



WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

ABN: 90 607 879 345

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

DIRECTORS REPORT

The Directors present this report of the Company for the Financial Year ended 30 June 2025.

The names of the Directors in office during the year and to the date of this report are:

- Leif Cocks (Chair)
- Troy Kenah
- Kylie Bullo

The Directors have been in office since the start of the Financial Year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2025 were Wildlife Conservation and Protection.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the company's activities during the year.

Meetings of Directors

During the Financial Year, 4 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director were as follows:

Directors Meetings

	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Leif Cocks (Chair)	4	4
Troy Kenah	4	4
Kylie Bullo	4	3

The Company is a not-for-profit public company limited by guarantee, established with the primary purpose of being a charity and maintaining that status throughout its existence. If the entity is wound up while an individual is a member or within 12 months after their membership cessation, the constitution stipulates that each member must contribute an amount not exceeding \$50.00 (referred to as the 'guarantee' to the Company's assets).

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2025 has been received and can be found on page 18 of the financial report.

The directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director



Leif Cocks (Sep 30, 2025 10:26:00 GMT+8)

Leif Cocks (Chairperson)

Dated this

30th day of September 2025

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Revenue	2	9,997,523	10,097,230
Direct Costs		(2,284,138)	(1,677,126)
Gross Surplus		7,713,385	8,420,104
WCI Expenses		(113,442)	(82,448)
Payroll Expenses		(1,089,782)	(1,061,577)
Project Spending		(5,678,472)	(4,737,162)
Total Expenditure		(6,881,696)	(5,881,187)
Net Surplus for the year before tax		831,689	2,538,917
Income Tax		-	-
Net Surplus for the year after tax		831,689	2,538,917
Other Comprehensive income, net of income tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		831,689	2,538,917

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Cash equivalents	3	2,521,950	2,900,691
Accounts Receivable and other debtors	4	32,406	43,885
Financial Assets	7	11,505,283	10,261,436
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		14,059,639	13,206,012
TOTAL ASSETS		14,059,639	13,206,012
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable and other payables	5	29,042	27,473
Provisions	6	185,593	165,224
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		214,635	192,697
TOTAL LIABILITIES		214,635	192,697
NET ASSETS		13,845,004	13,013,315
Retained surplus		13,845,004	13,013,315
TOTAL EQUITY		13,845,004	13,013,315

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	Retained Surplus	Total
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 July 2023	10,474,398	10,474,398
Surplus for the year	2,538,917	2,538,917
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	<u>2,538,917</u>	<u>2,538,917</u>
Balance as at 30 June 2024	<u>13,013,315</u>	<u>13,013,315</u>
Balance as at 1 July 2024	<u>13,013,315</u>	<u>13,013,315</u>
Surplus for the year	831,689	831,689
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	<u>831,689</u>	<u>831,689</u>
Balance as at 30 June 2025	<u>13,845,004</u>	<u>13,845,004</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Donations and other income received		9,353,215	9,194,623
Payments to suppliers and employees		(9,165,833)	(7,543,482)
Dividends Received		278,269	310,830
Interest Received		251,309	233,027
Net Cash generated from operating activities		<u>716,960</u>	<u>2,206,998</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment made of purchase of shares		(6,067,114)	(7,090,210)
Processed from sales of shares		4,971,413	2,658,917
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(1,095,701)</u>	<u>(4,431,293)</u>
Net decrease in cash held		(378,741)	(2,224,295)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		2,900,691	5,124,986
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	3	<u>2,521,950</u>	<u>2,900,691</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

1. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 25th September 2024 by the Board.

1.1 Basis Of Preparation

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company is not publicly accountable as that term is defined for the purposes of the Australian Accounting Standards (AASB 1053). For example, the company does not issue equity or debt instruments that are traded in a public market. However, the company is accountable, in the ordinary sense of that term, to its donors and other stakeholders for the performance of its conservation activities.

The financial statements are Tier 2 general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

1.2 Going Concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes continuity of normal activities of the Company, realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of Company for the next 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements.

Accounting Policies

1.3 Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Company measures financial asset at fair value on a recurring basis.

Fair value is the price the Company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at reporting date (i.e. the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payment made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use, or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instrument, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

1. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1.4 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

1.5 Financial Instruments

1.5.1 Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the Entity commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain MATERIAL financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15.63.

1.5.2 Financial liabilities

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit and loss.
- a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3 applies;
- held for trading; or
- initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

1. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1.5.2 Financial liabilities (Continued)

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability is held for trading if it is:

- incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
- part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking;
- a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in an effective hedging relationship); or
- any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses are taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income. A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

1.5.3 Financial asset

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit and loss

on the basis of the two primary criteria, being:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost when it meets the following conditions:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when it meets the following conditions:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the conditions of amortised cost and the fair value through other comprehensive income's measurement condition are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

1. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1.5.3 Financial asset (Continued)

The Entity initially designates financial instruments as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as “accounting mismatch”) that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;
- it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the groupings was documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that was part of a group of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and
- it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial designation of the financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit and loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

1.5.4 Equity instruments

At initial recognition, as long as the equity instrument is not held for trading or is not a contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3 applies, the Company made an irrevocable election to measure the equity instruments in other comprehensive income, while the dividend revenue received on underlying equity instruments investment will still be recognised in profit or loss. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised at settlement date in accordance with the Company's accounting policy.

1.5.5 Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

1.5.6 Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (i.e. when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

1.5.7 Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All of the following criteria need to be satisfied for derecognition of a financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- the Entity no longer controls the asset (i.e. it has no practical ability to make unilateral decisions to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity which was elected to be classified under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

1. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1.5.8 Impairment

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
- lease receivables;
- contract assets (e.g. amount due from customers under construction contracts);
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the Entity recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. An amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

For financial assets that are unrecognised (e.g. loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

1.6 Impairment of Non Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (e.g. in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

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

1.7 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

1. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1.8 Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for services provided in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(c) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

1.9 Revenue and Other Income

Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the Company obtains control of the grant, it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the Company and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

1.10 Revenue and Other Income

When grant revenue is received whereby the Company incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

The Company receives non-reciprocal contributions of assets from the government and other parties for zero or a nominal value. These assets are recognised at fair value on the date of acquisition in the statement of financial position, with a corresponding amount of income recognised in profit or loss.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax.

1.11 Income Tax

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

1.12 Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

1. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1.13 Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

1.14 Accounts Payable and Other Payables

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

1.15 Provisions

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

1.16 Employee Provisions

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The Company's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements of obligations for other long-term employee benefits for changes in assumptions are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The Company's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

1. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1.17 Key Estimates

(i) Impairment

The Company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the Company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

1.18 Key Judgments

(i) Employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: Employee Benefits (September 2011) defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services. As the Company expects that all of its employees would use all of their annual leave entitlements earned during a reporting period before 12 months after the end of the reporting period, the Company believes that obligations for annual leave entitlements satisfy the definition of short-term employee benefits and, therefore, can be measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid to employees when the obligations are settled.

1.19 Transactions between related parties

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

2. REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Donations, Fundraising and Grants	5,305,405	5,214,683
Affiliate Income	3,984,590	4,147,046
Portfolio Income	682,119	706,553
Other Misc. Income	25,409	28,948
	9,997,523	10,097,230

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Bank Accounts	2,374,652	2,635,713
Ord Minnett Accounts	147,298	264,978
Total Cash and cash equivalents	2,521,950	2,900,691

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER DEBTORS

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade Debtors	1,100	3,092
GST Receivable	6,105	7,603
Credit Cards	23,585	31,572
Loans to other WCI entities	1,616	1,618
Total Current accounts receivable and other debtors	32,406	43,885

5. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Trade Creditors	13,051	10,418
PAYG Withholding	16,954	16,556
Clearing Account	(963)	
Deposits (Refundable)	-	(1,539)
Loan to other WCI entities	-	2,038
Total current accounts payable and other payables	29,042	27,473

6. EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Provision for annual leave entitlements	87,729	69,730
Provision for long service leave entitlements	97,864	95,494
	185,593	165,224

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2025 \$	2024 \$
CURRENT		
Listed Equity Investments at fair value	11,505,283	10,261,436
	11,505,283	10,261,436

8. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payables.

The carrying amounts for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	2,521,950	2,900,691
Accounts receivable and other debtors	4	32,406	43,885
Financial assets measured at fair value through P & L	7	11,505,283	13,261,436
Total financial assets		14,059,639	13,206,012
Financial Liabilities			
Accounts payable and other payables	5	29,042	27,473
Total financial liabilities		29,042	27,473

9. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

In the opinion of the Directors', the entity did not have any contingent liabilities and contingent assets at 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: None).

10. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No matters or circumstances have arisen since June 30 2025 that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Entities operations, the results of those operations, or the Entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

11. RELATED PARTIES

- a) The Company's main related parties are as follows: Key management personnel were paid \$430,852 (2024: \$397,219)
- b) Transaction with related parties – Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

12. COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office of the Company is:

Wildlife Conservation International Limited

10a Dunford Street, Willagee WA 6156

DIRECTORS DECLARATION

The Directors of the Company declare that:

The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 1 – 16, are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012 and give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements; and

There are reasonable grounds to believe that the registered entity is able to pay all of its debts, as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for Profit Commission Regulation 2022.



Leif Cocks (Sep 30, 2025 10:26:00 GMT+8)

Leif Cocks

Chairperson

Dated this 30th day of September 2025

Criterion Audit Pty Ltd

ABN 85 165 181 822

PO Box 233 LEEDERVILLE WA 6902

Suite 2, 642 Newcastle Street
LEEDERVILLE WA 6007

Phone: 9466 9009

To The Board of Directors

Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 60.40 of the Australian Charities and Not-For-Profits Act 2012

As lead audit director for the audit of the financial statements of Wildlife Conservation International Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- the auditor independence requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-For-Profits Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
- any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours faithfully



CHRIS WATTS CA
Director

CRITERION AUDIT PTY LTD

DATED at PERTH this 30th day of September 2025

2.1.2 Auditor's Independence Declaration - WCIL-combined

Final Audit Report

2025-09-30

Created:	2025-09-30
By:	Karyn Torre (karyn.torre@orangutan.org.au)
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"2.1.2 Auditor's Independence Declaration - WCIL-combined" History

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