



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

## **Annual Report**

**30 June 2019**



**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 2019**

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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 30<sup>th</sup> October 2019. 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 2019.

### Directors

The Directors of World Wide Fund for Nature 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\*  
 Dr G Fitzhardinge AM  
 Mr S Gottlieb\*  
 Prof L Hughes\*  
 Mr S Triner \*  
 Mrs N Sparshott\*

\* 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 2019 \$	Year to 30 June 2018 \$
Operating surplus	2,784,834	715,142

### Review of Operations

In FY19 total income of WWF Australia increased by 11.5% compared to FY18. With higher than expected Bequest income and careful management of costs, the organisation made an operating surplus of \$2,784,834 (2018: \$715,142). The total income increased to \$31,362,860 (2018: \$28,127,108). As a result, total comprehensive income for the year was \$3,023,225 (2018: \$851,698). These surplus's go to reserves in the balance sheet and strengthen the financial sustainability of the entity. The reserves and equity position continue to improve and are at the high end of WWF Australia's benchmarks.

During the year the entity transferred \$ 877,534 to earmarked Reserves (2018: \$945,605). These transfers represent monies for specific conservation projects received in current financial year to be expensed in future years.

In FY19, the organisation carried out a mid-term review of its Strategic Plan. The refreshed plan extends to FY22 with a focus on implementing a vision around "a new deal for people and nature." The structure of the organisation continues to evolve to support the refreshed plan. Additionally, a business intelligence capability is being implemented.

During the financial year WWF Australia together with BCG-Digital Ventures incorporated a new company called OpenSC. Further details to this joint venture are provided under Note 21 to these accounts.

### 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 2019 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 2019 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 of Pollination Capital Partners; Partner, Baker & McKenzie (till September 2019); Chair, Baker & McKenzie Law for Development Initiative (till September 2019); 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; Honorary Professor of Law at the Australian National University;	Elected President Nov 2017; Ex Officio Member of Finance, Audit & Risk Management Committee; Ex Officio Member of Nominating and Governance Committee.
Dr G Fitzhardinge, AM	Director since 2013 Governor Since 2008 Managing Director, Thring Pastoral Co.; Director, Northern Australia Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance; Honorary Research Fellow, Centre for the Study of the Inland, Latrobe University; Deputy Chair, Uralba Aged Care; Member, Editorial Board for the Journal of Ecological Management and Restoration.	Retired October 2018

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
Prof L Hughes	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; Member, Climate Scientists Australia; Member, Steering Group of Future Earth Australia; Steering Committee of the NESP Earth Systems and Climate Change Hub; Member of the Conservation Science Advisory Council for the Taronga Institute.	Member of Nominating and Governance Committee
Ms R Boundy	Director since 2014 Governor since 2014 Partner, Allens; Member, Australian Institute of Company Directors.	Company Secretary;
Prof C Dickman	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; Scientific Associate of the Taronga Conservation Society Australia; Member, Technical Advisory Panel, Environmental Defenders Office; Member, Invasive Species Council; Fellow, Australian Academy of Science.	Chair of the Nominating and Governance Committee (since June 2019)
Mr P Everingham	Director since 2017 Governor since 2017 Director, iCar Asia Pty Ltd.; Director, Super Retail Group; Director, Lion's Share Fund Australia; Director, ME Bank.	Member of Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee; Chair of Nominating and Governance Committee (June 2018-June 2019)
Mr S Triner	Director since 2017 Governor since 2016 Owner and Director, Moceanic.  Director, Better World Ventures Pty Ltd	Member of Finance, Audit & Risk Management Committee
Mrs N Sparshott	Director since 2018 Governor since 2018 CEO T2 Tea Global Vice President Unilever	Member of Finance, Audit & Risk Management Committee (since March 2019)

**Meetings of Directors**

The numbers of meetings of the entity's Directors and of each Committee held during the year ended 30 June 2019 and the numbers of meetings attended by each Director (the number of meetings Directors were eligible to attend appears in brackets):

	<b>Full meeting of Directors</b>	<b>Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee</b>	<b>Nominating &amp; Governance Committee</b>
Number of meetings held:	6	6	5
Numbers of meetings attended by:			
Mr M Wilder AM	6 (6)	4 (6)	3 (5)
Dr G Fitzhardinge AM	1 (1)	*	*
Mr S Gottlieb	6 (6)	6 (6)	*
Prof L Hughes	6 (6)	*	4 (5)
Ms R Boundy	5 (6)	4 (4)	*
Prof C Dickman	5 (6)	*	5 (5)
Mr Peter Everingham	6 (6)	6 (6)	5 (2)
Mr S Triner	6 (6)	5 (6)	*
Mrs Nicole Sparshott	1 (1)	2 (3) **	*

\* 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 CEO, Dermot O'Gorman, the CFO Romesh Lokuge, the Conservation Director Sustainable Futures, Paul Toni up to 20 Jan 2019, the Chief Conservation Officer, Rachel Lowry from 21 Jan 2019) compensation:

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Short-term employee benefits	<b>626,568</b>	595,569
Post-employment benefits	<b>70,887</b>	69,068
	<b>697,455</b>	664,637

## 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 2019-20 financial year occurred in July 2019. Senior executives are formally reviewed against their individually agreed key performance indicators twice a year with the most recent review occurring in July 2019.

### 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](http://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](http://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 members, 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, the company'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 the company'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 the company's management of material risks.

### Corporate Reporting

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

- that the company's financial reports are complete and present a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial condition and operational results of the company 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 the company'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 \$5,268 (2018: \$5,345) 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 the company'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.

Refer to Note 6 for details of fees paid or payable for audit and non-audit services. A copy of the Auditor's Independence Declaration as required under Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 is set out on page 18.

### Auditor

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

The company 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 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019.

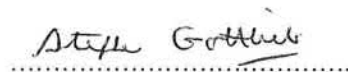
An analysis of fees paid to the external auditors, including a break-down of fees for non-audit services, is provided in Note 6 to the financial statements. It is the policy of the external auditors to provide an annual declaration of their independence to the Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee.

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.

Signed at Sydney this 30<sup>th</sup> day of October 2019 in accordance with a resolution of Directors.



Director – M. Wilder AM



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 2019, 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 over a light blue horizontal line.

N R McConnell  
Partner  
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Sydney  
30 October 2019

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**Statement of Comprehensive Income**

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$
Revenue from continuing operations		30,840,355	27,733,833
Other income		522,505	393,275
<b>Total Revenue</b>	3	<b>31,362,860</b>	<b>28,127,108</b>
<b>International Aid and Development Programs Expenditure</b>			
Funds to International Programs		1,340,774	1,159,711
Program Support Costs		440,581	362,269
Community education		22,957	15,022
<b>Total International Aid and Development Programs Expenditure</b>		<b>1,804,312</b>	<b>1,537,002</b>
<b>Other International Programs</b>		<b>828,305</b>	<b>534,846</b>
<b>Funds to domestic programs</b>		<b>12,490,589</b>	<b>11,576,268</b>
<b>Community education</b>		<b>2,458,197</b>	<b>3,291,229</b>
<b>Public fundraising costs</b>		<b>8,458,201</b>	<b>7,951,239</b>
<b>Accountability and Administration</b>		<b>2,538,422</b>	<b>2,521,382</b>
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>28,578,026</b>	<b>27,411,966</b>
<b>Total Profit/(loss) for the year</b>	13(B)	<b>2,784,834</b>	<b>715,142</b>
<b>Other comprehensive (loss)/income</b>			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Changes in the fair value of equity investments at FVOCI		238,391	136,556
<b>Total comprehensive income / (expense) for the year</b>		<b>3,023,225</b>	<b>851,698</b>

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

## Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash assets	7	9,201,438	6,862,651
Receivables	8	894,692	1,017,231
Other assets	9	725,778	432,893
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>10,821,908</b>	<b>8,312,775</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Investments at Fair Value through OCI	10(b)	4,836,655	4,272,236
Property, plant and equipment	10(a)	522,364	679,091
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>5,359,019</b>	<b>4,951,327</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>16,180,927</b>	<b>13,264,102</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Payables	11	2,445,807	2,676,940
Provisions	12	397,450	361,625
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>2,843,257</b>	<b>3,038,565</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Provisions	12	822,880	852,995
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>822,880</b>	<b>852,995</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>3,666,137</b>	<b>3,891,560</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>12,514,790</b>	<b>9,372,542</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Reserves	13(a)	9,416,633	8,300,708
Accumulated Surplus	13(b)	3,098,157	1,071,834
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>12,514,790</b>	<b>9,372,542</b>

*The above Statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

**Statement of Changes in Equity**

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	Reserves \$	Accumulated Surplus \$	Total Equity \$
<b>Balance at 30 June 2017</b>		<b>7,218,547</b>	<b>1,302,297</b>	<b>8,520,844</b>
Total surplus for the year		-	715,142	715,142
Other comprehensive income		136,556	-	136,556
Total comprehensive loss for the year		136,556	715,142	851,698
Transferred to accumulated surplus from earmarked funds (reserves)		945,605	(945,605)	-
<b>Balance at 30 June 2018</b>	13	<b>8,300,708</b>	<b>1,071,834</b>	<b>9,372,542</b>
Total surplus for the year		-	2,784,834	2,784,834
Other comprehensive income		238,391	-	238,391
Total comprehensive income for the year		238,391	2,784,834	3,023,225
Transferred from accumulated surplus to earmarked funds (reserves)		877,534	(788,791)	88,743
Reversal of Impairment of assets sold			30,280	30,280
<b>Balance at 30 June 2019</b>		<b>9,416,633</b>	<b>3,098,157</b>	<b>12,514,790</b>

*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 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>			
Receipts from fundraising:			
Corporate		1,859,222	2,513,453
Government		1,609,404	1,161,684
Legacies and bequests		4,625,329	2,268,154
Supporters / major gifts / other		19,439,719	19,620,861
WWF entities		3,156,366	2,446,203
Dividends received		203,387	143,517
Interest received		121,498	75,655
Payments to suppliers and non-conservation staff		(10,715,216)	(10,026,578)
Payments for conservation		(17,678,486)	(16,795,577)
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>	15	<u>2,621,223</u>	<u>1,407,372</u>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>			
Payments for plant and equipment	10	(46,081)	(31,376)
Payment for intangible assets		-	(204,545)
Net (payments for) / proceeds from investments		(236,355)	(169,521)
<b>Net cash (outflow) / inflow from investing activities</b>		<u>(282,436)</u>	<u>(405,442)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		2,338,787	1,001,930
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		6,862,651	5,860,721
<b>Cash at the end of the financial year</b>	7	<u>9,201,438</u>	<u>6,862,651</u>

*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 company has adopted AASB 9 as issued in July 2014, which resulted in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to the amounts recognised in the financial statements. In accordance with the transitional provisions in AASB 9 the modified approach has been undertaken and comparative figures have not been restated.

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.

##### *Impact of the new standard:*

Opening retained earnings	1,071,834
Adjustment to retained earnings	0
<b>Opening retained earnings</b>	<b>1,071,834</b>

##### (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 2019.

##### (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 AIFRS 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.

##### (vi) Changes to Profit and Loss Statement presentation

From FY19 International aid and development expenditure is disclosed separately from other international activities in Profit and loss statement in line with ACFID Code of Conduct. In prior year international aid and development expenditure was disclosed separately in the notes.

**Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)****(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.

*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.

**(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.

**Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)****(f) Endowment funds**

These are funds set aside in years the company 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 the company. 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
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The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance date.

**(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).

**(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**

Investments have been classified as available-for-sale financial assets under AASB 139.9. As at 30 June 2019 interests in listed and unlisted securities are brought to account at market value and dividend income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when receivable. Investments are included in non-current assets as World Wide Fund for Nature Australia intends to hold the investments for more than 12 months from the reporting date.

**(m) Leased non-current assets**

Incentives received on entering into operating leases are recognised as liabilities. Lease payments are allocated between rental expense and reduction of the liability.

**(n) Asset acquisition**

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



**Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)****(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.

**(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.

The company 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 the company 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 have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2019 reporting period and have not been early 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 that does not constitute a donation will be accounted for under AASB15. The standard will be effective for the first period commencing 1 July 2019 and management have decided not to early adopt this standard.

*AASB 15 Revenue from contracts with customers*

Revenue from contracts with clients will be effective for the first period beginning on 1 July 2019. Management has decided not to early adopt this standard. The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer. The full impact of the new standard on the financial results of the company will be determined in FY20.

*AASB 16 Leases*

This new standard will replace the current guidance on lease accounting in AASB 117. The new accounting standard will be mandatory for the company's 30 June 2020 financial statements and the company has decided not to early adopt this standard. Under the new standard, the company will no longer be required to distinguish between finance leases and operating leases. For the majority of leases, this will result in the company being required to recognise a lease liability and a corresponding asset on the Statement of financial position. The full impact of the new standard on the financial results of the company will be determined in FY20.

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. There are no critical estimates and assumptions concerning the future.

**Note 3 Revenue**

	2019 \$	2018 \$
<b>Revenue from continuing operations:</b>		
<b>Donation and partnership income:</b>		
Supporters	16,457,503	16,135,423
Corporate campaign:		
Mutual benefit	1,684,232	1,955,033
Philanthropic	527,125	428,289
Legacies and bequests	4,625,329	2,268,154
Grants:		
Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)	545,130	453,620
Government (other)	924,424	714,892
Major gifts	2,736,219	3,342,650
Trusts and Foundations	-	-
Other WWF entities	3,340,393	2,435,772
	<u>30,840,355</u>	<u>27,733,833</u>
<b>Other Income:</b>		
Dividend income and distributions	203,387	143,517
Interest income	121,498	80,123
Rental income	125,457	98,559
Realised profit on sale of investments	59,392	90,641
Other	12,771	(19,565)
	<u>522,505</u>	<u>393,275</u>
<b>Total revenue</b>	<u>31,362,860</u>	<u>28,127,108</u>

**Note 4 Expenses**

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Operating surplus includes the following specific expenses:		
Depreciation - plant and equipment	108,191	131,758
Depreciation: Leasehold improvements	85,611	83,126
Provision for employee benefits	158,368	164,824
Rental expense relating to operating leases		
Minimum lease payments	615,874	593,886
Conservation Expenditure:		
Community Education (Domestic)	2,458,197	3,291,229
Community Education (International)	22,957	15,022
National Conservation Program	12,490,589	11,576,268
International Conservation Program	2,609,660	2,056,826
	<u>17,581,403</u>	<u>16,939,345</u>
Conservation Expenditure is inclusive of the employee benefits and superannuation expense of WWF conservation experts.		
Employee benefits and superannuation expense	11,438,709	10,828,361

**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**

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
PricewaterhouseCoopers' Australian firm		
Audit and review of financial reports	<u>65,122</u>	<u>58,548</u>

**(b) Non-audit Services**

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
PricewaterhouseCoopers' Australian firm		
Taxation services	<u>3,060</u>	<u>3,060</u>

**Note 7 Current Assets - Cash Assets**

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Cash and Cash equivalents	6,081,535	4,004,691
Deposits at call	<u>3,119,903</u>	<u>2,857,960</u>
	<u>9,201,438</u>	<u>6,862,651</u>

Cash in the operating account was earning interest of 0.55% p.a. at 30 June 2019 (2018: 0.55%). The term deposits were earning interest ranging from 1.50% to 2.30%pa. at 30 June 2019 (2018: from 1.50% to 2.10%pa). 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**

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Trade receivables	694,453	987,941
Other receivables	200,239	194,097
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	-	(164,808)
	<u>894,692</u>	<u>1,017,231</u>

**Note 9 Other assets**

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
<b>Other Current Assets</b>		
Prepayments	611,370	302,071
GST receivable	114,408	130,822
	<u>725,778</u>	<u>432,893</u>

**Note 10 Non-Current Assets**

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
<b>(a) Property, Plant and Equipment</b>		
Plant and equipment – at cost	1,569,629	1,539,008
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,392,279)	(1,284,089)
Leasehold improvements – at cost	835,408	828,955
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(490,394)	(404,783)
Total property, plant and equipment	<u>522,364</u>	<u>679,091</u>

Leasehold improvements include \$800,000 (2018: \$800,000) for the right to use the fit-out of WWF's office in Ultimo with the offsetting lease incentive liability shown in provisions (Note 12). The fit-out was paid for and is owned by the landlord. This asset and the related lease incentive liability are accounted for in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standard AASB 117 - Lease Accounting and related Interpretation UIG 115 and will be amortised over the 10 years lease period with no significant impact on the financial position of WWF.

**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:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Carrying amount at start of year	679,091	863,818
Additions: Plant and equipment	39,628	18,976
Additions: Leasehold improvements	6,453	12,400
Disposals: Plant and equipment	(9,006)	(1,219)
Depreciation expense Plant and equipment (Note 4)	(108,191)	(131,758)
Depreciation expense Leasehold improvements (Note 4)	(85,611)	(83,126)
Carrying amount at end of year	<u>522,364</u>	<u>679,091</u>

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

	2019 \$	2018 \$
<b>(b) Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)</b>		
<b>Investments at cost</b>	4,227,377	3,931,630
Unrealised gain on investments	609,278	405,641
Impairment of investments	-	(65,035)
	<u>4,836,655</u>	<u>4,272,236</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:

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Managed Portfolios	2,265,139	1,923,819
Australian Listed Securities	1,549,964	1,518,267
Managed Funds	1,021,552	830,151
<b>Total Portfolio Balance</b>	<u>4,836,655</u>	<u>4,272,237</u>

**(c) Intangibles**

In FY19 WWF nil transactions.

In FY 18 WWF purchased and retired the last commercial gill net fishing licence and related material in a conservation effort to save dugongs, dolphins, turtles and sharks in Princess Charlotte Bay in northern Great Barrier Reef. The total cost of the licence purchased is \$204,544. As the licence has no commercial value it has been fully amortised with the net book value being nil.

**Note 11 Current Liabilities – Payables**

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Trade creditors	911,941	872,767
Other creditors	669,216	1,071,210
Employee benefits	864,650	732,963
	<u>2,445,807</u>	<u>2,676,940</u>

Average number of employees during the financial year was 99 (2018: 95).

**Note 12 Provisions**

<b>(a) Current Provisions</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Current employee benefits	291,502	279,065
Current lease incentive liability	105,948	82,560
<b>Total current provisions</b>	<b>397,450</b>	<b>361,625</b>
<b>(b) Non-Current Provisions</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Non-current employee benefits	284,982	270,738
Non-current lease incentive liability	477,898	582,257
Non-current makegood provision	60,000	-
	<b>822,880</b>	<b>852,995</b>

Lease incentive liability - This represent the amounts paid by the landlord in respect of the leasehold improvements outlined in Note 10.

**Note 13 Accumulated Surplus and Reserves**

<b>(a) Reserves</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Earmarked Funds	4,356,084	3,478,550
Endowment Funds	4,416,518	4,416,518
Changes in the fair value of Investments	644,031	405,640
	<b>9,416,633</b>	<b>8,300,708</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Movements:</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	8,300,708	7,218,547
Transferred from accumulated surplus	877,534	945,605
Changes in the fair value of investments	238,391	204,452
Reclassification to profit or loss on sale	-	(67,896)
<b>Balance at the end of the financial year</b>	<b>9,416,633</b>	<b>8,300,708</b>
<b>(b) Accumulated surplus</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Accumulated surplus at the beginning of the financial year	1,071,834	1,302,297
Operating surplus	2,784,834	715,142
Transferred (to) Earmarked Funds	(788,791)	(945,605)
Transfer of gain on disposal of equity investments at FVOCI to retained earnings	30,280	-
	<b>3,098,157</b>	<b>1,071,834</b>

**(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**

The company 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 \$3,340,393(2018: \$2,435,772). As the end of the reporting period receivables due are \$225,618. Total payments to other WWF entities were \$3,695,701(2018: \$3,413,474). As at the end of the reporting period payables owed are \$108,030.

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**

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Operating surplus	2,784,834	715,142
Depreciation - plant and equipment	108,191	131,758
Leasehold improvement	85,611	83,126
Amortisation	0	204,545
Loss on disposal of assets	9,006	1,219
Net gain on sale of investments	(59,392)	(90,641)
Unrealised loss on sale of investments	9,584	30,349
Decrease/(increase) in receivables	122,539	2,693
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(213,728)	(115,310)
Increase in employee benefit provisions	158,368	164,824
Increase in trade and other payables	(443,790)	279,667
Increase in makegood provision	60,000	-
Net cash inflow from operating activities	<u>2,621,223</u>	<u>1,407,372</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
Paul Toni	Conservation Director Sustainable Futures (up to 20 January 2019)
Rachel Lowry	Chief Conservation Officer (from 21 January 2019)
Romesh Lokuge	Chief Financial Officer

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

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	626,568	595,569
Post-employment benefits	70,887	69,068
	<u>697,455</u>	<u>664,637</u>

**Note 17 Operating Leases**

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:		
Within one year	786,403	533,113
Later than one year but not later than five years	2,493,561	1,608,638
Later than five years	332,015	-
Commitments not recognised in the financial statements	<u>3,611,979</u>	<u>2,141,751</u>

For the year ended 30 June 2019, World Wide Fund for Nature Australia has \$329,137 (2018: \$329,137) 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 (2018: 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:**

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Gross proceeds from fundraising appeals	21,405,079	21,861,395
Supporters	16,457,503	16,135,423
Major gifts	2,736,219	3,342,650
Corporate fundraising	2,211,357	2,383,322
Total costs of fundraising appeals	8,458,201	7,951,239

**Information on any Material Matter or Occurrence**

There were no material matters or occurrences requiring disclosure during the year ended 30 June 2019. In line with the company'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 \$5,229,672 (2018: \$5,196,590) in supporter acquisition programs. This activity will be on-going in 2019/20. 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**

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Net surplus from fundraising appeals	12,946,878	13,910,156
This was applied to charitable purposes in the following manner:		
Conservation program expenditure	15,100,250	13,633,093
Community education	2,481,154	3,306,251
Administration expenditure *	2,538,422	2,521,382

\* 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 shortfall of \$7,172,946 (2018: \$5,550,570) between the amount received from charitable and fundraising donations and expenditure was provided by the following sources:

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Government grants	1,469,554	1,168,512
WWF entities	3,340,393	2,435,772
Bequests and other	5,147,834	2,661,428
Total income from other sources	<u>9,957,781</u>	<u>6,265,712</u>

The excess of expenditure over income of \$2,784,834 represents the surplus for the year (2018: \$715,142).

	2019 \$	2018 \$
<b>Comparison of certain monetary figures and percentages</b>		
Total cost of public fundraising	<u>8,458,201</u>	7,951,239
Gross income from fundraising	21,405,079	21,861,395
	40%	36%
Net surplus from fundraising	<u>12,946,878</u>	13,910,156
Gross income from fundraising	21,405,079	21,861,395
	60%	64%
Total conservation expenditure	<u>17,581,403</u>	16,939,345
Total expenditure	28,578,026	27,411,966
	62%	62%
Total conservation expenditure	<u>17,581,403</u>	16,939,345
Total income received	31,362,860	28,127,108
	56%	60%

## 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 the company through the issue of shares. As at 30 June 2019 the shareholding is as follows:

### OpenSC Shareholding Summary for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Shareholder	Ownership
BCGDV	31.71%
WWF Australia	31.71%
Impact investors	36.58%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>

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](http://acfid.asn.au/code-of-conduct/complaints) or for further information on the ACFID Code please see ACFID website [acfid.asn.au](http://acfid.asn.au).

**Statement of comprehensive income for the Year Ended 30 June 2019**

	2019 \$	2018 \$
<b>REVENUE</b>		
Donations and gifts – monetary	21,405,079	21,861,395
Bequests and Legacies	4,625,329	2,268,154
Grants		
Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade	545,130	453,620
Other Australian	924,424	714,892
Other overseas	3,340,393	2,435,772
Investment income	522,505	393,275
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>31,362,860</b>	<b>28,127,108</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
<b>International aid and development programs expenditure</b>		
Funds to international programs	1,340,774	1,159,711
Program support costs	440,581	362,269
Community education	22,957	15,022
Total international aid and development programs expenditure	1,804,312	1,537,002
<b>Other international programs</b>		
Funds to international programs	828,305	534,846
Program support costs	-	-
Fundraising costs	-	-
Public	-	-
Total Other International Programs Expenditure	828,305	534,846
<b>Domestic Programs Expenditure</b>		
Funds to domestic programs	12,490,589	11,576,268
Community education	2,458,197	3,291,229
Fundraising costs		
Public	8,458,201	7,951,239
Accountability and administration	2,538,422	2,521,382
Total domestic programs expenditure	25,945,409	25,340,118
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>28,578,026</b>	<b>27,411,966</b>
<b>EXCESS/(SHORTFALL) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>2,784,834</b>	<b>715,142</b>

**Note 22 ACFID Compliance (continued)**

The value of services provided by volunteers during the financial year and relating to International aid and development programs is \$42,018. The value of these services has been calculated in accordance with Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) guidelines and has not been included in the above figures.

During the year to 30 June 2019, WWF- Australia had no transactions in the Evangelistic, Political or Religious Poselytisation programs category.

During the year to 30 June 2019, 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.

**Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2019**

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	9,201,438	6,862,651
Trade and other receivables	894,692	1,017,231
Other financial assets	725,778	432,893
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<u>10,821,908</u>	<u>8,312,775</u>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>		
Other financial assets	4,836,655	4,272,236
Property, plant and equipment	522,364	679,091
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<u>5,359,019</u>	<u>4,951,327</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<u>16,180,927</u>	<u>13,264,102</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Trade and other payables	2,445,807	2,676,940
Provisions	397,450	361,625
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<u>2,843,257</u>	<u>3,038,565</u>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>		
Provisions	822,880	852,995
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>	<u>822,880</u>	<u>852,995</u>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<u>3,666,137</u>	<u>3,891,560</u>
<b>Net Assets</b>	<u>12,514,790</u>	<u>9,372,542</u>
<b>EQUITY</b>		
Reserves	9,416,633	8,300,708
Retained Earnings	3,098,157	1,071,834
<b>Total Equity</b>	<u>12,514,790</u>	<u>9,372,542</u>

As at 30 June 2019 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 2019

	Retained Earnings	Reserves			Total
		Earmarked Funds	Investments Revaluation	Endowment Fund	
<b>Balance at 1 July 2018 (commencing balance)</b>	1,071,834	3,478,550	405,640	4,416,518	9,372,542
Excess of revenue over expenses	2,784,834	-	-	-	2,784,834
Amount transferred (from) / to reserves	(788,791)	877,534	-	-	88,743
Investment revaluation	30,280	-	238,391	-	268,671
<b>Balance at 30 June 2019 (year-end balance)</b>	<b>3,098,157</b>	<b>4,356,084</b>	<b>644,031</b>	<b>4,416,518</b>	<b>12,514,790</b>

## Directors' Declaration


The Directors declare that the financial statements and notes set out on pages 9 to 27:

- (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 2019 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 30<sup>th</sup> day of October 2019  
in accordance with a resolution of Directors.

  
.....  
Director – M Wilder AM

  
.....  
Director – S. Gottlieb



## *Independent auditor's report*

To the members of World Wide Fund for Nature Australia

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### *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 2019 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 2019
- 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.

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### *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 and 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.

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**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 2019, 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.

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### *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.

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### *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.

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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](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)*

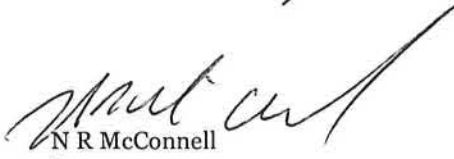
We have audited the financial report of World Wide Fund for Nature Australia (the Company) as required by Section 24(2) of the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 (NSW)* (the Act). The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial report in accordance with 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 2019 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 sections 20(1), 22(1-2) and 24(1-3) of the Act during the year ended 30 June 2019
- (c) money received as a result of fundraising appeals conducted by the Company during the year ended 30 June 2019 has been properly accounted for and applied in accordance with the Act and the Regulation.



PricewaterhouseCoopers



N R McConnell  
Partner

Sydney  
30 October 2019

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