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WILDLIFE AT RISK



WILDLIFE AT RISK STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

www.wildlifeatrisk.org





CHAIRMAN STATEMENT

BACKGROUND

Wildlife at Risk (WAR) is a Non-Governmental Organization dedicated to protecting the biodiversity of Vietnam.

WAR was established in Delaware State, United States of America in October 2003, but is based in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, and is active throughout the southern provinces of Vietnam.

Over a history of 19 years, WAR has experience of many aspects of conservation, including awareness, enforcement, rescue and rehabilitation, re-release, habitat monitoring, and breeding.

Our efforts to support biodiversity, and to enrich species particularly in degraded ecosystems, are implemented through twin initiatives of rehabilitating traded wildlife, and captive conservation breeding, both with the aim of eventual re-release.

VIETNAM

This large east Asian nation was once touted as a genuinely significant global hotspot for biodiversity, with a geography spanning different climactic zones, and rising from ocean-level deltas to jungle-covered mountain ranges. The Mekong river is a central feature. Sadly, the many years of conflict that led to national independence, and the developmental pressures involved in catering for a population that will soon cross 100 million, have presented major challenges for Vietnamese biodiversity. In the twenty-first century, as middle-income status is approached, Vietnam is juggling the balance between environment and economic growth. WAR seeks to catalyze conservation objectives.

CORE ACTIVITIES

Rescue and Re-release: WAR is often asked to receive illegally traded wildlife into its main station (see below), for rescue, quarantine, and subsequent re-release into appropriate habitats. WAR is one of, nowadays, several nation-wide rescue centers.

Awareness and Education: While recognizing that the welfare of wildlife is the principal priority, WAR is comfortable organizing awareness visits from local educational establishments; as well as longer internships for interested volunteers.

Conservation Breeding: Currently and for the foreseeable future, this is the principal activity of WAR. Given substantial and widespread destruction of habitats as well as significant illegal trade, WAR believes there is considerable long term value in building sustainable populations of certain vulnerable, endangered and critically endangered wildlife species, in accordance with established international protocols, notably those of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN).

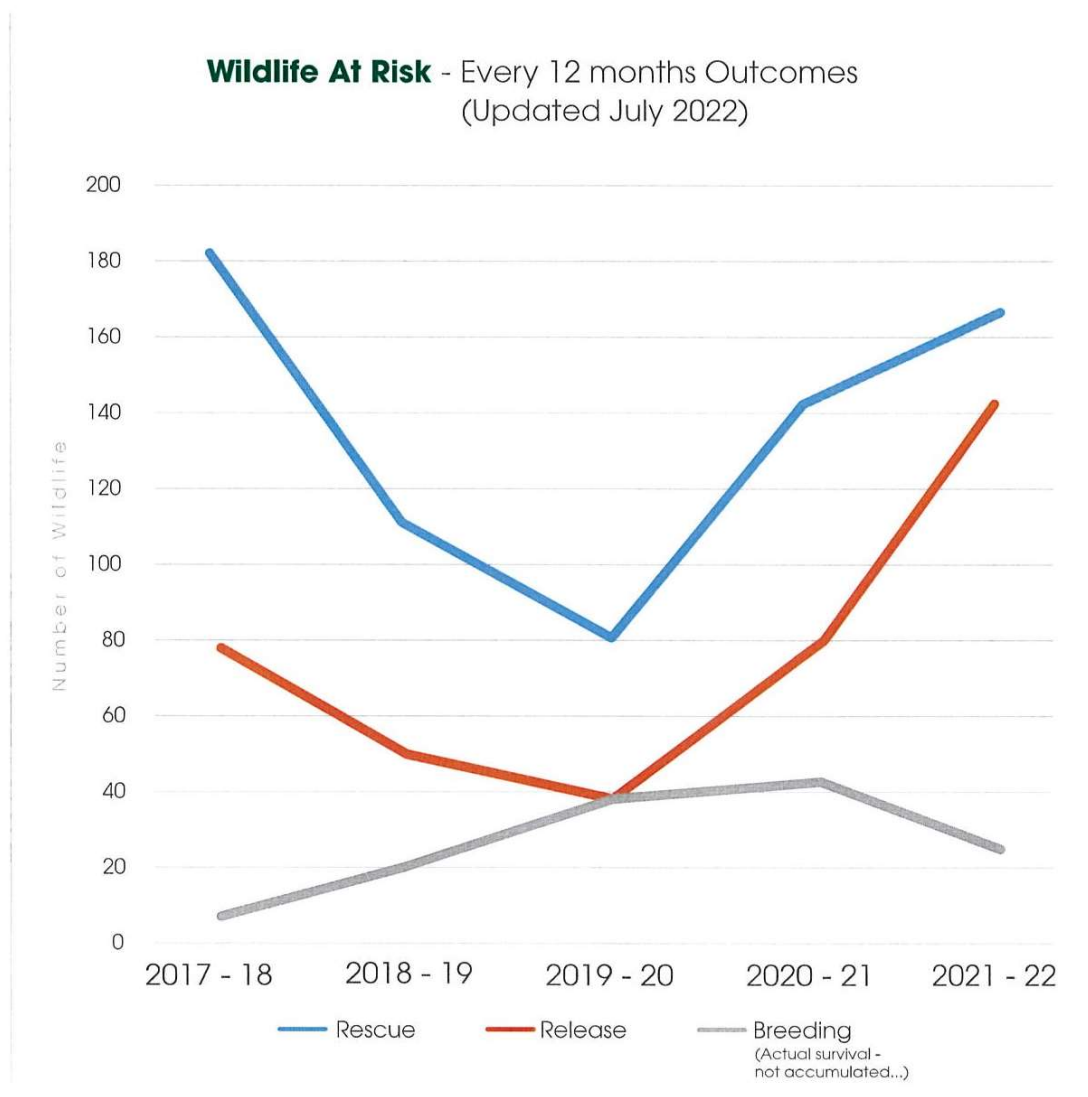
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2021 - 2022 HIGHLIGHTS

Summary: the year ended 30 June 2022 marked five years of stability in WAR's repositioned legal and operational base, at Dau Tieng Wildlife Conservation Station, Binh Duong Province. Core physical infrastructure is in place, with initial populations of a total of 40 species, more than 15 of which are in potential breeding pairs. The last 12 months is remarkable with our successful breeding three different endangered species as state in our previous report.

Highlights of the 12 months include our continuous successful breeding of Pangolin, an endangered specie that is heavily and illegally traded for medicine.

The following chart shows every 12 months outcomes of WAR since 2017:



The Rescue and Release diagram reflects the core point that the more wildlife we receive, the more we are able to release. Breeding numbers reflect surviving individuals in any one year.

Most of the rescued wildlife of this year belongs to the reptile group. The year 2021-2022 also reflects a slight increase number of wildlife being released by WAR, while the number of breeding is decreasing. There are two reasons: a) The release number combines rescued wildlife and F1 wildlife, born at WAR facility in previous years. b) Breeding number reflects surviving F1 individuals in every twelve months. This year, WAR concentrates more on endangered species. At present, three endangered species could be bred at WAR conservation facilities. In this group species, the unbalance between male and female to pair is one of our barriers for breeding. At this time of the year, one third of F1 born wildlife was released. WAR will concentrate more on endangered species.

This second year of Covid-19 Pandemic has of course prevented gatherings of people, and thus awareness activities. We have instead used the time in concentration, and preparation for happier times. Most of board names of species being updated to be served as information for young people to learn when they visit WAR conservation facilities. Our rescue and release wildlife is supported by communities and authorities from Binh Duong and neighboring provinces, by calling WAR for advice and/or assistance. Talking as guests at universities on conservation work is one of the subjects being maintained by WAR staff. We expect more young people are active in saving biodiversity. After several years of support information on primates in Vietnam, a book of Asian primates was published in Canada. WAR is one of the main sources of contributed information. Beside this, international students also often contacted WAR for information on natural environment as well as the biodiversity of Mekong delta.

Infrastructure: This year, more than 10 enclosures were built and repaired at Dau-Tieng Wildlife Conservation Station (DTWCS). Most enclosures are in used. We still pressure for more enclosures for primates, small mammals and lizards/snakes. Overall, visual environment of the DTWCS has been improved with more shading from developed forestry trees. Hygiene conditions at the quarantine area are upgraded. Trees and walls around the wildlife area provide more safety to native wildlife, e.g., birds and some lizard. We observe native caecilians (worm-frog), one of the endangered species, emerged from the soil in rainy season of 2021-2022.

The following species have been paired for breeding:

Mammals: small-clawed otter, leopard cat; java pangolin; gibbon, loris, stump-tailed macaque, pig-tailed macaque.

Reptiles: cloud monitor; psychedelic rock geckos.

Turtle: giant-pond turtle, soft-shell turtle, Asian box turtle, yellow-headed temple turtle, Pukin turtle, black marks turtle and elongated tortoise.



Among these, some preliminary success has been achieved this year with leopard cat, pangolin, psychedelic rock gecko, cloud monitor, soft-shell turtle, yellow-headed temple turtle, asian boxed turtle, giant-pond turtle and elongated tortoise.

Human Resources: WAR maintains 10 staffs, most working directly with the new wildlife conservation station. WAR benefits from generous support in time and expertise from international experts on conservation biodiversity and advice on appropriate wildlife enclosures design for long-term conservation purposes.

Expenditure: The overall budget for the year ended 30 June 2022 was USD258,913 of which USD186,860 was spent on WAR's enforcement activities in saving and releasing wildlife. USD2,832 was used on public awareness activities highlighting our commitment to Vietnam's wildlife and their habitats. The remaining budget was spent on operating cost.

WAR gratefully acknowledges donations from the following organization and other individuals:

Mr. Dominic Charles Scriven, OBE, Chairman and Founder,
Dragon Capital and Mr. Joshep Hoess,
The International Primate Protection Leagues (IPPL),
Cologne Zoo,
Douc Langur Foundation (DLF),
Greater Good Charities.

LOOKING AHEAD TO 2023

Predictions in the area of biodiversity are always rash. Clearly, though, global attention is increasingly aware of the frightful devastation being caused by human activity. Let us hope that in its very modest way, WAR is able to offer some slight positive impact.

Nguyen Vu Khoi

Wildlife At Risk (WAR), CEO

On behalf of

Dominic Scriven, OBE

Wildlife At Risk (WAR), Chairman and Founder





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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Donors Wildlife At Risk

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying statement of receipts and payments of Wildlife At Risk for the year ended 30 June 2022 and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information ("the statement"), as set out on pages 8 to 13.

In our opinion, the accompanying statement of Wildlife At Risk for the year ended 30 June 2022 has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting policies as described in Note 1 to the statement.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the statement* section of our report. We are independent of Wildlife At Risk in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for professional accountants ("IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the statement in Vietnam, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the statement of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the statement as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We do not identify any key audit matters in our audit of the statement of Wildlife At Risk for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use

We draw attention to Note 1 to the statement, which describes the basis of preparation and the accounting policies used by Wildlife At Risk in preparation of the statement. The statement is prepared for the information of and use by the donors of Wildlife At Risk. As a result, the statement may not be suitable for another purpose. Our audit report is intended solely for Wildlife At Risk's donors and should not be used by or distributed to other parties. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the statement

Management is responsible for the preparation of the statement in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the statement, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of statement that is free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the statement, management is responsible for assessing Wildlife At Risk'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 management either intends to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing Wildlife At Risk's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the statement as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 ISAs 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 statement.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the statement, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Wildlife At Risk's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on Wildlife At Risk's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the statement or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause Wildlife At Risk to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the statement of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Nguyen Thi Thuy. 

On behalf of KPMG Limited's Branch in Ho Chi Minh City

Vietnam

Audit Report No.: 22-01-00345-22-1



Nguyen Thuy Ninh
Deputy General Director

Ho Chi Minh City, 7 October 2022

Wildlife At Risk**Statement of receipts and payments for the year ended 30 June 2022**

		For the year ended	
		30/6/2022	30/6/2021
		USD	USD
Receipts			
Receipts from donors	2	269,503	244,267
Total receipts		269,503	244,267
Payments			
Management operation expenditures	3	(69,221)	(68,590)
Project expenditures	4	(189,692)	(168,007)
Total payments		(258,913)	(236,597)
Surplus of receipts over payments for the year		10,590	7,670
Surplus of receipts over payments brought forward		19,260	11,590
Surplus of receipts over payments carried forward		29,850	19,260

7 October 2022

Prepared by:

Pham Thi Kim Ngoc
Chief Accountant

Approved by:

Nguyen Vu Khoi
Chief Executive Officer*The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement*

Wildlife At Risk

Notes to the statement of receipts and payments for the year ended 30 June 2022

These notes form an integral part of, and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying statement of receipts and payments.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted by Wildlife At Risk in the preparation of this statement.

(a) Basis of preparation

The statement of receipts and payments, expressed in United States Dollars ("USD"), has been prepared on the cash receipts and disbursements basis. This is a basis of accounting that is designed to meet the requirements of Wildlife At Risk; it is not designed to produce a statement of receipts and payments that is compatible with International Financial Reporting Standards. On this basis, income is recognised when received rather than when earned and expenditure is recognised when paid rather than when incurred.

(b) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than USD during the year have been translated into USD at the rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates.

(c) Specialised equipment

The cost of specialised equipment is recognised as expenditure upon acquisition.

Wildlife At Risk**Notes to the statement of receipts and payments for the year ended 30 June 2022
(continued)****2. Receipts from donors**

All funds received during the year were made available by:

	For the year ended	
	30/6/2022	30/6/2021
	USD	USD
Mr. Dominic Scriven, the Chairman of Wildlife At Risk	213,987	220,222
Greater Good Charities	15,540	6,500
International Primate Protection League (IPPL)	15,000	5,000
Aktiengesellschaft Zoo Logischer (Cologne Zoo)	11,205	-
Douc Langur Foundation (DLF)	6,002	6,993
Dragon Capital and Mr. Joshep Hoess	5,000	5,000
Osprey Packs, Inc.	2,000	-
Donation from individuals and other organizations	769	552
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	269,503	244,267
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3. Management operation expenditures

	For the year ended	
	30/6/2022	30/6/2021
	USD	USD
Staff expenses	56,362	55,814
Outside services	3,399	3,371
Travelling expenses	3,134	3,103
Others	6,326	6,302
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	69,221	68,590
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Wildlife At Risk

Notes to the statement of receipts and payments for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)

4. Project expenditures

	For the year ended	
	30/6/2022	30/6/2021
	USD	USD
Enforcement activities in saving and releasing wildlife	186,860	164,412
Awareness	2,832	3,595
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	189,692	168,007
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During the year ended 30 June 2022, Wildlife At Risk used USD140,174 of contributions from Mr. Dominic Scriven, the Chairman of Wildlife At Risk, to pay for project expenditures (for the year ended 30 June 2021: USD144,044).

5. Other supplementary information

The information disclosed in Appendix A and Appendix B represented the donations received and expenditures incurred from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 on various projects carried out by Wildlife At Risk and these appendices form part of the statement of receipts and payments for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Wildlife At Risk
Dau Tieng Wildlife Conservation Station Project

1. Receipts from donors

	Period from 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022 USD	Period from 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2021 USD
Mr. Dominic Scriven, the Chairman of Wildlife At Risk	62,852	74,490
Others	31,078	18,440
	<hr/> 93,930	<hr/> 92,930

2. Project expenditures

	Period from 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022 USD	Period from 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2021 USD
Staff expenses	31,795	33,442
Construction costs	21,977	16,395
Foods costs	17,496	18,890
Operating costs	6,668	7,921
Maintenance expenses	5,619	4,812
Equipment expenses	4,050	6,434
Travelling and rescue expenses	3,520	1,278
Medicines expenses	2,805	3,758
	<hr/> 93,930	<hr/> 92,930



**Wildlife At Risk
Awareness**

1. Receipts from donors

	Period from 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022 USD	Period from 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2021 USD
Mr. Dominic Scriven, the Chairman of Wildlife At Risk	2,376	456

2. Project expenditures

	Period from 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022 USD	Period from 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2021 USD
Events	1,648	-
Printings	728	456
	2,376	456

