



NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated

ABN 30 768 872 928

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated

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For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

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NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated

Committee Members' Report

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

Your committee members present this report on the association for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

Committee members

The names of each person who has been a committee member during the year and to the date of this report are:

- Brett Anderson	(in office until September 2021)
- Heather Caulfield	(in office all year)
- Caroline Clarence	(in office until September 2021)
- Zaiga Deist	(in office until September 2021)
- Lyn Fowler (Chair)	(in office all year)
- Matt Jarrett	(in office all year)
- Kerrie Jones	(in office until September 2021)
- Vickii Lett	(in office all year)
- Storm Stanford	(in office until February 2022)
- Mary Macken (Treasurer)	(in office from October 2021)
- Julie Taylor Mills	(in office until June 2022)
- Anne Newman	(in office from October 2021)
- Casey Towns	(in office from October 2021)

Committee members have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the association during the financial year was the provision of wildlife information and rescue services throughout the State of New South Wales.

Meetings of committee members

During the financial year, 9 meetings of committee members were held. Attendances by each committee member were as follows:

	Committee Members' Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Brett Anderson	2	2
Heather Caulfield	9	9
Caroline Clarence	2	2
Zaiga Deist	2	2
Lyn Fowler	9	9
Matt Jarrett	9	9
Kerrie Jones	2	2
Vickii Lett	9	9
Storm Stanford	6	6
Mary Macken	7	7
Julie Taylor Mills	7	7
Anne Newman	7	7
Casey Towns	7	6

The association operates as an incorporated association registered under the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009* and the *Associations Incorporation Regulation 2010* in the Australian State of New South Wales.

NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated

Committee Members' Report

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

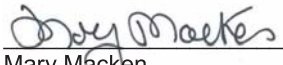
Auditor's Independence Declaration

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2022 has been received and can be found on page 3 of the financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the committee members:



Lyn Fowler
Committee Member



Mary Macken
Committee Member

Dated this 22nd day of October, 2022.



**AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
TO THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS OF
NSW WILDLIFE INFORMATION RESCUE AND EDUCATION SERVICE INCORPORATED**

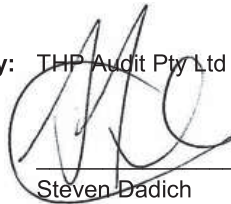
In accordance with Subdivision 60-C of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the Committee Members of NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated.

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial statements of NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated for the financial year ended 30 June 2022, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Name of Company: THP Audit Pty Ltd

Name of Auditor:


Steven Dadich

Address: Level 13, 99 Walker Street, North Sydney NSW 2060

Dated this 22nd day of October, 2022.

NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
Note	\$	\$
Grant Income	368,195	1,768,930
Bequests	2,032,933	730,033
Donations	-	227,301
Sponsorships	131,000	202,745
Interest income	5,478	10,868
Other income	752,599	907,318
	<u>3,290,205</u>	<u>3,847,195</u>
Income prior to distributions		
Distributions received from WPGF	12,077,873	7,965,855
	<u>15,368,078</u>	<u>11,813,050</u>
Accountability and administration expenses	3 (2,179,469)	(2,061,064)
Emergency operations	4a (5,287,057)	(3,737,337)
Emergency fund	4b (4,051,770)	(2,877,296)
Fundraising	(563,213)	(388,928)
Marketing and communication	(571,248)	(466,694)
Projects and programs	(466,987)	(191,653)
Training and volunteer coordination	4c (2,512,968)	(2,300,139)
	<u>(15,632,712)</u>	<u>(12,023,111)</u>
Profit / (loss) before income tax	<u>(264,634)</u>	<u>(210,061)</u>
Income tax expense	1j -	-
Profit / (loss) for the year	<u>(264,634)</u>	<u>(210,061)</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>(264,634)</u>	<u>(210,061)</u>

The above Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	4,006,028	4,139,803
Trade and other receivables	6	324,370	923,882
Inventories	7	120,173	84,212
Other current assets	8	91,140	88,523
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>4,541,711</u>	5,236,420
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	9	1,379,654	1,213,470
Right-of-use assets	9	1,852,690	913,016
Other non-current assets	8	97,738	87,331
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>3,330,082</u>	2,213,817
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>7,871,793</u>	7,450,237
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	548,427	781,325
Provisions	11	294,463	257,201
Lease liabilities	15	304,198	304,699
Other current liabilities	12	87,142	227,956
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>1,234,230</u>	1,571,181
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	11	127,445	122,525
Lease liabilities	15	1,675,775	657,554
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>1,803,220</u>	780,079
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>3,037,450</u>	2,351,260
NET ASSETS		<u>4,834,343</u>	5,098,977
EQUITY			
Retained earnings	13	4,834,343	5,098,977
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>4,834,343</u>	5,098,977

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	Note	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2020		5,309,038	5,309,038
Total comprehensive income for the year		(210,061)	(210,061)
Adjustments		-	-
Balance at 30 June 2021	13	5,098,977	5,098,977
Balance at 1 July 2021		5,098,977	5,098,977
Total comprehensive income for the year		(264,634)	(264,634)
Adjustments		-	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	13	4,834,343	4,834,343

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

NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
Note	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from supporters	15,963,836	13,050,549
Payments to employees, suppliers and external partners	(15,296,450)	(10,706,326)
Interest received	5,478	10,868
Lease interest paid	(57,497)	(60,907)
COVID-19 cash flow boost received (to be returned)	(150,000)	100,000
Net cash flows from operating activities	14 465,367	2,394,184
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	79,382	26,364
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment	(393,868)	(726,213)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(314,486)	(699,849)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Principal repayments of lease liabilities	(284,656)	(261,305)
Net cash used in financing activities	(284,656)	(261,305)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held	(133,775)	1,433,030
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	4,139,803	2,706,773
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	5 4,006,028	4,139,803

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

NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

The financial statements cover NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated as an individual not-for-profit entity. NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated is an association incorporated and domiciled in New South Wales under the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009* and the *Associations Incorporation Regulation 2010*.

The principal activity of the association during the financial year was the provision of wildlife information and rescue services throughout the State of New South Wales.

The functional and presentation currency of the association is Australian dollars.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASBs) (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB), the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009*, the *Associations Incorporation Regulation 2010* and subdivision 60-C of the *Australian Charities and Not-For-Profits Commission Act 2012*. The financial statements do not comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as the association has adopted the exemptions allowed for not-for-profit organisations under AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated. The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis in Australian Dollars and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Presentation of Financial Statements (including comparatives)

In the current year the presentation of various line items on the face of the financial statements have been changed to more accurately reflect the functions of the operations of the association consistent with industry practice and how information is presented internally. The committee members in consultation with the management team have determined that this change enhances the understanding of the financial statements. Where appropriate, comparative figures have been reclassified so as to be comparable with the figures presented for the current financial year.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The association had adopted AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* for the first time in the 2020 financial year with a date of initial application of 1 July 2019.

The association had applied AASB 15 and AASB 1058 using the cumulative effect method in the 2020 financial year and the comparative information had been reported under AASB 111, AASB 118, AASB 1004 and related interpretations. All adjustments on adoption of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 had been taken to retained earnings as at 1 July 2019 where applicable.

The key changes to the association's accounting policies from applying AASB 15 and AASB 1058 are described below.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Costs incurred in fulfilling contracts

Prior to adopting AASB 15 the association would recognise direct costs associated with fulfilling contracts, as expenses when incurred as they did not qualify for recognition as assets under any other accounting standards. Under AASB 15, as these costs relate directly to the contracts, generate resources used in satisfying the contracts and are expected to be recovered, they are capitalised as "costs to fulfil a contract" asset and released through profit and loss on the same basis as the revenue is recognised. These costs include costs to set up resources to establish a program, including recruitment and preparation of materials.

Principal v agent

Prior to adoption of AASB 15, the association had assessed that they were a principal in transactions where another party was involved in providing the services particularly where monies were received with the intention of passing them through to another entity. Under AASB 15, the indicators of a principal have changed and there are now a number of performance obligations within grant agreements where the association is acting as an agent, these may include, for example, instances where training courses are facilitated by external providers at the associations' location using the association's resources. The result is that the association can only recognise the commission to which the association is entitled for arranging the courses rather than the gross revenue and expenses. There is no change to reported profit.

Grants – operating

Under AASB 1004, most grant income was recognised as revenue on receipt. Under AASB 1058 and AASB 15, where an agreement is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations, the revenue is either recognised over time as the work is performed or recognised at the point in time that the control of the services pass to the external party. Accordingly, the terms and conditions of grants received by the association are now reviewed to determine whether the grants are within the scope of AASB 1058 or, alternatively, within AASB 15 for the purposes of deferring revenue related to the grants as appropriate.

AASB 16 Leases

Under AASB 117, the association assessed whether leases were operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the significant risks and rewards of ownership had been transferred to the association or remained with the lessor. Under AASB 16, there is no differentiation between finance and operating leases for the lessee and therefore all leases which meet the definition of a lease are recognised on the statement of financial position (except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets).

The association has elected to use the exception to lease accounting for short-term leases and leases of low value assets, and the lease expense relating to these leases are recognised in the statement of profit or loss on a straight line basis.

Practical expedients used on transition

AASB 16 includes a number of practical expedients which can be used on transition, the association has used the following expedients:

- contracts which had previously been assessed as not containing leases under AASB 117 were not re assessed on transition to AASB 16;
- lease liabilities had been discounted using the association's incremental borrowing rate at 1 July 2019;
- right-of-use assets at 1 July 2019 had been measured at an amount equal to the lease liability adjustment by the any prepaid or accrued lease payments;
- a single discount rate was applied to all leases with similar characteristics;

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- the right-of-use asset was adjusted by the existing onerous lease provision (where relevant) at 30 June 2019 rather than perform impairment testing of the right-of-use asset;
- excluded leases with an expiry date prior to 30 June 2020 from the statement of financial position and lease expenses for these leases had been recorded on a straight-line basis over the remaining term;
- used hindsight when determining the lease term in the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease;
- for leases which were classified as finance leases under AASB 117, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and the lease liability as at 1 July 2019 were the same value as the leased asset and liability on 30 June 2019.

Accounting Policies

a) Revenue

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the association expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

1. Identify the contract with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

Generally the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability. None of the revenue streams of the association have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

The revenue recognition policies for the principal revenue streams of the association are:

- Revenue from the provision of training services is recognised over the period in which the services are rendered. Contracts for training services are either fixed price contracts or contracts charged at hourly rates with the associated accounting treatment applied as follows:
 - For fixed price contracts, the contracts include an enforceable right for the association to receive payment for work performed to date based on the percentage of time spent including recovering of cost to prepare given the tailored nature of the courses and therefore the criteria for recognition of revenue over time is met. The association recognises revenue based on actual services provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided under the contract. The association's performance is measured based on actual time incurred in providing courses when compared to the total committed time in accordance with the terms of the contract as this is deemed to provide the most faithful depiction of the provision of the services. If required, estimates of progress towards completion are revised if circumstances change and any changes are reflected in the profit or loss in the period in which the change occurs. The nature of the association's contracts are such that they include only one deliverable and the association has therefore determined that there is only one

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

performance obligation to be satisfied over time. The terms of the association's fixed price contracts either require that the customer pay the fixed amount in instalments over the contract duration or in some cases the association requires payment in full upfront. Where payment is required upfront, a contract liability is recognised on receipt of the payment and recognised as revenue as the services are provided. Where payment is required in instalments, at the end of the reporting period, if the services rendered by the association exceed the payments received, the association recognises a contract asset. If the payments received exceed the services rendered, the association recognises a contract liability.

- For hourly rate contracts, the association recognises revenue only to the extent that they have a right to invoice. Hourly rate contracts are invoiced quarterly, and consideration is payable when invoiced. Revenue is recognised as each hour is worked.
- Where grant income arises from an agreement which is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations then the revenue is recognised when control of each performance obligations is satisfied. The performance obligations are varied based on the agreement but may, for example, include management of rescue services and specific training courses. Each performance obligation is considered to ensure that the revenue recognition reflects the transfer of control and within grant agreements there may be some performance obligations where control transfers at a point in time and others which have continuous transfer of control over the life of the contract. Where control is transferred over time, generally the input methods being either costs or time incurred are deemed to be the most appropriate methods to reflect the transfer of benefit.

AASB 1058 address revenue recognition for contracts which are either not enforceable or do not have sufficiently specific performance obligations. Amounts arising from grants in the scope of AASB 1058 are recognised at the assets fair value when the asset is received.

The association considers whether there are any related liability or equity items connected with the assets which are recognised in accordance with the relevant accounting standard. Once the assets and liabilities have been recognised then income is recognised for any remaining asset value at the time that the asset is received.

- With respect to contract assets and liabilities, where the amounts billed to customers are based on the achievement of various milestones established in the contract, the amounts recognised as revenue in a given period do not necessarily coincide with the amounts billed to or certified by the customer. When a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to the customer before the customer pays consideration or before the payment is due, the association presents the contract as a contract asset, unless the association's rights to that amount of consideration are unconditional, in which case the association recognises a receivable. When an amount of consideration is received from a customer prior to the association transferring a good or service to the customer, the association presents the contract as a contract liability.
- Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the association is entitled to it.

b) Inventories

Any inventories held by the association are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Inventories held for distribution are measured at cost adjusted, when applicable, for any loss of service potential. Inventories acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are valued at the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition, which is the deemed cost.

c) Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated, less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of property, plant and equipment are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation surplus in equity. Revaluation decreases that offset previous increases of the same class of assets are recognised in other comprehensive income under the heading of revaluation surplus. All other decreases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by the committee members to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the asset's useful life to the association commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Plant and equipment	4 – 33%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Each asset class's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the class's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

d) Leases

At inception of a contract, the association assesses whether a lease exists - i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. This involves an assessment of whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be explicitly or implicitly identified within the agreement. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right then there is no identified asset.
- The association has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.
- The association has the right to direct the use of the asset i.e. decision making rights in relation to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The non-lease components included in the lease agreement have been separated and are recognised as an expense as incurred.

At the lease commencement, the association recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the association believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy. The estimated life of the right-of-use assets is based on those of property, plant and equipment. The right-of-use asset is subject to the impairment requirements and is assessed for impairment indicators at each reporting date.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the association's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the association's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Exceptions to lease accounting

The association has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets. The association recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

e) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the association becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification

On initial recognition, the association classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instrument (FVOCI - equity)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the association changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The association's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position. Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment. Interest income and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Fair value through other comprehensive income

From time to time, depending on market conditions, the association has a number of strategic investments in listed and unlisted entities over which they do not have significant influence nor control. The association has made an irrevocable election to classify these equity investments as fair value through other comprehensive income as they are not held for trading purposes. These investments are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income (financial asset reserve). On disposal any balance in the financial asset reserve is transferred to retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for the following assets:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost

Trade receivables

Impairment of trade receivables have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The association has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

Where the association renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial liabilities

The association measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The financial liabilities of the association comprise trade payables and bank loans where applicable.

f) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the association reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of a class of assets, the association estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the class of assets belong.

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

g) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the association's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bond rates incorporating bonds rated AAA or AA by credit agencies, with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

h) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

i) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j) Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the association is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

k) Provisions

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

l) Comparative Figures

Unless otherwise stated, and, where required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year. When an association applies an accounting policy retrospectively, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period must be disclosed.

m) Trade and Other Payables

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

n) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The committee members make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances. These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates. The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Key judgments - grant income

For many of the grant agreements received, the determination of whether the contract includes sufficiently specific performance obligations was a significant judgement involving discussions with a number of parties at the association, review of the proposal documents prepared during the grant application phase and consideration of the terms and conditions. Grants received by the association have been accounted for under both AASB 15 and AASB 1058 depending on the terms and conditions and decisions made. If this determination was changed then the revenue recognition pattern would be different from that recognised in these financial statements.

Key estimates - receivables

The receivables have been reviewed under the expected credit loss model based on historical and forward looking information and, where applicable, provisions have been included based on the estimates made with the related disclosures included within these financial statements as relevant. The provisions are based on the best information available at the reporting date.

o) Economic Dependence

NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated is largely dependent on the donations given to the association by the public for the purposes of facilitating the carrying out of wildlife information and rescue services by the NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

association as a whole. At the date of this report the committee members have no reason to believe the general public will not continue to support NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated.

p) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

q) Volunteer services

No amounts are included in the financial statements for services donated by volunteers.

r) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) has issued the following new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods and which the association has decided not to early adopt:

- AASB 2020-3 Amendments to AASs – Annual Improvements 2018–2020 and Other Amendments (Effective after 01 January 2022)
- AASB 2021-7 Amendments to AASs – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections (Effective after 01 January 2022)
- AASB 2020-3 Amendments to AASs – Illustrative Examples for Not-for-Profit Entities (Effective after 01 July 2022)
- AASB 17 Insurance Contracts (Effective after 01 January 2023)
- AASB 2020-1 Amendments to AASs – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Effective after 01 January 2023)
- AASB 2021-2 Amendments to AASs – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates (Effective after 01 January 2023)
- AASB 2021-5 Amendments to AASs – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Effective after 01 January 2023)
- AASB 2021-6 Amendments to AASs – Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Tier 2 and Other Australian Accounting Standards (Effective after 01 January 2023)
- AASB 2022-1 Amendments to AASs – Initial Application of AASB 17 and AASB 9 – Comparative Information (Effective after 01 January 2023)
- AASB 2014-10 Amendments to AASs – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Effective after 01 January 2025)

NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
Note	\$	\$
NOTE 2: REVENUES		
a) Revenue		
Bequests	2,032,933	730,033
Distributions received from WPGF:		
- Emergency fund disbursements received from NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund	9,806,126	6,828,760
- General donations	2,271,747	1,137,095
Donations:		
- Other unallocated public donations	-	227,301
Grants:		
- Annenberg Foundation	-	134,815
- Club Blacktown	3,700	-
- Byron Bay Community Association	10,000	-
- CAF America - Goldman Sachs Gives	-	457,171
- Community Capacity Building Grant	7,020	-
- The Earth Alliance's Australia Wildfire Fund hosted by Global Wildlife Conservation	302,262	657,246
- Northparks Community Investment	1,200	-
- NSW National Parks & Wildlife Services	15,500	100,000
- Wildlife Heroes	25,099	-
- Willondilly Shire Council	500	-
- World Wildlife Fund Australia	-	220,000
- Other grants	2,914	199,698
Interest income	5,478	10,868
Sponsorship income	131,000	202,745
	14,615,479	10,905,732
b) Other income		
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	18,208	5,610
Membership fees	691	3,600
Sales of Branch stock	28,280	22,143
Sales of stock, manuals and merchandise	73,508	97,569
Subsidies to Branches	450,156	445,047
Training fees	175,684	260,091
Fundraising	45,056	54,661
Cash flow boost (to be returned to the Australian Taxation Office)	(50,000)	-
Other sales	7,916	18,574
Other sundry income	3,100	23
	752,599	907,318

With respect to the application of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 for the 2022 financial year, it was determined that \$31,704 of revenues received with specific performance obligations attached was deferred as at 30 June 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
NOTE 3: Accountability and administrative expenses			
Accounting, bookkeeping and other services		65,039	24,742
Administration expenses		381,514	155,921
Bank charges and merchant fees		9,644	11,121
Depreciation, amortisation & impairment	9	440,332	315,447
Employee benefits expense		955,136	1,123,554
External audit fees		20,000	20,000
Finance expenses		57,497	60,907
Occupancy and short term rental expenses		104,379	131,845
Telephone, Fax & Internet Costs		76,426	56,932
Other expenses		69,502	160,595
		2,179,469	2,061,064

NOTE 4: KEY EXPENSES AND PROFIT

a) Emergency Operations

Computer & IT software		49,731	53,133
Consulting fees		2,080,206	1,430,948
Depreciation, amortisation & impairment	9	51,930	30,664
Employee benefits expense		2,828,485	1,974,000
Equipment Costs		156,437	181,003
Motor vehicle expenses		104,181	65,552
Training & course expenses		16,087	2,037
Payment processing platform charges		-	-
		5,287,057	3,737,337

b) Disbursements to external partners

Animal food and water projects		683,775	748,653
Emergency response		-	-
Recovery and rehabilitation		977,714	999,091
Rescue and care grants given		1,287,249	8,560
Research initiatives		1,060,753	855,849
Veterinary and other grants given		42,279	265,143
		4,051,770	2,877,296

NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
c) Training and volunteer coordination			
Administration expenses		49,703	38,731
Animal food expenses		394,154	362,361
Branch support expenses		372,551	449,257
Consulting fees		339,311	148,409
Employee benefits expense		791,068	702,413
Flying Fox & Lyssavirus Costs		44,703	126,650
Meeting expenses		10,082	3,351
Postage, stationary and printing expenses		97,816	106,801
Training & course expenses		63,080	91,090
Transport reimbursement costs		57,544	69,293
Stock costs		58,683	14,788
Veterinary Expenses		232,149	185,272
Other sundry expenses		2,124	1,723
		2,512,968	2,300,139
d) Profit			
Revenue	2a	14,615,479	10,905,732
Other income	2b	752,599	907,318
Operating expenses		(15,632,712)	(12,023,111)
Income tax	1j	-	-
Profit / (loss) after income tax		(264,634)	(210,061)

During the 2020 financial year, the association received significant volumes of donations, both large and small, from around the world as a result of the devastating bushfires. The majority of funds had been received through NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund through which donated funds had been disbursed to the association as needed. Further information has been included in Note 2 and Note 19.

NOTE 5: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash on hand	5,100	5,760
Cash at bank	3,581,620	3,174,734
Term deposits	419,308	959,309
	4,006,028	4,139,803

NOTE 6: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade debtors	83,365	20,569
Disbursements receivable from NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund	-	774,001
GST receivable	241,005	99,245
Other debtors	-	30,067
	324,370	923,882

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
Note	\$	\$
NOTE 7: INVENTORIES		
Stock on hand	<u>120,173</u>	84,212

NOTE 8: OTHER ASSETS

Current

Prepayments	90,587	87,775
Accrued interest	253	448
Other	300	300
	<u>91,140</u>	88,523

Non-current

Rental bond	97,738	87,331
	<u>97,738</u>	87,331

NOTE 9: FIXED AND OTHER ASSETS

Plant and equipment

At cost	1,788,957	1,512,370
Accumulated depreciation	(409,303)	(298,900)
Total plant and equipment	<u>1,379,654</u>	1,213,470

An ongoing review of all fixed assets across all branches was carried out by management during the year in which various adjustments were made in relation to the written down values of items of plant and equipment with respect to the depreciation applicable. As a result, the current year balance reflects the written down value of all actively depreciating assets as at year end.

Right-of-use assets

Leased right-of-use assets	2,457,485	1,199,907
Accumulated depreciation	(604,795)	(286,891)
Total plant and equipment	<u>1,852,690</u>	913,016

Movements in carrying amounts	Right-of-use assets	Plant and equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2020	957,956	636,028	1,593,984
Additions	191,532	726,213	917,745
Disposals	-	(38,455)	(38,455)
Depreciation expense	(236,472)	(109,638)	(346,110)
Adjustments	-	(678)	(678)
Balance at 30 June 2021	<u>913,016</u>	<u>1,213,470</u>	<u>2,126,486</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 9: FIXED AND OTHER ASSETS (continued)

Movements in carrying amounts	Right-of-use assets \$	Plant and equipment \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2021	913,016	1,213,470	2,126,486
Additions	1,273,535	393,868	1,667,403
Disposals	-	(61,174)	(61,174)
Depreciation expense	(333,861)	(158,401)	(492,262)
Adjustments	-	(8,109)	(8,109)
Balance at 30 June 2022	1,852,690	1,379,654	3,232,344

Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
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NOTE 10: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade creditors	424,357	753,447
PAYG withholding	79,875	15,308
Other accrued expenses	44,195	12,570
	548,427	781,325

NOTE 11: PROVISIONS

Current

Employee entitlements provision	294,463	257,201
	294,463	257,201

Non-current

Employee entitlements provision	127,445	122,525
	127,445	122,525

A provision has been recognised for employee entitlements relating to leave. In calculating the present value of future cash flows, the probability of long service leave being taken is based on historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria relating to employee benefits have been included in Note 1g.

NOTE 12: OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

COVID-19 cash flow boost to be returned to the Australian Taxation Office	-	100,000
Other sundry payables	87,142	127,956
	87,142	227,956

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
Note	\$	\$
NOTE 13: RETAINED EARNINGS		
Retained earnings at beginning of financial year	5,098,977	5,309,038
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>(264,634)</u>	<u>(210,061)</u>
Retained earnings at end of financial year	<u>4,834,343</u>	<u>5,098,977</u>

NOTE 14: RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATIONS WITH PROFIT

Profit / (loss) after income tax	<u>(264,634)</u>	<u>(210,061)</u>
Adjust for non-cash flows in profit:		
- Depreciation	492,262	346,110
- Other non-cash items	13,255	57,711
Adjust for changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables	599,512	1,223,686
- (Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(35,961)	(16,371)
- (Increase)/Decrease in other assets	(2,617)	(74,387)
- Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(232,898)	716,571
- Increase/(decrease) in provisions	37,262	151,191
- Increase/(decrease) in other creditors	<u>(140,814)</u>	<u>199,734</u>
	<u>465,367</u>	<u>2,394,184</u>

NOTE 15: LEASING COMMITMENTS

The association had initially applied AASB 16 in the 2020 financial year using the modified retrospective (cumulative catch-up) method and associated comparative information had not been restated and therefore was reported under AASB 117 and related Interpretations.

Operating leases (under AASB 117)

Payable – minimum lease payments:

- not later than 1 year	-	-
- between 1 year and 5 years	-	-
- greater than 5 years	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Finance leases (under AASB 16)

Current lease liabilities (net present value)	304,198	304,699
Non-current lease liabilities (net present value)	<u>1,675,775</u>	<u>657,554</u>
	<u>1,979,973</u>	<u>962,253</u>

The association has in place various office and storage space leasing arrangements which are expected to expire in 2024 and 2025 with options to extend for additional periods which will be considered closer to the expiry dates.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
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NOTE 16: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

NOTE 17: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The association's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, and leases. The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

Financial assets

Cash and cash equivalents	5	4,006,028	4,139,803
Trade and other receivables	6	324,370	923,882
		4,330,398	5,063,685

Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables	10	548,427	781,325
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	15	1,979,973	962,253
		2,528,400	1,743,578

Net Fair Values

For listed available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, the fair values have been based on closing quoted bid prices at the end of the reporting period. In determining the fair values of the unlisted available-for-sale financial assets, the committee members have used inputs that are observable either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices). Fair values of held-to-maturity investments are based on quoted market prices at the ending of the reporting period. The fair values of finance leases are determined using a discounted cash flow model incorporating current commercial borrowing rates.

NOTE 18: CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Management control the capital of the association to ensure that adequate cash flows are generated to fund its operations. They also aim to provide a return on the association's investments that is in line with current market conditions.

NOTE 19: CHARITABLE FUNDRAISING DISCLOSURES

In accordance with the requirements of the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991*, the following disclosures are included with respect to the financial information presented in this financial report:

a) Types of fundraising revenues received during the year:

- Appeals (Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter and Emergency)
- Donations
- Pledges
- Fundraising Activities (Stalls, Barbeques, etc.) – NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated Only

NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
Note	\$	\$
NOTE 19: CHARITABLE FUNDRAISING DISCLOSURES (continued)		
The Charitable Fundraising disclosures included within this note do not include revenues from grants and bequests.		
b) Aggregated gross fundraising income and expense details:		
Fundraising income – NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated (including all Branches):		
- All sources	45,056	54,661
Fundraising income – NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund:		
- Appeals – emergency fund	-	-
- Appeals – other	2,827,607	2,936,410
- Donations and pledges	2,193,585	4,405,553
	5,066,248	7,396,624
Related fundraising expenses – NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated (including all Branches)		
	(563,213)	(752,929)
Related fundraising expenses – NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund		
	-	-
	(563,213)	(752,929)
Net surplus / (deficit) from fundraising activities	4,503,035	6,643,695

The association aims to actively rehabilitate and preserve Australian wildlife and inspire others to do the same. Accordingly, all proceeds from fundraising activities were applied in accordance with this Mission of the organisation.

c) Comparative figures and ratios:

- Comparison of total fundraising costs to gross fundraising income:	11.12%	10.18%
- Comparison of net fundraising surplus to gross fundraising income:	88.88%	89.82%

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
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NOTE 19: CHARITABLE FUNDRAISING DISCLOSURES (continued)

d) Aggregated income and expense details relating to traders:

Aggregate gross income and aggregate direct expenditure incurred in appeals in which traders were engaged:

Online income from various websites and payment platforms	<u>1,380,461</u>	2,913,976
	<u>1,380,461</u>	<u>2,913,976</u>

The association aims to actively rehabilitate and preserve Australian wildlife and inspire others to do the same. Accordingly, all proceeds from fundraising activities were applied in accordance with this Mission of the organisation.

NOTE 20: SEGMENT REPORTING

The association operates predominately in the animal welfare services sector and derives the majority of its income from public recognition of the activities carried out. Accordingly, the association's core services are facilitated through the utilisation of revenues generated from fundraising and donations to provide wildlife information and rescue services across New South Wales.

Summarised balance sheet and profit and loss figures relating to each of the branches have been set out in the following table.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 20: SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

	HEAD OFFICE	AVIAN	BAT	BLUE MOUNTAINS	CENTRAL COAST
Total Revenues	14,680,687	1,545	1,200	20,986	20,245
Total Expenses	14,982,058	1,090	357	23,912	33,341
Net Profit / (Loss)	(301,371)	455	843	(2,926)	(13,096)
Total Assets	4,962,044	(2,453)	26,396	71,739	45,497
Total Liabilities	2,873,289	(10)	1,183	384	413
Net Assets / (Liabilities)	2,088,755	(2,443)	25,213	71,355	45,084

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 20: SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

	CENTRAL NORTHERN	CENTRAL WEST	CLARENCE VALLEY	COM	CUMBERLAND
Total Revenues	15,930	65,320	17,961	(31,238)	11,573
Total Expenses	14,410	57,091	26,271	(36,748)	4,101
Net Profit / (Loss)	1,520	8,229	(8,310)	5,510	7,472
Total Assets	112,172	22,679	57,500	606,029	42,200
Total Liabilities	(262)	(433)	1,097	154,808	(14)
Net Assets / (Liabilities)	112,434	23,112	56,403	451,221	42,214

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 20: SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

	DUBBO	EASTERN	FAR SOUTH EAST	HAWKESBURY	ILLAWARRA
Total Revenues	21,384	16,646	26,824	31,719	36,942
Total Expenses	13,773	18,878	25,510	17,260	29,021
Net Profit / (Loss)	7,611	(2,232)	1,314	14,459	7,921
Total Assets	45,915	28,177	64,417	146,762	71,169
Total Liabilities	(156)	1,131	23	735	(490)
Net Assets / (Liabilities)	46,071	27,046	64,394	146,027	71,659

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 20: SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

	INNER WEST	LARGE MAMMALS	MACARTHUR	MID NORTH COAST	MID SOUTH COAST
Total Revenues	43,314	855	7,135	38,792	26,101
Total Expenses	32,160	268	9,162	34,236	47,641
Net Profit / (Loss)	11,154	587	(2,027)	4,556	(21,540)
Total Assets	58,211	27,322	28,921	341,853	118,972
Total Liabilities	460	395	78	3,242	192
Net Assets / (Liabilities)	57,751	26,927	28,843	338,611	118,780

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 20: SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

	MURRAY RIVER	NEW ENGLAND	NORTH SHORE	NORTH WEST	NORTHERN BEACHES
Total Revenues	20,702	18,422	20,391	30,097	16,423
Total Expenses	11,188	22,282	17,646	31,783	20,566
Net Profit / (Loss)	9,514	(3,860)	2,745	(1,686)	(4,143)
Total Assets	60,112	28,236	61,552	47,267	38,943
Total Liabilities	(160)	(29)	(305)	159	26
Net Assets / (Liabilities)	60,272	28,265	61,857	47,108	38,917

NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 20: SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

	NORTHERN RIVERS	RAPTOR	REPTILE	RIVERINA	SMALL MAMMALS
Total Revenues	68,041	-	11,591	16,565	1,820
Total Expenses	32,824	-	9,468	33,259	-
Net Profit / (Loss)	35,217	-	2,123	(16,694)	1,820
Total Assets	309,384	1,342	12,555	16,524	46,499
Total Liabilities	(398)	-	39	(1,236)	583
Net Assets / (Liabilities)	309,782	1,342	12,516	17,760	45,916

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 20: SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

	SNOWY	SOUTH	SOUTHERN TABLELANDS	WEDDIN-LACHLAN	WINGECARRIBEE
Total Revenues	12,145	32,931	12,340	12,349	14,141
Total Expenses	4,059	37,956	13,782	26,449	12,325
Net Profit / (Loss)	8,086	(5,025)	(1,442)	(14,100)	1,816
Total Assets	20,325	41,447	124,572	42,154	58,597
Total Liabilities	(171)	1,673	360	(303)	802
Net Assets / (Liabilities)	20,496	39,774	124,212	42,457	57,795

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 20: SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

	WOLLONDILLY	BRANCH TOTALS
Total Revenues	26,199	15,368,078
Total Expenses	25,333	15,632,712
Net Profit / (Loss)	866	(264,634)
Total Assets	86,762	7,871,793
Total Liabilities	345	3,037,450
Net Assets / (Liabilities)	86,417	4,834,343

NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 21: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the association, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the association in future financial years.

The financial report was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the committee members.

NOTE 22: ASSOCIATION DETAILS

The registered office of the association is:

NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated
Suite 1-5
Lifestyle Working
117 Old Pittwater Road
BROOKVALE NSW 2100

The principal place of business is:

NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated
Suite 1-5
Lifestyle Working
117 Old Pittwater Road
BROOKVALE NSW 2100

NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated

Committee Members' Statement

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

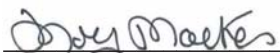
The committee members declare that:

- 1) the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 1 to 35, are in accordance with the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009*, the *Associations Incorporation Regulation 2010* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012* including:
 - a) giving a true and fair view of the financial position of NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated as at 30 June 2022, and of its performance, for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Regulations 2013*;
- 2) the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income gives a true and fair view of all income and expenditure of NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated with respect to fundraising appeal activities for the year ended 30 June 2022;
- 3) the Statement of Financial Position gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated with respect to fundraising appeal activities as at 30 June 2022;
- 4) the financial report and associated records of NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated have been properly kept during the year ended 30 June 2022 in accordance with the provisions of the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991*, the regulations under the Act and the conditions attached to NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated's authority;
- 5) the internal controls exercised by NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated are appropriate and effective in accounting for all income received and applied by NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated from its fundraising appeal activities; and
- 6) at the date of this declaration, there are reasonable grounds to believe that NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

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



Lyn Fowler
Committee Member



Mary Macken
Committee Member

Dated this 22nd day of October, 2022.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
NSW WILDLIFE INFORMATION RESCUE AND EDUCATION SERVICE INCORPORATED**

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated (the Association), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the committee members' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Association is in accordance with the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009*, the *Associations Incorporation Regulation 2010* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the Association's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

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 are independent of the Association in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012*, which has been given to the committee members of the Association, would be in the same terms if given to the committee members as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Responsibilities of the Committee Members for the Financial Report

The committee members of the Association are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009*, the *Associations Incorporation Regulation 2010*, the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012* and the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991*. The committee members are also responsible for such internal control as the committee members 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.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
NSW WILDLIFE INFORMATION RESCUE AND EDUCATION SERVICE INCORPORATED**

Responsibilities of the Committee Members for the Financial Report (continued)

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

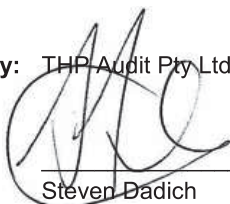
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

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

Name of Company: THP Audit Pty Ltd

Name of Auditor:


Steven Dadich

Address: Level 13, 99 Walker Street, North Sydney NSW 2060

Dated this 22nd day of October, 2022.

NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated

Committee Members' Certificate

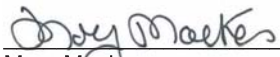
For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

I, Lyn Fowler, and I, Mary Macken, certify that:

- a) I am a member of the committee of NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated.
- b) I will be available to attend to any matters arising at the Annual General Meeting.
- c) I am authorised by the attached resolution of the committee to sign this certificate in respect of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 including the committee members' declaration and independent auditor's report as set out on pages 1 to 38.
- d) This certificate was submitted to the members of the association at its annual general meeting.



Lyn Fowler
Committee Member



Mary Macken
Committee Member

Dated this 22nd day of October, 2022.



NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund

ABN 30 768 872 928

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund

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For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

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NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund

Committee Members' Report

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

Your committee members present this report on the fund for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

Committee members

The names of each person who has been a committee member during the year and to the date of this report are:

- David Kovic (In office all year)
- Ian Kershaw (In office all year)
- Leonie Kyriacou (In office all year)
- Michael Smith (Chair) (In office all year)
- Robert Maul (In office all year)

Committee members have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the fund during the financial year was the administration of funds donated for the purposes of facilitating the operations of NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated.

Meetings of committee members

During the financial year, 4 meetings of committee members were held. Attendances by each committee member were as follows:

	Committee Members' Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
David Kovic	4	3
Ian Kershaw	4	3
Leonie Kyriacou	4	3
Michael Smith	4	4
Robert Maul	4	4

NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund is a fund operated by NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated which is an incorporated association registered under the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009* and the *Associations Incorporation Regulation 2010* in the Australian State of New South Wales.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2022 has been received and can be found on page 2 of the financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the committee members:



Michael Smith
Committee Member

Dated this 22nd day of October, 2022.



**AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
TO THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS OF
NSW WILDLIFE INFORMATION AND RESCUE SERVICE PUBLIC GIFT FUND**

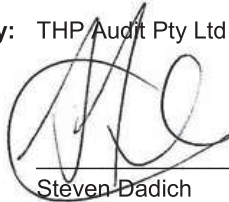
In accordance with Subdivision 60-C of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the Committee Members of NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund.

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial statements of NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund for the financial year ended 30 June 2022, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Name of Company: THP Audit Pty Ltd

Name of Auditor:



Steven Dadich

Address: Level 13, 99 Walker Street, North Sydney NSW 2060

Dated this 22nd day of October, 2022.

NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
Note	\$	\$
Pledges and appeals	2,827,606	3,613,635
Donations	2,140,292	3,664,602
Funds raised by branches	53,294	63,726
Interest	2b 227,168	297,780
Other income	2b -	41,158
	<u>5,248,360</u>	<u>7,680,901</u>
Operational expenses	(40,386)	(18,201)
Distribution to WINC	3 (12,077,792)	7,967,805
	<u>(12,118,178)</u>	<u>(7,986,006)</u>
Surplus / (deficit) before income tax	<u>(6,869,818)</u>	<u>(305,105)</u>
Income tax expense	1j -	-
Surplus / (deficit) for the year	<u>(6,869,818)</u>	<u>(305,105)</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>(6,869,818)</u>	<u>(305,105)</u>

The above Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
Note	\$	\$
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	4 79,642,509	87,226,248
Trade and other receivables	5 -	10,080
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	79,642,509	87,236,328
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	79,642,509	87,236,328
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	11 50,000	774,001
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	50,000	774,001
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	50,000	774,001
NET ASSETS	79,592,509	86,462,327
EQUITY		
Retained earnings	6 79,592,509	86,462,327
TOTAL EQUITY	79,592,509	86,462,327

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	Note	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2020		86,767,432	86,767,432
Total comprehensive income for the year		(305,105)	(305,105)
Adjustments		-	-
Balance at 30 June 2021	6	86,462,327	86,462,327
Balance at 1 July 2021		86,462,327	86,462,327
Total comprehensive income for the year		(6,869,818)	(305,105)
Adjustments		-	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	6	79,592,509	86,462,327

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

NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
Note	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from donors	4,307,272	6,121,487
Disbursements to NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated and other payments	(12,118,179)	(7,988,014)
Interest received	227,168	297,780
Net cash flows from operating activities	7 (7,583,739)	(1,568,747)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net cash flows from investing activities	-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net cash used in financing activities	-	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held	(7,583,739)	(1,568,747)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	4 87,226,248	88,794,995
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	4 79,642,509	87,226,248

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

NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

The financial statements cover NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund as an individual not-for-profit entity. NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund is a fund operated by NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated which is an association incorporated and domiciled in New South Wales under the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009* and the *Associations Incorporation Regulation 2010*.

The principal activity of the fund during the financial year was the administration of funds donated for the purposes of facilitating the operations of NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated.

The functional and presentation currency of the fund is Australian dollars.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASBs) (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB), the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009*, the *Associations Incorporation Regulation 2010* and subdivision 60-C of the *Australian Charities and Not-For-Profits Commission Act 2012*. The financial statements do not comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as the association has adopted the exemptions allowed for not-for-profit organisations under AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated. The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis in Australian Dollars and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Presentation of Financial Statements (including comparatives)

In the current year the presentation of various line items on the face of the financial statements have been changed to more accurately reflect the functions of the operations of the association consistent with industry practice and how information is presented internally. The committee members in consultation with the management team have determined that this change enhances the understanding of the financial statements. Where appropriate, comparative figures have been reclassified so as to be comparable with the figures presented for the current financial year.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The association had adopted AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* for the first time in the 2020 financial year with a date of initial application of 1 July 2019.

The association applied AASB 15 and AASB 1058 using the cumulative effect method in the 2020 financial year and the comparative information was reported under AASB 111, AASB 118, AASB 1004 and related interpretations. All adjustments on adoption of AASB 15 and AASB 1058 had been taken to retained earnings as at 1 July 2019 where applicable.

The key changes to the association's accounting policies from applying AASB 15 and AASB 1058 are described below.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Costs incurred in fulfilling contracts

Prior to adopting AASB 15 the association would recognise direct costs associated with fulfilling contracts, as expenses when incurred as they did not qualify for recognition as assets under any other accounting standards. Under AASB 15, as these costs relate directly to the contracts, generate resources used in satisfying the contracts and are expected to be recovered, they are capitalised as "costs to fulfil a contract" asset and released through profit and loss on the same basis as the revenue is recognised. These costs include costs to set up resources to establish a program, including recruitment and preparation of materials.

Principal v agent

Prior to adoption of AASB 15, the association had assessed that they were a principal in transactions where another party was involved in providing the services particularly where monies were received with the intention of passing them through to another entity. Under AASB 15, the indicators of a principal have changed and there are now a number of performance obligations within grant agreements where the association is acting as an agent, these may include, for example, instances where training courses are facilitated by external providers at the associations' location using the association's resources. The result is that the association can only recognise the commission to which the association is entitled for arranging the courses rather than the gross revenue and expenses. There is no change to reported profit.

Grants – operating

Under AASB 1004, most grant income was recognised as revenue on receipt. Under AASB 1058 and AASB 15, where an agreement is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations, the revenue is either recognised over time as the work is performed or recognised at the point in time that the control of the services pass to the external party. Accordingly, the terms and conditions of grants received by the association are now reviewed to determine whether the grants are within the scope of AASB 1058 or, alternatively, within AASB 15 for the purposes of deferring revenue related to the grants as appropriate.

AASB 16 Leases

Under AASB 117, the association assessed whether leases were operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the significant risks and rewards of ownership had been transferred to the association or remained with the lessor. Under AASB 16, there is no differentiation between finance and operating leases for the lessee and therefore all leases which meet the definition of a lease are recognised on the statement of financial position (except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets).

The association has elected to use the exception to lease accounting for short-term leases and leases of low value assets, and the lease expense relating to these leases are recognised in the statement of profit or loss on a straight line basis.

Practical expedients used on transition

AASB 16 includes a number of practical expedients which can be used on transition, the association has used the following expedients:

- contracts which had previously been assessed as not containing leases under AASB 117 were not re assessed on transition to AASB 16;
- lease liabilities had been discounted using the association's incremental borrowing rate at 1 July 2019;
- right-of-use assets at 1 July 2019 had been measured at an amount equal to the lease liability adjustment by the any prepaid or accrued lease payments;
- a single discount rate was applied to all leases with similar characteristics;

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- the right-of-use asset was adjusted by the existing onerous lease provision (where relevant) at 30 June 2019 rather than perform impairment testing of the right-of-use asset;
- excluded leases with an expiry date prior to 30 June 2020 from the statement of financial position and lease expenses for these leases have been recorded on a straight-line basis over the remaining term;
- used hindsight when determining the lease term in the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease;
- for leases which were classified as finance leases under AASB 117, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and the lease liability as at 1 July 2019 are the same value as the leased asset and liability on 30 June 2019.

Accounting Policies

a) Revenue

For current year

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the association expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

1. Identify the contract with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

Generally the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability. None of the revenue streams of the association have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

The revenue recognition policies for the principal revenue streams of the association are:

- Revenue from the provision of training services is recognised over the period in which the services are rendered. Contracts for training services are either fixed price contracts or contracts charged at hourly rates with the associated accounting treatment applied as follows:
 - For fixed price contracts, the contracts include an enforceable right for the association to receive payment for work performed to date based on the percentage of time spent including recovering of cost to prepare given the tailored nature of the courses and therefore the criteria for recognition of revenue over time is met. The association recognises revenue based on actual services provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided under the contract. The association's performance is measured based on actual time incurred in providing courses when compared to the total committed time in accordance with the terms of the contract as this is deemed to provide the most faithful depiction of the provision of the services. If required, estimates of progress towards completion are revised if circumstances change and any changes are reflected in the profit or loss in the period in which

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

the change occurs. The nature of the association's contracts are such that they include only one deliverable and the association has therefore determined that there is only one performance obligation to be satisfied over time. The terms of the association's fixed price contracts either require that the customer pay the fixed amount in instalments over the contract duration or in some cases the association requires payment in full upfront. Where payment is required upfront, a contract liability is recognised on receipt of the payment and recognised as revenue as the services are provided. Where payment is required in instalments, at the end of the reporting period, if the services rendered by the association exceed the payments received, the association recognises a contract asset. If the payments received exceed the services rendered, the association recognises a contract liability.

- For hourly rate contracts, the association recognises revenue only to the extent that they have a right to invoice. Hourly rate contracts are invoiced quarterly, and consideration is payable when invoiced. Revenue is recognised as each hour is worked.
- Where grant income arises from an agreement which is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations then the revenue is recognised when control of each performance obligations is satisfied. The performance obligations are varied based on the agreement but may, for example, include management of rescue services and specific training courses. Each performance obligation is considered to ensure that the revenue recognition reflects the transfer of control and within grant agreements there may be some performance obligations where control transfers at a point in time and others which have continuous transfer of control over the life of the contract. Where control is transferred over time, generally the input methods being either costs or time incurred are deemed to be the most appropriate methods to reflect the transfer of benefit.

AASB 1058 address revenue recognition for contracts which are either not enforceable or do not have sufficiently specific performance obligations. Amounts arising from grants in the scope of AASB 1058 are recognised at the assets fair value when the asset is received.

The association considers whether there are any related liability or equity items connected with the assets which are recognised in accordance with the relevant accounting standard. Once the assets and liabilities have been recognised then income is recognised for any remaining asset value at the time that the asset is received.

- With respect to contract assets and liabilities, where the amounts billed to customers are based on the achievement of various milestones established in the contract, the amounts recognised as revenue in a given period do not necessarily coincide with the amounts billed to or certified by the customer. When a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to the customer before the customer pays consideration or before the payment is due, the association presents the contract as a contract asset, unless the association's rights to that amount of consideration are unconditional, in which case the association recognises a receivable. When an amount of consideration is received from a customer prior to the association transferring a good or service to the customer, the association presents the contract as a contract liability.
- Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the association is entitled to it.

b) Inventories

Any inventories held by the association are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Inventories held for distribution are measured at cost adjusted, when applicable, for any loss of service potential. Inventories acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are valued at the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition, which is the deemed cost.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c) Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated, less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of property, plant and equipment are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation surplus in equity. Revaluation decreases that offset previous increases of the same class of assets are recognised in other comprehensive income under the heading of revaluation surplus. All other decreases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the asset's useful life to the association commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Plant and equipment	4 – 33%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Each asset class's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the class's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

d) Leases

For current year

At inception of a contract, the association assesses whether a lease exists - i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. This involves an assessment of whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be explicitly or implicitly identified within the agreement. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right then there is no identified asset.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- The association has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.
- The association has the right to direct the use of the asset i.e. decision making rights in relation to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

The non-lease components included in the lease agreement have been separated and are recognised as an expense as incurred.

At the lease commencement, the association recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the association believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy. The estimated life of the right-of-use assets is based on those of property, plant and equipment. The right-of-use asset is subject to the impairment requirements and is assessed for impairment indicators at each reporting date.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the association's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the association's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Exceptions to lease accounting

The association has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets. The association recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

e) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the association becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Classification

On initial recognition, the association classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instrument (FVOCI - equity)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the association changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The association's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position. Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment. Interest income and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Fair value through other comprehensive income

From time to time, depending on market conditions, the association has a number of strategic investments in listed and unlisted entities over which they do not have significant influence nor control. The association has made an irrevocable election to classify these equity investments as fair value through other comprehensive income as they are not held for trading purposes. These investments are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income (financial asset reserve). On disposal any balance in the financial asset reserve is transferred to retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for the following assets:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost

Trade receivables

Impairment of trade receivables have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The association has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Where the association renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

Financial liabilities

The association measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The financial liabilities of the association comprise trade payables and bank loans where applicable.

f) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the association reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of a class of assets, the association estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the class of assets belong.

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

g) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the association's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bond rates incorporating bonds rated AAA or AA by credit agencies, with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

h) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

i) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

j) Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the association is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

k) Provisions

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

l) Comparative Figures

Unless otherwise stated, and, where required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year. When an association applies an accounting policy retrospectively, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period must be disclosed.

m) Trade and Other Payables

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

n) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The committee members make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances. These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates. The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Key judgments - grant income

For many of the grant agreements received, the determination of whether the contract includes sufficiently specific performance obligations was a significant judgement involving discussions with a number of parties at the association, review of the proposal documents prepared during the grant application phase and consideration of the terms and conditions. Grants received by the association have been accounted for under both AASB 15 and AASB 1058 depending on the terms and conditions and decisions made. If this determination was changed then the revenue recognition pattern would be different from that recognised in these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Key estimates - receivables

The receivables have been reviewed under the expected credit loss model based on historical and forward looking information and, where applicable, provisions have been included based on the estimates made with the related disclosures included within these financial statements as relevant. The provisions are based on the best information available at the reporting date.

o) Economic Dependence

NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated is largely dependent on the donations given to the association by the public for the purposes of facilitating the carrying out of wildlife information and rescue services by the NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated association as a whole. At the date of this report the committee members have no reason to believe the general public will not continue to support NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated.

p) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

q) Volunteer services

No amounts are included in the financial statements for services donated by volunteers.

r) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) has issued the following new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods and which the association has decided not to early adopt:

- AASB 2020-3 Amendments to AASs – Annual Improvements 2018–2020 and Other Amendments (Effective after 01 January 2022)
- AASB 2021-7 Amendments to AASs – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections (Effective after 01 January 2022)
- AASB 2020-3 Amendments to AASs – Illustrative Examples for Not-for-Profit Entities (Effective after 01 July 2022)
- AASB 17 Insurance Contracts (Effective after 01 January 2023)
- AASB 2020-1 Amendments to AASs – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Effective after 01 January 2023)
- AASB 2021-2 Amendments to AASs – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates (Effective after 01 January 2023)
- AASB 2021-5 Amendments to AASs – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Effective after 01 January 2023)
- AASB 2021-6 Amendments to AASs – Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Tier 2 and Other Australian Accounting Standards (Effective after 01 January 2023)

NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- AASB 2022-1 Amendments to AASs – Initial Application of AASB 17 and AASB 9 – Comparative Information (Effective after 01 January 2023)
- AASB 2014-10 Amendments to AASs – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Effective after 01 January 2025)

NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
Note	\$	\$
NOTE 2: REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME		
a) Revenue		
Appeals – emergency fund	-	-
Appeals – other	2,172,385	2,936,410
Donations and pledges	2,848,807	4,405,553
	<u>5,021,192</u>	<u>7,341,963</u>
b) Other income		
Bank interest	227,168	297,780
Other income	-	41,158
	<u>227,168</u>	<u>338,938</u>
NOTE 3: OPERATIONAL EXPENSES		
Disbursements to NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated:		
- Emergency fund disbursements	4,051,770	6,828,760
- Other disbursements	7,913,852	956,885
	<u>11,965,622</u>	<u>7,785,645</u>
Branch and other disbursements:		
- Emergency fund disbursements	-	-
- Other disbursements	112,170	200,361
	<u>112,170</u>	<u>200,361</u>
	<u>12,077,792</u>	<u>7,986,006</u>
NOTE 4: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash at bank	79,642,509	87,226,248
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>79,642,509</u>	<u>87,226,248</u>
NOTE 5: FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Current		
Cash at bank	9 79,642,509	87,226,248
Trade and other receivables	9 -	10,080
Total current financial assets	<u>79,642,509</u>	<u>87,236,328</u>
NOTE 6: RETAINED EARNINGS		
Retained earnings at beginning of financial year	86,462,327	86,767,432
Total comprehensive income for the year	(6,869,818)	(305,105)
Retained earnings at end of financial year	<u>79,592,509</u>	<u>86,462,327</u>

NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
Note	\$	\$
NOTE 7: CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Reconciliation of cash flows from operations with surplus/deficit		
Surplus / (deficit) after income tax	<u>(6,869,818)</u>	(305,105)
Adjust for changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables	10,080	(10,080)
- Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	<u>(724,001)</u>	<u>(1,253,562)</u>
	<u>(7,583,739)</u>	<u>(1,568,747)</u>

NOTE 8: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

NOTE 9: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The association's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and accounts payable. The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

Financial assets

Cash and cash equivalents	79,642,509	87,226,248
Trade and other receivables	-	10,080
	<u>79,642,509</u>	<u>87,236,328</u>

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
Trade and other payables	50,000	774,001
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>774,001</u>

Net Fair Values

For listed available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss the fair values have been based on closing quoted bid prices at the end of the reporting period. In determining the fair values of the unlisted available-for-sale financial assets, the directors have used inputs that are observable either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices). Fair values of held-to-maturity investments are based on quoted market prices at the ending of the reporting period. The fair values of finance leases are determined using a discounted cash flow model incorporating current commercial borrowing rates.

NOTE 10: CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Management control the capital of the association to ensure that adequate cash flows are generated to fund its operations. They also aim to provide a return on the association's investments that is in line with current market conditions.

NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
NOTE 11: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Disbursements to be paid to NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated	50,000	774,001
Other payables	-	-
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>774,001</u>

NOTE 12: CHARITABLE FUNDRAISING DISCLOSURES

In accordance with the requirements of the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991*, the following disclosures are included with respect to the financial information presented in this financial report:

a) Types of fundraising revenues received during the year:

- Appeals
- Donations
- Pledges
- Fundraising Activities (Stalls, Barbeques, etc.) – NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated Only

The Charitable Fundraising disclosures included within this note do not include revenues from grants and bequests.

b) Aggregated gross fundraising income and expense details:

Fundraising income – NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated (including all Branches)	45,056	54,661
Fundraising income – NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund	5,021,192	7,341,963
	<u>5,066,248</u>	<u>7,396,624</u>
Related fundraising expenses – NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated (including all Branches)	(563,213)	(752,929)
Related fundraising expenses – NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund	-	-
	<u>(563,213)</u>	<u>(752,929)</u>
Net surplus from fundraising activities	<u>4,503,035</u>	<u>6,643,695</u>

c) Comparative figures and ratios:

- Comparison of total fundraising costs to gross fundraising income:	11.12%	10.18%
- Comparison of net fundraising surplus to gross fundraising income:	88.88%	89.82%

NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

NOTE 13: SEGMENT REPORTING

The functional purpose of NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund is to hold funds donated in support of the NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated Mission. NSW Wildlife Information Rescue and Education Service Incorporated operates in the animal welfare services sector to provide wildlife information and rescue services across New South Wales as facilitated through the generating of income from fundraising, donations, investments and other charitable activities.

NOTE 14: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the association, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the association in future financial years.

The financial report was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the committee members.

NOTE 15: ASSOCIATION DETAILS

The registered office of the association is:

NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund
Suite 1-5
Lifestyle Working
117 Old Pittwater Road
BROOKVALE NSW 2100

The principal place of business is:

NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund
Suite 1-5
Lifestyle Working
117 Old Pittwater Road
BROOKVALE NSW 2100

NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund

Committee Members' Declaration

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

The committee members declare that:

- 1) the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 1 to 21, are in accordance with the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009*, the *Associations Incorporation Regulation 2010* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012* including:
 - a) giving a true and fair view of the financial position of NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund as at 30 June 2022, and of its performance, for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Regulations 2013*;
- 2) the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income gives a true and fair view of all income and expenditure of NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund with respect to fundraising appeal activities for the year ended 30 June 2022;
- 3) the Statement of Financial Position gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund with respect to fundraising appeal activities as at 30 June 2022;
- 4) the financial report and associated records of NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund have been properly kept during the year ended 30 June 2022 in accordance with the provisions of the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991*, the regulations under the Act and the conditions attached to NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund's authority;
- 5) the internal controls exercised by NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund are appropriate and effective in accounting for all income received and applied by NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund from its fundraising appeal activities; and
- 6) at the date of this declaration, there are reasonable grounds to believe that NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

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



Michael Smith
Committee Member

Dated this 22nd day of October, 2022.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
NSW WILDLIFE INFORMATION AND RESCUE SERVICE PUBLIC GIFT FUND**

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund (the Fund), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the committee members' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Fund is in accordance with the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009*, the *Associations Incorporation Regulation 2010* and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the Fund's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

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 are independent of the Fund in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012*, which has been given to the committee members of the Fund, would be in the same terms if given to the committee members as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Responsibilities of the Committee Members for the Financial Report

The committee members of the Fund are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009*, the *Associations Incorporation Regulation 2010*, the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012* and the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991*. The committee members are also responsible for such internal control as the committee members 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.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
NSW WILDLIFE INFORMATION AND RESCUE SERVICE PUBLIC GIFT FUND**

Responsibilities of the Committee Members for the Financial Report (continued)

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

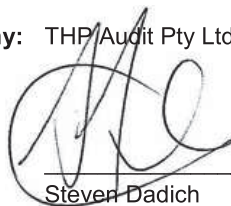
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

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

Name of Company: THP/Audit Pty Ltd

Name of Auditor:


Steven Dadich

Address: Level 13, 99 Walker Street, North Sydney NSW 2060

Dated this 22nd day of October, 2022.

NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund

Committee Members' Certificate

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

I certify that:

- a) I am a member of the committee of NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service Public Gift Fund.
- b) I will be available to attend to any matters arising at the Annual General Meeting.
- c) I am authorised by the attached resolution of the committee to sign this certificate in respect of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 including the committee members' declaration and independent auditor's report as set out on pages 1 to 24.
- d) This certificate was submitted to the members of the association at its annual general meeting.



Michael Smith
Committee Member

Dated this 22nd day of October, 2022.