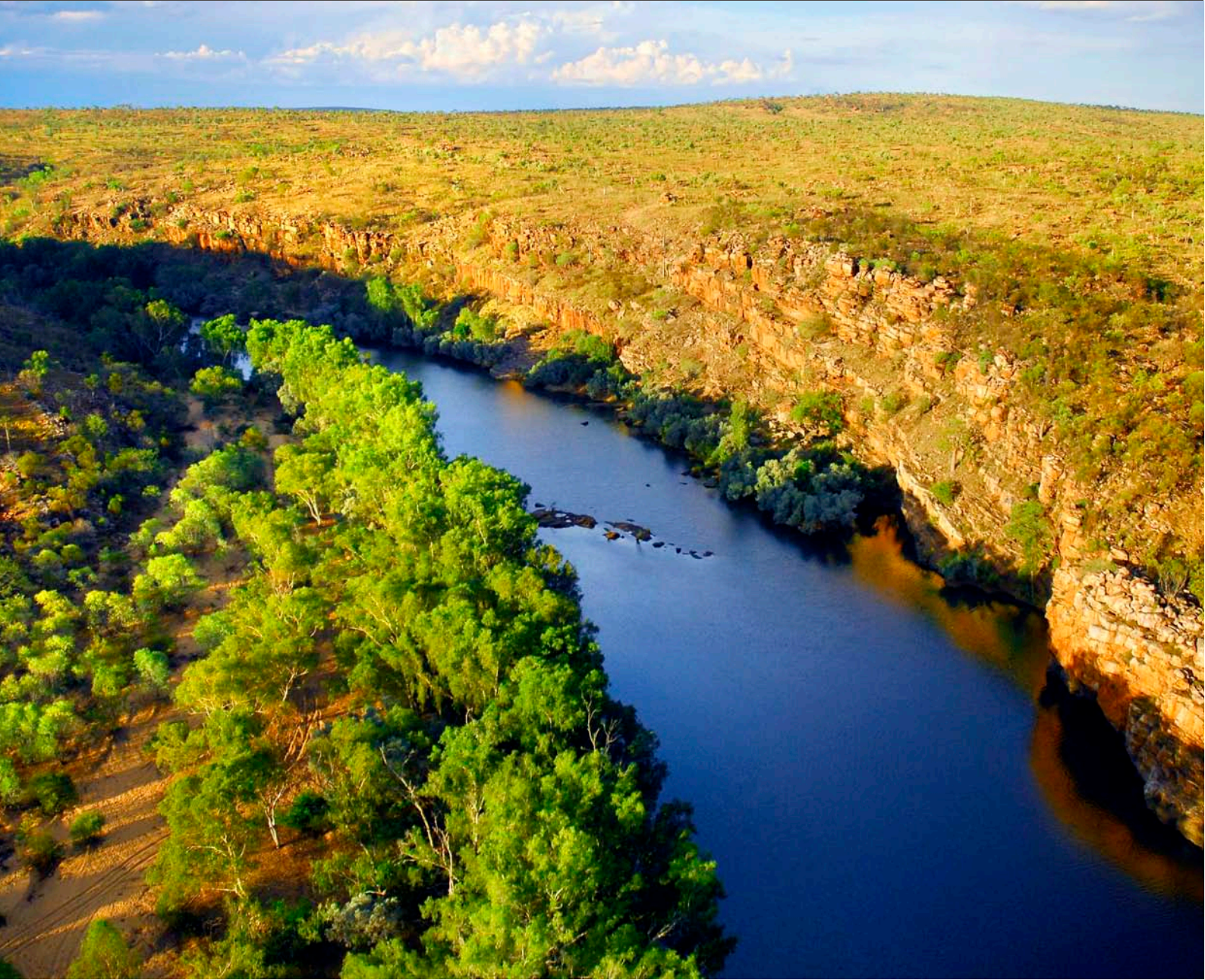


Concise Financial Report

28 February 2012

ACN: 068 572 556



Australian Wildlife Conservancy

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Directors' Report

For the period ended 28 February 2012

The directors present their report together with the financial report of Australian Wildlife Conservancy (the Company or AWC) for the financial period ended 28 February 2012 and the auditor's report on the above reports.

During the reporting period, AWC changed its financial year end date from 30 June to 28 February. The change in financial year end to 28 February allows AWC to allocate its resources more effectively by aligning the planning and measurement of its financial performance with the scheduling of its operational activities, including a peak of operational activity during the middle of the calendar year (dry season in northern Australia).

The information presented as the period ended 28 February refers to the 8 month period from 1 July 2011 to 28 February 2012. The information presented as the year ended 30 June 2011 refers to the 12 month period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011. Therefore, the comparative period amounts presented are not directly comparable.

1. Directors

The directors of the Company at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

Name	Age	Experience, qualifications and other directorships
Mr Martin Copley AM Chairperson Non-Executive Director	71	Founder of AWC and Chairman of the Board of Directors since 1995. Martin is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. He was founding chair of the Australian Environmental Grantmakers Network (AEGN) until September 2010 and retired from the AEGN board in August 2011. He is a director of a number of private companies. In 2010, Martin was made a Member of the Order of Australia for service to conservation and the environment.
Mr Ross Ledger Non-Executive Director	74	Director since 1995. Ross Ledger is a Chartered Accountant and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors as well as a director of Perron Group Ltd and a number of private companies. He has had fifty years experience in accounting and business and was a partner of Hendry Rae and Court for 25 years. Ross is a trustee of the Australian Wildlife Conservancy Fund, the Stan Perron Charitable Trust and Spinifex Trust. He is a Senior Sessional Member of the State Administrative Tribunal of WA.
Professor Timothy Flannery Non-Executive Director	56	2007 Australian of the Year, Professor Tim Flannery has been a director since 1999. He is one of the world's leading environmental thinkers and writers. Tim is a founding member of the Wentworth Group of Concerned Scientists, was Chairman of the Copenhagen Climate Council from 2007-2010 and is the National Geographic Society's representative in Australasia. He is on the Board of WWF International, the Siemens Sustainability Advisory Board, and the Sustainability Advisory Board of Tata Power. From 1999 to 2006, he was director of the South Australian Museum, and is now the Panasonic Professor of Environmental Sustainability at Macquarie University in Sydney. He is one Australia's leading biodiversity scientists and a recognised authority on climate change. Since February 2011 Tim has been chief commissioner for Australia's climate commission.
Professor Peter Underwood Non-Executive Director	68	Director since 2000, Peter Underwood is a doctor, medical academic and teacher, writer, peace activist and part-time farmer. He has a long experience in managing land for conservation.



Mr Graeme Morgan Non-Executive Director	62	Director since 2003. Graeme Morgan was co-founder and Managing Director of SEALCORP Holdings Limited until its sale to St George Bank. He is a director of several private companies and the founder of Wind Over Water, a Foundation which supports conservation, medical research, the arts and social programs. Graeme is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.
Mrs Lea Ferris Non-Executive Director	61	Director since 2005. Lea Ferris is a sculptor and yoga teacher. She has 10 years experience as a director of Riverside Holdings Pty. Ltd. She is also a qualified urban planner and has a range of skills relevant to the development of AWC's business and community networks.
Mr Ross Grant Non-Executive Director	64	Director since 2005. Ross Grant is Chairman of Grant Samuel Group Pty Limited, an independent investment banking firm which he established in 1988. Ross was previously an Executive Director of Macquarie Bank Limited having joined Hill Samuel Australia Limited (the predecessor of Macquarie Bank Limited) in 1975. Ross holds degrees in Mathematics (B.Sc (Hons) – Otago University), Economics (M.Com – Canterbury University) and Business Administration (MBA – University of NSW). Ross is a director of The Centre for Independent Studies, NSW Waratahs Limited and Sydney Symphony Limited.
Michael Hamson Non-Executive Director	71	Appointed Director of AWC in August 2010. Michael is qualified as a lawyer and a Chartered Accountant. He is the Chairman of Hamson Consultants Pty Ltd, Technology Venture Partners Pty Limited, is a Director of Newmont Mining Inc (USA) and Genesis Emerging Markets Ltd (UK), as well as other public and private companies in Australia.
Andrew Clifford Non-Executive Director	45	Appointed Director of AWC in December 2010. Andrew Clifford, BCom (Hons) (UNSW), is a director of Platinum Investment Management Limited. Prior to Platinum Investment Management Limited, Mr Clifford was a Vice President at Bankers Trust Australia Limited.

2. Company Secretary

Mr André C van Boheemen, BCom, CA was appointed to the position of Finance Manager and Company Secretary in March 2010. André holds a Bachelor of Commerce from Curtin University (Accounting and Taxation) and is qualified as a Chartered Accountant. Andre's 14 years of professional experience spans accounting, taxation and other finance positions in public practice, commerce and the not for profit sector including senior finance roles at Microsoft and the BBC (UK).

3. Directors' Meetings

The number of directors' meetings and number of meetings attended by each of the directors of the Company during the financial year are:

Director	Board Meetings	
	Meetings Attended	Meetings Held
Mr M Copley	4	4
Mr R Ledger	3	4
Prof T Flannery	4	4
Prof P Underwood	4	4
Mr G Morgan	4	4
Mrs L Ferris	4	4
Mr R Grant	2	4
Mr M Hamson	4	4
Mr A Clifford	4	4



4. Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Company during the course of the financial year were directed toward the conservation of Australia's wildlife, particularly threatened species and ecosystems. These activities included:

- the establishment of wildlife sanctuaries including through the acquisition of land;
- the implementation of on-ground conservation programs including translocations of threatened wildlife, feral animal control, weed control and fire management;
- the conduct of scientific research addressing the key threats to Australia's wildlife; and
- the carrying out of public education and visitor programs designed to enhance awareness of conservation issues.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the activities of the Company during the year.

5. Operating and Financial Review

Overview of the Company

The overall operating deficit for the eight month period ending 28 February 2012 was \$3,091,281. The deficit was principally funded by cash on hand from fundraising in previous years. The deficit represents a decrease of \$5,598,322 from the operating surplus for the twelve month period ending 30 June 2011. However, the two results are not comparable because:

- The surplus for the period ending 30 June 2011 related to a 12 month period whereas the deficit for the period ending 28 February 2012 is for an 8 month period only.
- More importantly, the organisation receives a disproportionate level of its income during the months of March – June: that is, the key period for income is not included in the result for the current 8 month reporting period ending on 28 February 2012.

Nevertheless, taking into account the above factors, the result for the period ending 28 February does reflect a decrease in donation revenue. This decrease is attributable to: (a) the fact that AWC did not undertake a major capital campaign; and (b) a continuation of uncertain economic conditions.

The Company's operations during the eight month period enabled the organisation to successfully carry out its principal activities. As a charitable organisation, AWC development programs have raised sufficient funds for the execution of these activities.

Review of Principal Activities

Key outcomes from AWC's operations in 2011-12 included:

- As at 28 February 2012, AWC owned and managed for conservation 22 properties covering more than 2.6 million hectares (over 6.5 million acres).
- Substantial on-ground programs were delivered at AWC sanctuaries around Australia. For example:
 - From our base at Mornington, AWC delivered fire management (EcoFire) across more than 4 million hectares of the Kimberley in collaboration with a range of other landholders. This is the largest fire management program implemented by any non-government organisation in Australia.
 - AWC continues to manage more fox and cat-free land on mainland Australia than any other organisation.
 - AWC conducted translocations and releases of threatened mammal species at our sanctuaries including Mt Gibson, Scotia, Faure Island and Paruna. In total, AWC has conducted more than 60 mammal translocations.
 - A range of other programs were carried out across AWC sanctuaries including weed control and the establishment and maintenance of sanctuary infrastructure.
- A range of strategic research programs were carried out by AWC. These research programs, involving collaboration with a range of partners, address key issues affecting biodiversity in Australia including:
 - The decline of small mammals in northern Australia.
 - The impact of feral cats and the relationship between foxes, cats and dingos.
 - The effect of different fire regimes.
 - The impact of grazing.
 - The ecology of threatened species including Woylies, Gouldian Finches and Purple-crowned Fairy-wrens.
- Environmental education and visitor programs were carried out at several sanctuaries including Mornington, Karakamia, Paruna and Yookamurra (which hosted a series of school visits).



Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

In the opinion of the directors there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company that occurred during the financial year under review.

6. Dividends

The constitution of the Company does not permit the payment of dividends.

7. Events Subsequent to Reporting Date

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, to affect significantly the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company, in future financial years.

8. Likely Developments

The Company will continue to pursue its principal activities identified above.

In the opinion of the directors, further information about likely developments in the operations of the Company and the expected results of those operations in future financial years has not been included in this report because disclosure of the information would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Company.

9. Environmental Regulation

The Company's operations are subject to significant environmental regulation under both Commonwealth and State legislation. Based upon the results of inquiries made, the directors are not aware of any significant breaches during the period covered by this report.

10. Indemnification and Insurance of Officers and Auditors

Indemnification

The Company's constitution provides that every director, executive officer, and if the directors so determine, any auditor be indemnified on a full indemnity basis and to the full extent permitted by law for all losses or liabilities incurred by the person as an officer or auditor of the company including, but not limited to, a liability for negligence or for reasonable costs and expenses incurred in defending any proceedings whether civil or criminal in which judgement is given in their favour or in which they are acquitted or in connection with any application in which relief is granted to them under the Corporations Act.

In August 2005, the Company entered into a Deed of Indemnity with each person who was then a director of the organisation. Under each Deed, the Company has indemnified the relevant director against any liability incurred by the director as a director or executive of the Company or an Associated Company, with certain standard exceptions. The limit of the indemnity is \$20 million.

Insurance

Since the end of the previous financial year the Company has paid premiums in respect of directors' and officers' liability and legal expense insurance contracts of \$11,414 (2011: \$11,178).

11. Non-Audit Services

During the year KPMG, the Company's auditor, has performed no other services in addition to their statutory duties.

12. Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration

The Lead auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 7 and forms part of the directors' report for financial period ended 28 February 2012.

This report is made with a resolution of the directors:

Martin Copley
Chairperson/Director

Ross Ledger
Director

Dated at Perth this 21st day of September 2012.

Australian Wildlife Conservancy Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration



Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

To: the directors of Australian Wildlife Conservancy

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the financial period ended 28 February 2012 there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

KPMG

KPMG

Matthew Beevers
Partner

Perth

21 September 2012

Australian Wildlife Conservancy

Concise Financial Report

For the period ended 28 February 2012



The concise financial report has been derived from the Company's full *Annual Financial Report* For the period ended 28 February 2012. The financial statements and specific disclosures included in the concise financial report are either an extract from, or are consistent with, the full *Annual Financial Report*.

The concise financial report cannot be expected to provide as full an understanding of the financial performance, financial position and financing and investing activities of Australian Wildlife Conservancy (AWC) as the full *Annual Financial Report*. Therefore the full *Annual Financial Report* is available from AWC, free of charge, on request.

Australian Wildlife Conservancy

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the period ended 28 February 2012



	8 months ended 28 February 2012 \$	12 months ended 30 June 2011 \$
REVENUE		
Donations and Grants	2,197,003	10,093,477
Sanctuary Income	1,440,126	1,496,768
Other Revenue	372,855	1,080,248
Total Revenue	4,009,984	12,670,493
	3	
EXPENDITURE		
Administration and Development		
Administration expenses	675,077	1,070,646
Development (fundraising) expenses	610,430	761,640
Total Administration and Development Expenses	1,285,507	1,832,286
Conservation Programs		
Conservation Assessment and Policy	556,195	1,013,314
Conservation Programs (Sanctuary Management)		
♦ Southwest Region (Faure Island, Karakamia, Mt Gibson, Paruna)	702,085	1,020,469
♦ Kimberley (Artesian Range, Marion Downs, Mornington)	1,649,675	2,144,198
♦ Queensland & Northern Territory (Brooklyn, Curramore, Mt Zero & Taravale, Newhaven, Piccaninny Plains, Bowra, Pungalina & Seven Emu, Wongalara)	2,190,037	3,103,297
♦ Southeast Region (Buckaringa, Dakalanta, Kalamurina, Scotia, Yookamurra)	1,154,122	1,873,242
Total Conservation Program Expenses	6,252,114	9,154,520
Total Operating Expenditure	7,537,621	10,986,806
Results from Operating Activities	(3,527,637)	1,683,687
Financial Income	620,893	862,093
Financial Expenses	(184,537)	(38,739)
Net Finance Income	436,356	823,354
Total comprehensive income	(3,091,281)	2,507,041

Discussion and Analysis – Statement of Comprehensive Income

Trends in revenue: The deficit for the 8 month period ending 28 February 2012 was \$3.09m. The deficit was principally funded by cash from fundraising in previous years. The deficit represents a difference of \$5.60 million principally from the operating surplus for the twelve month period ending 30 June 2011. However, the two results are not directly comparable because:

- The surplus for the period ending 30 June 2011 related to a 12 month period whereas the deficit for the period ending 28 February 2012 is for an 8 month period only.
- More importantly, the organisation receives a disproportionate level of its income during the months of March – June: that is, the key period for income is not included in the result for the current 8 month reporting period ending on 28 February 2012.

Nevertheless, taking into account the above factors, the result for the period ending 28 February does reflect a decrease in donation revenue. This decrease is attributable to: (a) the fact that AWC did not undertake a major capital campaign; and (b) a continuation of uncertain economic conditions.

Australian Wildlife Conservancy

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the period ended 28 February 2012



Effects of significant economic or other events: There was no material impact to AWC's operating or financial activities from economic or other events for the period ended 28 February 2012.

Main influences on costs of operations: AWC applies a high proportion of its expenditure towards conservation programs and a low proportion toward administration and fundraising. In the period to February 2012, AWC consolidated its on-ground operations including fire management, feral animal control, biological surveys and research as well as infrastructure maintenance. AWC has several strategies in place to ensure resources are available to meet future operational costs, including: improving efficiencies; continuing to build its donor base; and developing a long-term investment fund to generate income for operations.

Dividends AWC is a not-for-profit company limited by guarantee. It has no issued share capital and the constitution of the Company does not permit the payment of dividends.

Australian Wildlife Conservancy

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the period ended 28 February 2012



	Retained earnings	Total equity
2012		
Balance as at 1 July 2011	65,656,025	65,656,025
Total comprehensive income for the period (Deficit) for the period	<u>(3,091,281)</u>	<u>(3,091,281)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the period	<u>(3,091,281)</u>	<u>(3,091,281)</u>
Balance at 28 February 2012	<u>62,564,744</u>	<u>62,564,744</u>
2011		
Balance as at 1 July 2010	63,148,984	63,148,984
Total comprehensive income for the period Surplus for the period	<u>2,507,041</u>	<u>2,507,041</u>
Total comprehensive income for the period	<u>2,507,041</u>	<u>2,507,041</u>
Balance at 30 June 2011	<u>65,656,025</u>	<u>65,656,025</u>

Discussion and Analysis – Statement of Changes in Equity

Changes in composition of the components in equity: Total equity was reduced by \$3.09 million (the operating deficit) during the 8 month period ending 28 February 2012. However, this result needs to be considered in the context of the change in financial reporting period. In particular, the 8 month reporting period to 28 February 2012 did not include the period (March – June) in which AWC typically receives a disproportionate level of its donation income. To the extent the change in equity reflects a decrease in donation revenue, taking into account the change in reporting period, the decrease is attributable to: (a) the fact that AWC did not undertake a major capital campaign; and (b) a continuation of uncertain economic conditions.

Australian Wildlife Conservancy

Statement of Financial Position

As at 29 February 2012



	As at 28 February 2012 \$	As at 30 June 2011 \$
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13,490,761	15,900,328
Trade and Other Receivables	780,752	1,195,013
Total Current Assets	14,271,513	17,095,341
Non-Current Assets		
Other Investments	2,276,078	2,399,127
Property, Plant and Equipment	46,129,948	46,295,359
Intangible Assets	711,084	1,010,487
Total Non-Current Assets	49,117,110	49,704,973
TOTAL ASSETS	63,388,623	66,800,314
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and Other Payables	200,984	633,032
Loans and Borrowings	3,647	7,788
Employee Benefits	534,657	438,291
Total Current Liabilities	739,288	1,079,111
Non-Current Liabilities		
Employee Benefits	84,591	65,178
Total Non-Current Liabilities	84,591	65,178
TOTAL LIABILITIES	823,879	1,144,289
NET ASSETS	62,564,744	65,656,025
EQUITY		
Retained Earnings	4 62,564,744	65,656,025
TOTAL EQUITY	62,564,744	65,656,025

Discussion and Analysis – Statement of Financial Position

Significant movement in value of assets: The value of the net assets of the company at 28 February 2012 has reduced by \$3.09 million (the operating deficit for the period) when compared to that at 30 June 2012. The reduction occurred primarily in cash balances which were used to fund the deficit. However, this result needs to be considered in the context of the change in financial reporting period. In particular, the 8 month reporting period to 28 February 2012 did not include the period (March – June) in which AWC typically receives a disproportionate level of its donation income. To the extent the operating deficit reflects a decrease in donation revenue, taking into account the change in reporting period, the decrease is attributable to: (a) the fact that AWC did not undertake a major capital campaign; and (b) a continuation of uncertain economic conditions.

The reduction in the company's trade and other receivables and trade and other payables is primarily due to differences in the level of activity of the company in the period to February 2012 as compared to 30 June 2011.

During the period, the company's investments in listed shares recorded a decrease in fair value of \$123,049.

The reduction in the company's intangible assets is a consequence of amortisation during the period.

Relationship between debt and equity AWC has no material long term debt. Liabilities are limited primarily to employee benefits and trade payables incurred in the ordinary course of business.

Australian Wildlife Conservancy

Statement of Cash Flows

For the period ended 28 February 2012



	8 months ended 28 February 2012 \$	12 months ended 30 June 2011 \$
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Cash Receipts from Customers	2,132,857	2,372,544
Cash Receipts from Donations and Grants	2,197,003	10,093,477
Cash Paid to Suppliers and Employees	(6,613,901)	(9,398,322)
Cash generated from Operations	(2,284,041)	3,067,699
Interest and Bank Fees Paid	(16,547)	(24,658)
Net Cash From (used in) Operating Activities	(2,300,588)	3,043,041
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Proceeds from Sales of Property, Plant and Equipment	38,032	6,000
Proceeds from Sales of Other Investments	-	1,338,411
Interest Received	555,860	695,973
Dividends Received	5,046	5,636
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	(703,776)	(1,398,011)
Acquisition of Other Investments	-	(1,756,942)
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(104,838)	(1,108,933)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Payment of Finance Lease Liabilities	(4,141)	(6,211)
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	(4,141)	(6,211)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(2,409,568)	1,927,897
Cash and Cash Equivalents at 1 July	15,900,328	13,972,431
Cash and Cash Equivalents at period end	13,490,761	15,900,328

Discussion and Analysis – Statement of Cash Flows

Changes in cash flows from operations: The net increase in Cash Flows used in Operating Activities is largely reflection of the operating deficit for the period from 30 June to 28 February. However, this result needs to be considered in the context of the change in financial reporting period. In particular, the 8 month reporting period to 28 February 2012 did not include the period (March – June) in which AWC typically receives a disproportionate level of its income (cash receipts). To the extent the overall net increase in cash outflows for the abbreviated reporting period reflects a decrease in donation revenue, the decrease is attributable to: (a) the fact that AWC did not undertake a major capital campaign; and (b) a continuation of uncertain economic conditions. There has also been a moderate increase in payments to suppliers and employees as we continued to consolidate our operations.

Financing of capital expenditure programs: During the 8 month period ended 28 February 2012, there was no capital expenditure for property acquisitions. Capital expenditure for the period included general improvements to infrastructure and plant and equipment on existing sanctuaries. Capital expenditure in 12 month period ending 30 June 2011 included final payment of \$0.5million for the Seven Emu Plains sub-lease.

Servicing and repayment of borrowings: AWC has no material borrowings. Cash flows from financing activities relate only to the lease of office equipment.

Australian Wildlife Conservancy

Notes to the Financial Statements



1. Reporting Entity

Australian Wildlife Conservancy (the 'Company') is a company limited by guarantee and domiciled in Australia. The registered office is at Suite 5, 280 Hay Street, Subiaco, Western Australia. These financial statements of the Company are as at, and for the period ending 28 February 2012.

During the reporting period, AWC changed its financial year end date from 30 June to 28 February. The change in financial year end to 28 February allows AWC to allocate its resources more effectively by aligning the planning and measurement of its financial performance with the scheduling of its operational activities, including a peak of operational activity during the middle of the calendar year (dry season in northern Australia).

The information presented as the period ended 28 February refers to the 8 month period from 1 July 2011 to 28 February 2012. The information presented as the year ended 30 June 2011 refers to the 12 month period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011. Therefore, the comparative period amounts presented are not directly comparable.

2. Basis of Preparation of Concise Financial Report

(a) Statement of Compliance

The concise financial report has been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and Accounting Standard AASB 1039 *Concise Financial Reports* (AASB 1039). The financial statements and specific disclosures required by AASB 1039 have been derived from the Company's full financial report for the period ended 28 February 2012. Other information included in the concise financial report is consistent with the Company's full financial report. The concise financial report does not, and cannot be expected to, provide as full an understanding of the financial performance, financial position and financing and investing activities of the Company as the full financial report.

A full description of the accounting policies adopted by the Company may be found in the Company's full *Annual Financial Report*. The Financial Statements from the Company's full *Annual Financial Report* were approved by the Directors on 21st of September 2012.

(b) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following:

- financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value

(c) Functional Currency

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company.

(d) Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in the following notes of the full financial statements:

- Note 4 – Determination of Fair Values
- Note 13 – Property, Plant and Equipment
- Note 21 – Contingencies

Australian Wildlife Conservancy

Notes to the Financial Statements



3. Revenue

	8 months ended 28 February 2012 \$	12 months ended 30 June 2011 \$
Donations, gifts and sponsorship	2,012,064	9,780,095
Government Grants	184,939	313,382
Sanctuary income	1,440,126	1,496,768
Other Revenue	372,855	1,080,248
Total	4,009,984	12,670,493

4. Capital and Reserves

Reconciliation of movement in Capital and Reserves

	Accumulated Funds	Total Equity
Balance at 1 July 2010	63,148,984	63,148,984
Total recognised Income and Expense	2,507,041	2,507,041
Balance at 30 June 2011	<u>65,656,025</u>	<u>65,656,025</u>
Balance at 1 July 2011	65,656,025	65,656,025
Total recognised Income and Expense	(3,091,281)	(3,091,281)
Balance at 28 February 2012	<u>62,564,744</u>	<u>62,564,744</u>

Australian Wildlife Conservancy is a non-for-profit, charitable organisation limited by guarantee and hence has no issued share capital. Each of the seven members has guaranteed an amount of \$50.

5. Contingencies

Under the terms of the grant agreements between Department of the Environment & Heritage and the Australian Wildlife Conservancy, the Company must seek to:

- Protect the land held at Brooklyn Pastoral Holding for 99 years, with a minimum investment of \$750,000 over 5 years from the date of the agreement.
- Protect the land held at Scotia Sanctuary, Newhaven, Mornington, Marion Downs, Kalamurina, Wongalara, Taravale Station, Mt Zero and Pungalina for 99 years under voluntary conservation agreements.

The directors are of the opinion that provisions are not required in respect of these matters. The minimum investment at Brooklyn has already been exceeded.

6. Subsequent Events

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial period and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, to affect significantly the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company, in future financial years.

7. Auditors' Remuneration

	As at 28 February 2012 \$	As at 30 June 2011 \$
Audit Services	27,775	27,959
	<u>27,775</u>	<u>27,959</u>

KPMG undertakes the annual audit of AWC on a partial-pro bono basis

Australian Wildlife Conservancy Directors' Declaration



In the opinion of the directors of Australian Wildlife Conservancy ('the Company'), the accompanying concise financial report of the Company for the period ended 28 February 2012 set out in pages 9 to 15:

- (a) Has been derived from or is consistent with the full financial report for the year; and
- (b) Complies with the Australian Accounting Standard AASB 1039 *Concise Financial Reports*.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

Martin Copley
Chairperson/Director

Ross Ledger
Director

Dated at Perth this 21st day of September 2012.

Australian Wildlife Conservancy Independent Audit Report to the members of Australian Wildlife Conservancy



Independent auditor's report to the members of Australian Wildlife Conservancy

Report on the concise financial report

We have audited the accompanying concise financial report of Australian Wildlife Conservancy (the Company) which comprises the statement of financial position as at 28 February 2012, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period then ended and related notes 1 to 7 derived from the audited financial report of the Company for the period then ended from 1 July 2011 to 28 February 2012. The concise financial report does not contain all the disclosures required by Australian Accounting Standards and accordingly, reading the concise financial report is not a substitute for reading the audited financial report.

Directors' responsibility for the concise financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the concise financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 1039 *Concise Financial Reports* and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of the concise financial report.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the concise financial report based on our audit procedures which were conducted in accordance with Auditing Standard ASA 810 *Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Standards*. We have conducted an independent audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, of the financial report of Australian Wildlife Conservancy for the period ended 28 February 2012. We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on the financial report in our report dated 21 September 2012. The Australian Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report for the year is free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the concise financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the risk of material misstatement of the concise financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the concise financial report in order to design procedures, that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Our procedures included testing that the information in the concise financial report is derived from, and is consistent with, the financial report for the year, and examination on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts, discussion and analysis, and other disclosures which were not directly derived from the financial report for the year. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion whether, in all material respects, the concise financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 1039 *Concise Financial Reports* and whether the discussion and analysis complies with the requirements laid down in Australian Accounting Standard AASB 1039 *Concise Financial Reports*.

Australian Wildlife Conservancy Independent Audit Report to the members of Australian Wildlife Conservancy



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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion, the concise financial report, including the discussion and analysis, of Australian Wildlife Conservancy for the period from 1 July 2011 to 28 February 2012 complies with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 1039 *Concise Financial Reports*.

KPMG

KPMG

Matthew Beevers
Partner

Perth

21 September 2012

Australian Wildlife Conservancy

Declaration under the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 (NSW)



I, Martin Copley, being a Director and Chairperson of Australian Wildlife Conservancy, declare that the company is the holder of an authority under the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 (NSW), registration number CFN 18200. All net surpluses obtained from fundraising appeals during the period ended 28 February 2012 were applied to conservation services, scientific research, visitor education programs and their administration.

I further declare that in my opinion:

- a) the accounts give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of all the income and expenditure of the organisation with respect to fundraising appeals;
- b) the balance sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs with respect to fundraising appeals conducted by the organisation;
- c) the provisions of the Act, the regulations under the Act and the conditions attached to the fundraising authority have been complied with by the organisation; and
- d) the internal controls exercised by the organisation are appropriate and effective in accounting for all income received and applied by the organisation from any of its fundraising appeals.

Forms of appeals

The forms of fundraising appeals conducted in NSW during the period ended 28 February 2012 were:

- organised functions for supporters by invitation only;
- applications to philanthropic foundations;
- contact with AWC supporters by telephone and in person; and
- donations via workplace 'giving' programs.

Comparative Figures and Ratios

The following percentages and ratios are provided for comparative purposes:

- i. Total costs of fundraising as a percentage (ratio) of gross income from fundraising was 27.8% (\$0.60m : \$ 2.20m).
- ii. Net surplus from fundraising as a percentage (ratio) of gross income from fundraising was 72.2% (\$1.59m : \$ 2.20m).
- iii. Total cost of nature conservation services (*including capital expenditure*) as a percentage (ratio) of total expenditure was 82.5% (\$ 6.95m : \$ 8.43m).
- iv. Total cost of nature conservation services (*including capital expenditure*) as a percentage (ratio) of total income was 150.0% (\$ 6.95m : \$ 4.63m).

Information on Traders

No appeals were conducted using the services of traders.

Martin Copley
Chairperson/Director