FOUNDATION FOR NATIONAL PARKS & WILDLIFE

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
A.B.N 90 107 744 771

Financial Statements for the Financial Year Ended 31 December 2020

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These financial statements are the single entity financial statements of the Foundation for National Parks & Wildlife.

The financial statements are presented in the Australian currency.

The Foundation for National Parks & Wildlife is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Foundation for National Parks & Wildlife

Level 8 50 Clarence Street Sydney NSW 2001

Corporate Information

Directors (Responsible Entities)

The Directors (Responsible Entities) of the Foundation at the date of this report are:
Patrick Medley (President)
Susie Corlett (Treasurer)

David Knowles

David Pumphrey

Helen Schuler

Robert Quirk (Representative of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage)

Carlyn Waters (Joined on 03/02/2021)

Jane Danziger

Mary-Louise Williams (Resigned December 2020)

Chief Executive Officer

Ian Darbyshire

Charity Street Address

Level 8, 50 Clarence Street

Sydney NSW 2000

Auditor

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd

ABN

90 107 744 771

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Income			
General donation Corporate sponsors, foundations, and major		1,788,941	1,026,839
donors		1,836,428	899,333
Bequest revenue		244,154	114,039
Government grants – subject to performance obligations		1,179,317	-
Other Income	2	337,498	148,078
Total Operating Income		5,386,338	2,188,289
Expenditure Cost of Projects Project Management Awareness Raising Fundraising Administration Lease expenses Insurance Other Expense Total Expenditure	3	(2,298,562) (201,127) (521,367) (239,969) (345,664) (76,800) (5,815) (18,974)	(1,016,697) (132,063) (307,057) (272,899) (396,320) (77,590) (12,148)
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)		1,678,060	(26,485)
Market movement in financial assets	_	135,255	287,229
Total Other	_	135,255	287,229
Total Comprehensive	=	1,813,315	260,744

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020	2019
·		\$	\$
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	6,175,117	4,155,256
Prepaid Expenses		19,775	-
Accounts Receivable		4,710	22,554
Total Current Assets		6,199,602	4,177,810
Non-Current Assets			.,,
Plant & Equipment	5	14,675	13,748
Financial Assets	6	3,379,632	3,100,209
Right of Use Asset	7	130,888	202,283
Total Non-Current Assets		3,525,195	3,316,240
Total Assets		9,724.797	7,494,050
Current Liabilities			-
Creditors and Accruals	8	219,024	254,307
Provisions	9	63,293	33,916
Unexpended Grants	10	4,244,334	3,756,002
Lease Liability		71,911	68,548
Total Current Liabilities		4,598,562	4,112,773
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	9	10,069	6,515
Lease Liability		62,614	134,525
Total Non-Current Liabilities		76,683	141,040
Total Liabilities		4,671,245	4,253,813
Net Assets		5,053,552	3,240,237
Funds			
Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income reserve		376,633	241,378
Accumulated Funds	-	4,676,919	2,998,859
Total Funds		5,053,552	3,240,237

Statement of Changes in Funds for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income Reserve	Accumulated Funds	Total Funds
Balance at 1 January 2019	-	2,979,493	2,979,493
Net deficit	-	-26,485	-26,485
Other comprehensive income	287,229		287,229
Transfer	-45,851	45,851	
Total comprehensive income for the year	241,378	2,998,859	3,240,237
Balance at 31 December 2019	241,378	2,998,859	3,240,237
Balance at 1 January 2020	241,378	2,998,859	3,240,237
Net Surplus	-	1,678,060	1,678,060
Other comprehensive income	135,255	-	135,255
Total comprehensive income for the year	135,255	1,678,060	1,813,315
Balance at 31 December 2020	376,633	4,676,919	5,053,552

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

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

9	Note	2020	2019
		\$	\$
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Receipts from contributions, donations, fundraising activities and managed grants		5,955,438	2,184,408
Payments to projects, suppliers, employees and managed grants		(3,967,927)	(2,680,780)
Interest received		1,714	1,255
Net cash provided by operating activities	12	1,989,225	(495,117)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Proceeds from (payments for) investment securities		35,394	11,429
Purchases of plant and equipment	-	(4,758)	(14,346)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		30,636	(2,917)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		-	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	_		
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		2,019,861	(498,034)
	=		
Cash at the beginning of the financial year	:=	4,155,256	4,653,290
Cash at the end of the financial year	4	6,175,117	4,155,256

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Summary of significant accounting policies

The Foundation for National Parks & Wildlife (the "Company") is a not-for-profit company, limited by guarantee, registered under the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, and domiciled in Australia. The financial report of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Responsible Entities (the Directors) on 14April 2021.

(a) Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the ACNC Act 2012, Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements, Accounting Interpretations and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(i) Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and under the historical cost convention.

(ii) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements.

Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

(b) Revenue recognition

(i) Revenue recognition policy for revenue from contracts with customers (AASB 15)

AASB 15 requires revenue to be recognised when control of a promised good or service is passed to the customer at an amount which reflects the expected consideration.

The customer for these contracts is the fund provider.

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
- 5. Recognise revenue

Revenue from the rendering of a service

Generally the timing of the payment for 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.

Revenue from government funding/grant income

Government funding/grant income arising from an agreement which contains enforceable and sufficiently specific performance obligations is recognised when each performance obligation is satisfied.

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 revenue is recognition based on either cost or time incurred which best reflects the transfer of control.

Agency funding

Funding received and administered under contract or grant agreement for disbursement to third parties under an agency arrangement are not brought to account as income and are accounted for as a liability until such funds are disbursed in accordance with the agreement.

Income from investments

Dividends

Dividends are received from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Dividends are recognised as other income in profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established. This applies even if they are paid out of pre-acquisition profits, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of an investment. In this case, the dividend is recognised in OCI if it relates to an investment measured at FVOCI.

Interest

Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost and financial assets at FVOCI calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss as part of other income.

(ii) Revenue recognition policy for revenue streams which are either not enforceable or do not have sufficiently specific performance obligations (AASB 1058)

Capital grants

Capital grants received under an enforceable agreement to enable the company to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment to identified specifications which will be controlled by the company (once complete) are recognised as revenue as and when the obligation to construct or purchase is completed.

For acquisitions of assets, the revenue is recognised when the asset is acquired and controlled by the company.

Other grant income

Assets arising from grants in the scope of AASB 1058 are recognised at their fair value when the asset is received. These assets are generally cash but maybe property which has been donated or sold to the company at significantly below its fair value.

Once the asset has been recognised, the Company recognises any related liability amounts (e.g. provisions, financial liabilities).

Once the assets and liabilities have been recognised then income is recognised for any difference between the recorded asset and liability.

Revenue from fundraising

Donations and bequests

Donations and bequests collected are recognised as revenue when the company gains control of the asset.

In-kind donations

Services donated by volunteers, goods and facilities donated are included at the fair value to the company where this can be quantified, and a third party is bearing the cost.

(iii) Significant estimates and judgements relating to revenue

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 several parties at the company, review of the proposal documents prepared during the grant application phase and consideration of the terms and conditions.

Grants received by the company 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 this financial report.

(c) 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). In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the acquisition cost of the assets or of an item of expenses.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the balance sheet.

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

(d) Disbursements

Disbursements are measured at cost.

Disbursements are recognised for the major activities as follows:

(i) Cash disbursements

Cash disbursements are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income at the time of the payment.

(ii) Land disbursements

Land disbursements are recognised when Ministerial consent is obtained.

(e) Cost of Fundraising

Cost of fundraising, being expenses that are attributed to fundraising activities are measured at cost and recognised at the time of the payment.

(f) Income Tax

The Foundation is exempt from paying income tax. The Foundation holds an endorsement as an income tax exempt charity under subdivision 50-B of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(g) Acquisition of Assets

All assets acquired including property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at their cost of acquisition at the date of acquisition, being the fair value of the consideration provided plus incidental costs directly attributable to the acquisition.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash assets are carried at face value of the amounts deposited. The carrying amount of cash assets approximates net fair value.

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

(i) Payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received. The carrying amount of accounts payable approximates net fair value.

(j) Employee Entitlements

(i) Wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' service up to the reporting date. Liabilities for annual leave in respect of employees' service up to the reporting date which are expected to be settled within 12 months of the balance date are recognised in the provision for annual leave.

Both liabilities are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for accumulating but non-vesting sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

(ii) Superannuation

Contributions are made to employee superannuation funds and are charged against income as they are made.

(k) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Foundation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on non-current assets is calculated using the straight line value method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Computer equipment – 4 years

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

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Land is accounted for at cost, and is disbursed to the Gift Fund Trust to be donated to the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage upon Ministerial consent.

(I) Investment assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

- 1. financial assets at fair value through profit or loss,
- 2. amortised cost, and
- 3. financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (previously available-for-sale financial assets).

The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs unless they are carried at fair value through profit or loss in which case the transaction costs are recognised in the income statement.

Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance date. The quoted market price used is the current bid price.

The categories of financial assets are:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the Statement of Financial Position date.

After initial recognition they are measured at their fair values. Gains or losses on re-measurement are recognised in the income statement.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVPL or FVOCI): they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows, the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments as well as long-term deposit that were previously classified as held-to-maturity under AASB 139.

Financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading are eligible for an irrevocable election at inception to be measured at FVOCI. Under FVOCI, subsequent movements in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss. Dividend from these investments continue to be recorded as other income within the profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents return of capital. This category was previously classified as 'available-for-sale'.

The fair value of investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the reporting date.

(m) Impairment of financial assets

At each balance date the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Any impairment losses are recognised in the income statement. The Company considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between: financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ('Stage 1'), and financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ('Stage 2'). 'Stage 3' would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. '12-month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category.

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

(n) Leases (Office Lease Clarence Street)

At inception of a contract, the Company 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 Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.
- The Company 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.

At the lease commencement, the company recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Company 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 right-of-use asset 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 Company'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 company'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.

The company has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for leases of low-value assets. For these leases, the company recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(o) Critical Accounting Disclosures

The financial statements have been prepared on a stand-alone basis ignoring the effects of the Gift Fund Trust. The Foundation acts as trustee of the Gift Fund Trust, and presents accounts as disclosed in Note 16 for the benefit of the members.

2019

	Federal Government Covid-19 stimulus – Cash Boost	100,000	-
	Interest and investment income	181,277	93,479
	Administration fee for funding and grant administration – subject to performance obligations	50,000	50,000
	Other sundry income	6,221 337,498	4,599 148,078
3	Expenditure		
	Total employment expenses	592,720	699,971
	Depreciation – Plant and Equipment	3,454	598
	Depreciation – Right of Use lease asset (leased office)	71,395	11,899
4	Current Assets - Cash and Cash Equivalents		
	Cash includes cash on hand and in banks and in short term money market instruments, and monies held in trust.	6,175,117	4,155,256
	Cash includes \$4,244,334 (2019 \$3,756,002) held by the Foundation specific purpose under contractual arrangements. These funds are no requirements. Unexpended funding at year end is disclosed in Note 1	ot available for general we	
5	Non - Current Assets - Property, Plant and Equipment		
	Land		
	Plant & Equipment	29,077	24,319
	Accumulated Depreciation	(14,402)	(10,571)
	Net carrying amount	14,675	13,748
			,

6	Financial Assets		2020 \$	2019 \$
	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	6(a)		*
	Other investments		3,348,035	2,978,81
		1	31,597	121,39
	(a) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	1	3,379,632	3,100,20
	investments comprise:			
	- shares in listed corporations		937,846	949,29
	- units in listed trusts		2,410,189	2,029,51
	- cash management trusts		2,410,109	2,029,31
	Total available-for-sale financial assets	(-	2.040.005	0.070.04
7	Right of Use Assets (Office Lease)	-	3,348,035	2,978,81
	Beginning balance		202,283	
	Additions Depreciation charge		(71,395 <u>)</u>	214,18 (11,899
	Ending balance	-	130,888	202,28
}	Current Liabilities - Accounts Payable			
	Creditors and Accrued Expenses	-	219,024	254,30
	Total Accounts Payable	:-	219,024	254,30
9	Provisions		,	
	Current Provisions			
	Employee Entitlements - Annual Leave	:-	63,293	33,91
	Non-Current Provisions			
	Employee Entitlements - Annual Leave / Long Service Leave	-	10,069	6,51

	Heritage Estates	Private Land Grants	Great Eastern Ranges	Wildlife Heroes	Total
2020					
Opening Balance	2,216,836	98,093	139,364	1,301,709	3,756,002
Grants Received	-	4,998	32,617	1,735,000	1,772,615
Interest Received	3,644	170	84	1,380	5,278
Grants Expended	(2,468)	0	(107,776)	(1,157,087)	(1,267,331)
Grants management fee				(22,230)	(22,230)
Closing Balance	2,218,012	103,261	64,289	1,858,772	4,244,334
2019					
Opening Balance	2,220,988	1,675,583	303,838	-	4,200,409
Grants Received	-	-	95,965		95,965
Interest Received	15,767	27,789	226	243	44,025
Grants Expended	(19,919)	(107,672)	(139,950)	(169,146)	(436,687)
Grants Transferred		(1,497,607)	(120,715)	1,470,612	(147,710)
Closing Balance	2,216,836	98,093	139,364	1,301,709	3,756,002

11 Related Party Transactions

The directors act in an honorary capacity and are not remunerated.

There are no other related party transactions.

12

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Key Management Personnel Compensation		
Total compensation	216,111	209,250
Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows	-	
(a) Reconciliation of Cash instruments		
For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand, in banks and short-term money market.		
Cash	6,175,117	4,155,256
(b) Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash provided by operating activities.		
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	1,678,060	(26,485)
Non-Cash Items and adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortisation	75,226	598
Investments income	(179,563)	(91,434)
Other movements		
(Increase)/Decrease in Prepayments and other assets	(19,775)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Receivables	17,845	97,318
Increase/(Decrease) in Creditors / Accruals	(35,283)	(22,153)
Increase/(Decrease) in Unexpended Grants	488,332	(444,407)
Increase/(Decrease) in other liabilities	(68,548)	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions	32,931	(8,554)
Net cash (used by)/provided by operating activities	1,989,225	(495,117)

(c) Cash flows arising from the investments are presented on a net basis in the statement of cash flows.

13 Member's Guarantee

The Company is limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the articles of association state that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$40 (including GST) each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the Company. At 31 December 2020, the number of members was 100.

14 Subsequent Events

Nil

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		2020	2019
		\$	\$
,	Committed / Accumulated Funds		
	Total Committed Funds at year end	2,279,572	2,439,670
	Total Uncommitted Funds at year end	2,773,980	800,567
	Total Accumulated Funds at year end	5,053,552	3,240,237

Committed funds represent non-contractual donations for specific projects which are unexpended at year end.

16 Information required by the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 NSW and the Charitable Fundraising Regulations 2008 (NSW)

(a) Summary of funds received and applied for charitable purposes

The purpose of the Foundation is to raise funds net of expenses for special nature and cultural heritage projects managed by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage or other similar bodies. This is achieved through a variety of activities including fundraising from the public and corporate sector, government grants and investments. The Foundation undertook fundraising appeals throughout the year and holds an authority to fundraise under the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 (NSW).

(b) Details of aggregate fundraising income and expense from fundraising appeals

Gross Income from Fundraising	3,625,370	1,926,172
Total Cost of Fundraising	(239,969)	(272,899)
Net Surplus from Fundraising	3,385,401	1,653,273

(c) Accounting Principles and Methods adopted in Fundraising accounts

The fundraising financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards as per Note 1. The balance of fundraising funds unspent is held within the Foundation's accumulated funds. The funds from fundraising are applied as set out in this financial report.

17 FNPW Gift Fund Trust Financial Statements (included in this report for disclosure purposes)

The Foundation act as Trustee for the FNPW Gift Fund Trust in accordance with the trust deed dated 2 February 2000. The Trust is separately registered with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission.

The Trust is administered by a management committee comprised of three Foundation Directors approved by the Commonwealth Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities.

Gift Fund Trust (ABN 42 651 974 301)

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Not	te	2020	2019
		\$	\$
Receipts			
Land donation			-
Total Receipts			
Expenditure			
Donation			-
Total Expenses	10 1		
Net Annual (Deficit) / Surplus		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-
Total Comprehensive (Loss) / Income for the year			
Statement of Financial Pos As at 31 December 202			
No	te	2020	2019
		\$	\$
Non-Current Assets			
Freehold land	-	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets	-	-	-
Total Assets	_		
Current Liabilities			
GST Refundable			
Total Current Liabilities		-	-
Total Garrett Elabilities	-	<u>.</u>	-
Net Assets	<u>-</u>	-	
	_	· —-	
Net Assets	_	· 	-
Net Assets Accumulated Funds	_	- - -	-
Net Assets Accumulated Funds Land held by the trust	_	· ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

18 Details of Disbursements Applied to Charitable Purposes

Project Name (Grant held on an agency basis)	Disbursement (\$)
Heritage Estates	2,468
Great Eastern Ranges Grants	107,776
Total Disbursements from funds held for distribution (refer Note 10 – Wildlife Heroes is included below)	110,244

Project Name	Disbursement (\$)
Wildlife Heroes	1,157,087
Malleefowl Adaptive Management	16,000
Bandicoot Super Highway	6,000
Seagrass Collaboration	7,500
Community Conservation Grants-2019	7,132
SOS - Petaurus connections	57,078
SOS - Trails for Tails	69,500
SOS - Nectar Lovers	160,000
KKT - Wardekken Mayh	56,250
Community Conservation Grants-2020	35,643
Bushfire Recovery nursery	181,855
KNP(Kosciuszko National Park) Projects	107,840
Bushfire Recovery Small Grant	103,256
Capacity Building	232,487
Threatened Species	100,934
Total Disbursements (included in Statement of Profit and Loss)	2,298,562
Total Disbursements (including grants)	2,408,806

Responsible Entities' Declaration

The Directors (Responsible Entities) of Foundation for National Parks & Wildlife (the company) declare:

- 1) The financial statements and notes of the Company are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 including:
 - a) giving a true and fair view of its financial position as at 31 December 2020 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;
 - b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013;
- 2) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, for and on behalf of the Directors by

Patrick Medley President Helen Schuler Treasurer

Helen Schiler.

Sydney, 20 April 2021

Principal Officer's Declaration

In accordance with the requirements of the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991, as Principal Officer of Foundation for National Parks and Wildlife (the company), I declare that in my opinion:

- a) the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2020 gives a true and fair view of all income and expenditure of the Company with respect to fundraising appeals;
- the Statement of Financial Position of the Company as at 31 December 2020 gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company with respect to fundraising appeals conducted by the Company;
- the provisions of the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991, the regulations under that Act and the conditions attached to the Charitable Fundraising Authority have been complied with by the Company; and
- d) the internal controls exercised by the Company are appropriate and effective in accounting for all income received and applied by the Company from any of its fundraising appeals.

Ian Darbyshire

Chief Executive Officer

Sydney, 20 April 2021

[Auditor's Independence Declaration]

Foundation for National Parks & Wildlife (A Company Limited by Guarantee)
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020
[Independent auditor's report to the members of the Foundation]