for 30 June 2020 reporting period and have been adopted by World Wide Fund for Nature Australia. The entity's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below.

AASB1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities

AASB1058 introduces changes to the income recognition by public and private sector non-for-profit (NFP) entities.

Rather than accounting for all contribution transactions under AASB1004 Contributions, NFPS will now need to determine whether the transaction is a genuine donation- if so, it will be accounted for under this standard. Other income

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

that does not constitute a donation will be accounted for under AASB15. The standard is effective for the first period commencing 1 July 2019

AASB 15 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with clients is effective for the first period beginning on 1 July 2019. The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer.

AASB 16 Leases

This new standard replaces the current guidance on lease accounting in AASB 117. The new accounting standard is mandatory for WWF-Australia's 30 June 2020 financial statements. Under the new standard, WWF-Australia will no longer be required to distinguish between finance leases and operating leases. For the majority of leases, this will result in WWF-Australia WWF-Australia WWF-Australia being required to recognise a lease liability and a corresponding asset on the Balance sheet.

AASB 16 allows a number of practical expedients when applying the modified retrospective approach to leases previously classified as operating leases. WWF -Australia has applied the practical expedient allowing the use of hindsight when estimating lease term, such that remaining lease term at 1 July 2019 is based on information available at 1 July 2019 rather than the estimate that might have been made at the actual start date of the lease. WWF-Australia has also applied the recognition exemptions for short-term leases (less than or equal to 12 months) and low-value items.

WWF-Australia applied AASB 16 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognised in retained earnings at 1 July 2019. Accordingly, the comparative information presented for the year ended 30 June 2018 is not restated - i.e. it is presented, as previously reported, under AASB 117 Leases (AASB 117) and related interpretations. Additionally, the disclosure requirements in AASB 16 have not generally been applied to comparative information. The details of the changes in accounting policies are disclosed below.

Impact on the financial statements on transition

On transition to AASB 16, WWF-Australia recognised additional right-of-use assets (ROUAs), including additional lease liabilities, recognising the difference in retained earnings. The adjustment to retained earnings on transition is summarised below:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| ROUAs – property, plant and equipment | 1,695,735 |
| Lease Incentive Liability | |
| Lease Incentive ROU | 583,846 |
| Lease Liabilities | (2,279,581) |
| Retained Earnings | 0 |

When measuring lease liabilities for leases that were classified as operating leases, WWF-Australia discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate at 1 July 2019. The weighted average rate applied is 6.5%.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Operating lease commitment at 30 June 2019 disclosed under AASB 117 in WWF-Australia's financial statements | 3,611,979 |
| (Less): discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at 1 July 2019 | (1,377,363) |
| (Less): short-term leases not recognised as a liability | (18,381) |
| (Add): adjustments as a result of a different treatment of extension and termination options | 63,346 |
| Lease liabilities recognised at 1 July 2019 | 2,279,581 |

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that are expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods.

Note 2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(i) Lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). In determining the lease term, WWF-Australia considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). The assessment is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and that is within the control of the lessee.

Note 3 Revenue**(a) Revenue**

| | 2020 \$ | 2019 \$ |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Revenue from continuing operations: | | |
| Donation and partnership income: | | |
| Supporters | 39,379,233 | 16,457,503 |
| Corporate campaign: | | |
| Mutual benefit | 5,573,771 | 1,684,232 |
| Philanthropic | 3,765,909 | 527,125 |
| Legacies and bequests | 2,269,554 | 4,625,329 |
| Grants: | | |
| Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) | 150,618 | 545,130 |
| Government (other) | 754,716 | 924,424 |
| Major gifts | 4,761,160 | 2,736,219 |
| Trusts and Foundations | | - |
| Other WWF entities | 22,944,523 | 3,340,393 |
| | <u>79,599,484</u> | <u>30,840,355</u> |
| Other Income: | | |
| Dividend income and distributions | 190,904 | 203,387 |
| Interest income | 236,373 | 121,498 |
| Rental income | 83,894 | 125,457 |
| Realised (loss)/gain on sale of investments | (17,936) | 59,392 |
| Other | 268,990 | 12,771 |
| | <u>762,225</u> | <u>522,505</u> |
| Total revenue | <u>80,361,709</u> | <u>31,362,860</u> |

(b) Disaggregation of revenue

WWF-Australia derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time as follows:

| | 2020 \$ | 2019 \$ |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Timing of revenue recognition | | |
| At a point in time | 79,475,144 | 31,362,860 |
| Over time | 886,565 | - |
| | <u>80,361,709</u> | <u>31,362,860</u> |

Note 4 Expenses

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-------------------|------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Operating surplus includes the following specific expenses: | | |
| Depreciation - plant and equipment | 114,841 | 108,191 |
| Depreciation: Leasehold improvements | 86,258 | 85,611 |
| Depreciation : ROU Lease assets | 376,829 | - |
| Provision for employee benefits | 320,335 | 158,368 |
| Rental expense relating to operating leases | - | - |
| Minimum lease payments | 732,235 | 615,874 |
| Conservation Expenditure: | | |
| Community Education (Domestic) | 2,867,979 | 2,458,197 |
| Community Education (International) | - | 22,957 |
| National Conservation Program | 16,111,684 | 12,490,589 |
| International Conservation Program | 4,495,798 | 2,609,660 |
| | 23,475,461 | 17,581,403 |
| Conservation Expenditure is inclusive of the employee benefits and superannuation expense of WWF conservation experts. | | |
| Employee benefits and superannuation expense | 12,467,127 | 11,438,709 |

Note 5 Directors' Emoluments

The Directors of World Wide Fund for Nature Australia receive no remuneration from the entity.

Note 6 Auditor's Remuneration

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of World Wide Fund for Nature Australia:

(a) Audit Services

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|---------------|--------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| PricewaterhouseCoopers' Australian firm | | |
| Audit and review of financial reports | 71,896 | 65,122 |

(b) Non-audit Services

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|--------------|-------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| PricewaterhouseCoopers' Australian firm | | |
| Taxation services | 3,570 | 3,060 |

Note 7 Current Assets - Cash Assets

| | 2020 \$ | 2019 \$ |
|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Cash and Cash equivalents | 51,673,935 | 6,081,535 |
| Deposits at call | 3,486,218 | 3,119,903 |
| | <u>55,160,153</u> | <u>9,201,438</u> |

Cash in the operating account was earning interest of 0.55% p.a. at 30 June 2020 (2019: 0.55%). The term deposits were earning interest ranging from 0.25% to 2.30% p.a. at 30 June 2020 (2019: from 1.50% to 2.30% p.a.). The above figures are reconciled to cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows (page 12).

Note 8 Current Assets – Receivables

| | 2020 \$ | 2019 \$ |
|--|------------------|----------------|
| Trade receivables | 2,058,611 | 694,453 |
| Other receivables | 183,288 | 200,239 |
| Less: allowance for expected credit losses | - | - |
| | <u>2,241,899</u> | <u>894,692</u> |

Note 9 Other assets

| | 2020 \$ | 2019 \$ |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Other Current Assets | | |
| Prepayments | 221,737 | 611,370 |
| GST receivable | 123,241 | 114,408 |
| | <u>344,978</u> | <u>725,778</u> |

Note 10 Non-Current Assets

| | 2020 \$ | 2019 \$ |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| (a) Property, Plant and Equipment | | |
| Plant and equipment – at cost | 1,761,896 | 1,569,629 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation | (1,502,584) | (1,392,279) |
| Leasehold improvements – at cost | 835,408 | 835,408 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation | (576,651) | (490,394) |
| Total property, plant and equipment | <u>518,069</u> | <u>522,364</u> |

WWF-Australia have determined in prior years that WWF-Australia is the accounting owner of the asset for the right to use the fit-out of WWF's office in Ultimo. WWF-Australia have been recognising the \$800k fit-out Incentive as leasehold improvements and have been amortizing it over the life of the lease. This process will continue under AASB 16. The existing lease liability account which accounts for the straight-lining of the lease incentive is adjusted against the right-of-use asset (ROU) on the transition to AASB 16 and depreciated over the life of the lease.

Note 10 Non-Current Assets (continued)**Reconciliation**

Reconciliations of the carrying amount of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Carrying amount at start of year | 522,364 | 679,091 |
| Additions: Plant and equipment | 199,522 | 39,628 |
| Additions: Leasehold improvements | - | 6,453 |
| Disposals: Plant and equipment | (2,718) | (9,006) |
| Depreciation expense Plant and equipment (Note 4) | (114,841) | (108,191) |
| Depreciation expense Leasehold improvements (Note 4) | (86,258) | (85,611) |
| Carrying amount at end of year | <u>518,069</u> | <u>522,364</u> |

2020
\$

2019
\$

(b) Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Investments at cost | 4,235,202 | 4,227,377 |
| Unrealised gain on investments | 610,372 | 609,278 |
| | <u>4,845,574</u> | <u>4,836,655</u> |

The unrealised gain on investments represents the difference between cost and market value of these investments.

For equity securities which are not held for trading, an irrevocable election has been made at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value through OCI rather than profit or loss as these are strategic investments. Therefore, this classification is considered this to be more relevant. The units held in the managed funds are classified as equity instruments by the Fund.

These investments are intended to be held for the long-term. Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) comprise the following categories:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Managed Portfolios | 2,346,254 | 2,265,139 |
| Australian Listed Securities | 1,577,921 | 1,549,964 |
| Managed Funds | 921,399 | 1,021,552 |
| Total Portfolio Balance | <u>4,845,574</u> | <u>4,836,655</u> |

(c) Right-of-use asset (ROU)

In accordance with AASB 16, the lessee shall measure the right-of-use asset and the lease liability at commencement date.

In accordance with Paragraph 24 of AASB 16, the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee.

Under the modified retrospective approach elected by WWF-Australia, the right-of-use asset will be measured as amount equal to the lease liability adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the lease recognised in the balance sheet immediately before the date of initial application (1 Jul 2019).

The right-of-use assets recognised shall be measured at cost model by depreciating the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. There were no right-of-use additions in FY20.

Note 10 Non-Current Assets (continued)

| Amount recognised in the balance sheet | 2020 | 1 Jul 2019 |
|---|------------------|-------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Right-of-use assets | | |
| Premises | 1,318,906 | 1,695,735 |
| Amount recognised in the statement of comprehensive income | 2020 | 2019 |
| | \$ | \$ |
| Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets | | |
| Premises | 376,829 | - |
| Interest expenses | 128,816 | - |
| Expenses relating to short term leases | 8,501 | - |

Total cash outflow for leases in 2020 was \$727,206

Note 11 Liabilities**(a) Payables**

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Trade creditors | 1,562,124 | 911,941 |
| Other creditors | 738,537 | 669,216 |
| Employee benefits | 1,051,014 | 864,650 |
| | <u>3,351,675</u> | <u>2,445,807</u> |

Average number of employees during the financial year was 112 (2019: 99).

(b) Lease Liabilities

Lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. Lease payments shall be discounted using lessee's incremental borrowing rate. WWF-Australia used the incremental borrowing rate 6.5%. The rate is based on the transition date of 1 July 2019 and the remaining lease term and lease payment amount for each lease at this date. For any new leases that are entered into in the future a new discount rate will need to be estimated based on the date of the inception of lease, lease term and payment amount.

| | 2020 | 1 Jul 2019 |
|---|------------------|-------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Lease liability recognised in the balance sheet | 1,853,261 | 2,279,581 |
| Of which are: | | |
| Current lease liabilities | 475,216 | |
| Non-current lease liabilities | 1,378,045 | |

Note 12 Provisions

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| (a) Current Provisions | | |
| Current employee benefits | 337,367 | 291,502 |
| Current lease incentive liability | - | 105,948 |
| Total current provisions | <u>337,367</u> | <u>397,450</u> |
| (b) Non-Current Provisions | | |
| Non-current employee benefits | 373,088 | 284,982 |
| Non-current lease incentive liability | - | 477,898 |
| Non-current incremental network fee | 2,031,000 | - |
| Non-current makegood provision | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| | <u>2,464,088</u> | <u>822,880</u> |

Note 13 Accumulated Surplus and Reserves

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-------------------|------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| (a) Reserves | | |
| Earmarked Funds | 40,094,134 | 4,356,084 |
| Endowment Funds | 4,416,518 | 4,416,518 |
| Changes in the fair value of Investments | 645,125 | 644,031 |
| | <u>45,155,777</u> | <u>9,416,633</u> |
| Movements: | | |
| Balance at the beginning of the financial year | 9,416,633 | 8,300,708 |
| Transferred from accumulated surplus | 35,738,050 | 877,534 |
| Changes in the fair value of investments | 1,094 | 238,391 |
| Balance at the end of the financial year | <u>45,155,777</u> | <u>9,416,633</u> |
| (b) Accumulated surplus | | |
| Accumulated surplus at the beginning of the financial year | 3,098,157 | 1,071,834 |
| Operating surplus | 43,907,304 | 2,784,834 |
| Transferred (to) Earmarked Funds | (35,738,050) | (788,791) |
| Transfer of gain on disposal of equity investments at FVOCI to retained earnings | - | 30,280 |
| | <u>11,267,411</u> | <u>3,098,157</u> |
| (c) Nature and purpose of Reserves | | |

Earmarked Funds are those amounts received from donors which remain unexpended to pay for specific projects.

Endowment Funds are unrestricted and are to be used at the discretion of the Board (refer Note 1(f)).

Note 14 Related Parties

WWF-Australia is limited by guarantee and there is no immediate and ultimate controlling entity. However, in relation to conservation policies and procedures the entity complies with the policies of World Wide Fund for Nature International (incorporated in Switzerland). During the reporting period, income from other WWF entities were \$22,944,524 (2019: \$3,340,393). As the end of the reporting period receivables due are \$100,859. Total payments to other WWF entities were \$3,541,733(2019: \$3,695,701). As at the end of the reporting period payables owed are \$506,902.

There were no related party transactions with directors or executive staff, other than the reimbursement of expenses and the receipt by the entity of donations in the normal course of business.

Note 15 Reconciliation of Operating Surplus to Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|-------------------|------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Operating surplus | 43,907,304 | 2,784,834 |
| Depreciation - plant and equipment | 114,841 | 108,191 |
| Depreciation - leasehold improvement | 86,258 | 85,611 |
| Depreciation – ROU | 376,829 | - |
| Loss on disposal of assets | - | 9,006 |
| Interest paid | 128,816 | - |
| Net gain on sale of investments | - | (59,392) |
| Unrealised loss on sale of investments | - | 9,584 |
| Decrease/(increase) in receivables | (1,347,207) | 122,539 |
| (Increase)/decrease in other assets | 380,800 | (213,728) |
| Increase in employee benefit provisions | 320,334 | 158,368 |
| Increase in trade and other payables | 719,505 | (443,790) |
| Increase in makegood provision | - | 60,000 |
| Increase in Network Fee provision | 2,031,000 | - |
| Net cash inflow from operating activities | <u>46,718,480</u> | <u>2,621,223</u> |

Note 16 Directors & Key Management Personnel Disclosures**(a) Directors**

The Directors of World Wide Fund for Nature Australia during the financial year were those persons listed in the Directors' Report on pages 3 to 4.

(b) Key Management Personnel

The following persons also had authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of World Wide Fund for Nature Australia, directly or indirectly, during the financial year:

| Name | Position |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Dermot O’Gorman | Chief Executive Officer |
| Rachel Lowry | Chief Conservation Officer |
| Romesh Lokuge | Chief Financial Officer |

(c) Key Management Personnel compensation (comprising staff named above)

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Short-term employee benefits | 677,290 | 626,568 |
| Post-employment benefits | 76,209 | 70,887 |
| | <u>753,499</u> | <u>697,455</u> |

Note 17 Operating Leases

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|----------|------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows: | | |
| Within one year | - | 786,403 |
| Later than one year but not later than five years | - | 2,493,561 |
| Later than five years | - | 332,015 |
| Commitments not recognised in the financial statements | <u>-</u> | <u>3,611,979</u> |

Note 17 Operating Leases (Continued)

From 1 July 2019 WWF-Australia has recognised right-of-us assets for office premises leases, except for short term and low-value leases, see Note 10 (c) for further information.

For the year ended 30 June 2020, World Wide Fund for Nature Australia has \$504,000 (2019: \$504,000) of combined bank guarantees with ANZ Banking Group Limited.

Note 18 Events Occurring after Reporting Date

No matters or occurrences have come to our attention up to the present time which would materially affect the financial report or disclosures therein, or which are likely to materially affect the future results or operations of World Wide Fund for Nature Australia.

Note 19 Contingent liabilities

World Wide Fund for Nature Australia does not have any contingent liabilities at the end of the financial year which would require disclosure in these financial statements (2019: nil).

Note 20 Information and Declarations to be furnished under the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991**Details of Aggregate Gross Income and Total Expenses of Fundraising Appeals:**

| | 2020 \$ | 2019 \$ |
|---|-------------------|------------|
| Gross proceeds from fundraising appeals | 53,480,073 | 21,405,079 |
| Supporters | 39,379,233 | 16,457,503 |
| Major gifts | 4,761,160 | 2,736,219 |
| Corporate fundraising | 9,339,680 | 2,211,357 |
| | | |
| Total costs of fundraising appeals | 10,172,639 | 8,458,201 |

Information on any Material Matter or Occurrence

There were no material matters or occurrences requiring disclosure during the year ended 30 June 2020 except for setting up Australian Wildlife and Nature Recovery Funds (AW&NRF). The details of AW&NRF are disclosed in the Note 23 to these accounts.

In line with WWF-Australia's strategic objective to acquire an increased number of individual donors in order to fund a larger conservation program in future years, World Wide Fund for Nature Australia invested \$6,833,366 (2019: \$5,229,672) in supporter acquisition programs. This activity will be on-going in 2020/21. This investment is expected to achieve an appropriate return over the expected 3-5 years commitment from these donors.

Statements showing how funds raised were applied to charitable purposes

| | 2020 \$ | 2019 \$ |
|--|-------------------|------------|
| Net surplus from fundraising appeals | 43,307,434 | 12,946,878 |
| This was applied to charitable purposes in the following manner: | | |
| Conservation program expenditure | 20,607,482 | 15,100,250 |
| Community education | 2,867,979 | 2,481,154 |
| Administration expenditure * | 2,806,305 | 2,538,422 |

* Administration expenditure includes support for some elements of the conservation projects. This support has not been charged against the projects.

Note 20 Information and Declarations to be furnished under the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 (continued)

The excess of \$17,025,667 (2019: shortfall \$7,172,946) between the amount received from charitable and fundraising donations and expenditure was provided by the following sources:

| | 2020 \$ | 2019 \$ |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Government grants | 905,334 | 1,469,554 |
| WWF entities | 22,944,523 | 3,340,393 |
| Bequests and other | 3,031,779 | 5,147,834 |
| Total income from other sources | <u>26,881,636</u> | <u>9,957,781</u> |

The excess of income over expenditure represents the surplus for the year \$43,907,304 (2019: \$2,784,834).

| | 2020 \$ | 2019 \$ |
|---|-------------------|------------|
| Comparison of certain monetary figures and percentages | | |
| Total cost of public fundraising | <u>10,172,639</u> | 8,458,201 |
| Gross income from fundraising | 53,480,073 | 21,405,079 |
| | 19% | 40% |
| Net surplus from fundraising | <u>43,307,434</u> | 12,946,878 |
| Gross income from fundraising | 53,480,073 | 21,405,079 |
| | 81% | 60% |
| Total conservation expenditure | <u>23,475,461</u> | 17,581,403 |
| Total expenditure | 36,454,405 | 28,578,026 |
| | 64% | 62% |
| Total conservation expenditure | <u>23,475,461</u> | 17,581,403 |
| Total income received | 80,361,709 | 31,362,860 |
| | 29% | 56% |

Note 21 Investment in Associate

In FY19 WWF-Australia together with BCG Digital Ventures (BCG DV) established a joint venture company called OpenSC. The objective of OpenSC is to develop a technology-enabled supply chain traceability and transparency platform to drive sustainable production and consumption with the initial focus around food. This capability is aimed to help people and business to avoid illegal, environmentally damaging or unethical products.

BCG DV is the start up and corporate venture capital arm of The Boston Consulting Group and has a proven track record of launching successful new ventures in partnership with the world's most influential organisations.

Since the incorporation of OpenSC two impact investors have funded WWF-Australia through the issue of shares. As at 30 June 2020 the shareholding is as follows:

OpenSC Shareholding Summary :

| Shareholder | Ownership | Ownership |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 |
| BCGDV | 26.81% | 31.71% |
| WWF-Australia | 26.81% | 31.71% |
| Impact investors | 46.38% | 36.58% |
| TOTAL | <u>100%</u> | <u>100%</u> |

WWF-Australia and BCG-DV did not make any injection of cash for the shares issued by OpenSC. The shares of OpenSC issued to WWF-Australia and BCG-DV were in recognition of joint pre-incorporation work done by both companies. The cost of the WWF-Australia investment in OpenSC is held at \$1.54

Note 22 ACFID Compliance

WWF-Australia is a signatory to the ACFID Code of Conduct, which is a voluntary, self - regulatory sector code of good practice. As a signatory we are committed and fully adhere to the ACFID Code of Conduct, conducting our work with transparency, accountability and integrity.

The ACFID Code of Conduct offers a mechanism to address concerns relating to signatories' conduct. Complaints against WWF-Australia may be initiated by any member of the public and lodged with the ACFID Code of Conduct Committee at acfid.asn.au/code-of-conduct/complaints or for further information on the ACFID Code please see ACFID website acfid.asn.au.

Statement of comprehensive income for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

| | 2020 \$ | 2019 \$ |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| REVENUE | | |
| Donations and gifts – monetary | 53,480,073 | 21,405,079 |
| Bequests and Legacies | 2,269,554 | 4,625,329 |
| Grants | | |
| Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade | 150,618 | 545,130 |
| Other Australian | 754,716 | 924,424 |
| Other overseas | 22,944,523 | 3,340,393 |
| Investment income | 762,225 | 522,505 |
| TOTAL REVENUE | 80,361,709 | 31,362,860 |
| EXPENDITURE | | |
| International aid and development programs expenditure | | |
| Funds to international programs | 1,365,585 | 1,340,774 |
| Program support costs | 164,645 | 440,581 |
| Community education | - | 22,957 |
| Total international aid and development programs expenditure | 1,530,230 | 1,804,312 |
| Other international programs | | |
| Funds to international programs | 2,965,568 | 828,305 |
| Program support costs | - | - |
| Fundraising costs | - | - |
| Public | - | - |
| Total Other International Programs Expenditure | 2,965,568 | 828,305 |
| Domestic Programs Expenditure | | |
| Funds to domestic programs | 16,111,684 | 12,490,589 |
| Community education | 2,867,979 | 2,458,197 |
| Fundraising costs | | |
| Public | 10,172,639 | 8,458,201 |
| Accountability and administration | 2,806,305 | 2,538,422 |
| Total domestic programs expenditure | 31,958,607 | 25,945,409 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | 36,454,405 | 28,578,026 |
| EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE | 43,907,304 | 2,784,834 |

During the year to 30 June 2020, WWF- Australia had no transactions in the Evangelistic, Political or Religious Poselytisation programs category.

During the year to 30 June 2020, WWF- Australia had no category of income or expenditure required to be disclosed in accordance with the ACFID Code of Conduct other than as shown above.

Note 22 ACFID Compliance (continued)**Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2020**

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| ASSETS | | |
| Current Assets | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 55,160,153 | 9,201,438 |
| Trade and other receivables | 2,241,899 | 894,692 |
| Other financial assets | 344,978 | 725,778 |
| Total Current Assets | <u>57,747,030</u> | <u>10,821,908</u> |
| Non-Current Assets | | |
| Other financial assets | 4,845,574 | 4,836,655 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 518,069 | 522,364 |
| Right-of-use assets | 1,318,906 | - |
| Total Non-Current Assets | <u>6,682,549</u> | <u>5,359,019</u> |
| Total Assets | <u>64,429,579</u> | <u>16,180,927</u> |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Current Liabilities | | |
| Lease Liabilities | 475,216 | - |
| Trade and other payables | 3,351,675 | 2,445,807 |
| Provisions | 337,367 | 397,450 |
| Total Current Liabilities | <u>4,164,258</u> | <u>2,843,257</u> |
| Non-Current Liabilities | | |
| Lease Liabilities | 1,378,045 | - |
| Provisions | 2,464,088 | 822,880 |
| Total Non-Current Liabilities | <u>3,842,133</u> | <u>822,880</u> |
| Total Liabilities | <u>8,006,391</u> | <u>3,666,137</u> |
| Net Assets | <u>56,423,188</u> | <u>12,514,790</u> |
| EQUITY | | |
| Reserves | 45,155,777 | 9,416,633 |
| Retained Earnings | 11,267,411 | 3,098,157 |
| Total Equity | <u>56,423,188</u> | <u>12,514,790</u> |

As at 30 June 2020 WWF-Australia had no category of Assets or Liability required to be disclosed in accordance with the ACFID code of conduct other than as shown above.

Note 22 ACFID Compliance (continued)**Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30 June 2020**

| | Retained Earnings | Reserves | | | | Total |
|--|---------------------|------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | Earmarked Funds | Australian Wildlife and Nature Recovery Fund | Investments Revaluation | Endowment Fund | |
| Balance at 1 July 2019 (commencing balance) | 3,098,157 | 4,356,084 | - | 644,031 | 4,416,518 | 12,514,790 |
| Excess of revenue over expenses | 43,907,304 | - | | - | - | 43,907,304 |
| Amount transferred (to) / from reserves | (35,738,050) | 1,959,685 | 33,778,365 | | | - |
| Investment revaluation | - | - | | 1,094 | - | 1,094 |
| Balance at 30 June 2019 (year-end balance) | 11,267,411 | 6,315,769 | 33,778,365 | 645,125 | 4,416,518 | 56,423,188 |

Note 23 Australian Wildlife and Nature Recovery Fund (AW&NRF)

During the FY20 WWF-Australia established AW&NRF as a restricted fund to respond to the bushfire crisis.

At the peak of the fires and in the immediate aftermath, emergency support was provided to frontline organisations, rescuing and caring for fire-affected wildlife.

The initial target to raise funds was \$30m however at the end of FY20 the Fund accumulated to \$40.4m. As at the end of August 2020 the Fund accumulated \$43.8m. Based on known commitments, WWF-Australia is projecting the Fund to grow to approximately \$45m and has in principle allocated these funds to future projects across 8 bushfire themes as detailed below:

| Bushfire response theme | Description of the theme | \$m |
|--|---|------------|
| Wildlife responders | Partner with reputable wildlife response organisations to enhance Australia's capacity to allow a swift and effective wildlife response | 6 |
| Species recovery and adaptation | Identify key species across high-risk landscapes and habitats that provide refugia to trial innovative solutions that will better enable recovery and resilience to warming | 8 |
| Landscape restoration & protection | Protect critical unburnt habitat, accelerating WWF-Australia's Towards 2B Trees Plan and working urgently to restore what we have lost | 6 |
| Strengthen nature laws | Harness the EPBC Act review opportunity to ensure a strong case is made to enhance the effectiveness of Australian law in protecting our natural assets | 2 |
| Global climate emergency | Global collaboration and best practice in fires and climate disasters, working with WWF-International | 3 |
| Stabilise climate change | Draw on leading climate science to assist in mobilising critical and urgent interventions to help stabilise our climate and support WWF-International climate initiatives | 7 |
| Social development including indigenous engagement | Enhance the number of Indigenous rangers, bolster the capacity of Indigenous ranger groups and draw on Traditional Owner knowledge | 8 |
| Innovation and engagement | Support innovative solutions globally. Position Australia as the best testbed for impactful and regenerative solutions that prioritise community-led actions and are capable of replication globally. | 5 |
| Total | | 45 |

Income and expenses AW&NRF

| | 2020 |
|---|-------------------|
| Donations to AW&NRF | \$ |
| Donation in Australia | 21,032,211 |
| Funds from overseas through other WWF offices | 19,419,799 |
| Total income | 40,452,010 |
| Expenses from the Fund | 6,673,645 |
| Balance carried forward | 33,778,365 |

Directors' Declaration

The Directors declare that the financial statements and notes set out on pages 9 to 31:

- (a) comply with Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance, as represented by the results of its operations and its cash flows, for the financial year ended on that date.

In the Directors' opinion:

- (a) the financial statements and notes are in accordance with the *ACNC Act 2012*;
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due;
- (c) the provisions of the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991* and the regulations under this Act and the conditions attached to the authority to fundraise have been complied with;
- (d) the provisions of the NSW Charitable Fundraising Regulations 2015 have been complied with;
- (e) the internal controls exercised by World Wide Fund for Nature Australia are appropriate and effective in accounting for all income received; and
- (f) the entity has complied with the requirements of the Australian Council for International Development Code of Conduct.

Signed at Sydney this 11th day of November 2020
in accordance with a resolution of Directors.

DocuSigned by:

Martijn Wilder

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Director – M Wilder AM

DocuSigned by:

Stephen Gottlieb

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Director – S. Gottlieb



Independent auditor's report

To the members of World Wide Fund for Nature Australia

Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion

In our opinion:

The accompanying financial report of World Wide Fund for Nature Australia (the Company) is in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC) Act 2012*, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

What we have audited

The financial report comprises:

- the balance sheet as at 30 June 2020
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies
- the directors' declaration.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, ABN 52 780 433 757

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Other information

The directors 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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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 directors for the financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC) Act 2012* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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 the 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 the financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the requirements of the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 (NSW) and the Charitable Fundraising Regulation 2015 (NSW)

We have audited the financial report of World Wide Fund for Nature Australia (the Company) as required by Section 24(2) of the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 (NSW) (the Act). The directors of the Company



are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial report in accordance with the Act and the Charitable Fundraising Regulation 2015 (NSW) (the Regulation). Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit.

In our opinion, in all material respects:

- a) the financial report of the Company represents a true and fair view of the financial result of the fundraising appeals for the year ended 30 June 2020 and has been prepared in accordance with section 24(2)(a) of the Act.
- b) the accounts and associated records have been properly kept in accordance with the sections 20(1), 22(1-2) and 24(1-3) of the Act and sections 10(6) and 11 of the Charitable Fundraising Regulation 2015.
- c) money received as a result of fundraising appeals conducted by the Company during the year ended 30 June 2020 has been properly accounted for and applied in accordance with the Act and the Regulation.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'PricewaterhouseCoopers' in a cursive, flowing script.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'N R McConnell' in a cursive, flowing script.

N R McConnell
Partner

Sydney
11 November 2020