



FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

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#### COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Your committee members submit the financial report of the HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL INC. for the financial year ended 30 June 2014.

#### Committee Members

The names of committee members throughout the year and at the date of this report are:

M Kennedy - President

V Simpson - Treasurer

P Woolley - Vice President

E Willis-Smith - Secretary

J Irwin

A Rowan

D Anderson - Mgt Committee only

J Grandy

#### **Principal Activities**

The principal activities of the association during the financial year were:

- 1) To promote the protection of all living things from cruelty and neglect;
- 2) To promote the enhancement and conservation of all wild plants and animals;
- 3) To promote the protection and conservation of, or research into, native species and ecological communities listed in Federal, State and Territory legislation;
- 4) To promote the welfare and conservation of all animals and wildlife in domestic and international trade;
- 5) To use all means to further humane and environmental education;
- 6) To participate in and co-operate with all other international organisations and with societies and organisations in Australia and other nations, in all efforts to prevent or ameliorate the suffering of animals and the preservation and conservation of the environment;
- 7) To assist and persuade and, if necessary through legal means, to compel government bodies and agencies to further the protection of animals and the environment through appropriate regulations and enforcement; and
- 8) To pursue all lawful means in furthering the purposes of this incorporated body.

#### Significant Changes

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Operating Result The loss is (\$9,730.09).	
Signed in accordance with a res	solution of the Members of the Committee.
Committee Member:	
Committee Member:	dy - President
	on - Treasurer

Dated this day of 2nd September, 2014

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

	Note	2014 \$	2013 \$
Revenue	2	2,287,965.73	2,467,900.59
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		(14,821.90)	(11,274.63)
Other expenses		(2,282,873.92)	(2,545,686.95)
Loss for the year		(9,730.09)	(89,060.99)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(9,730.09)	(89,060.99)
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		(9,730.09)	(89,060.99)

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2014

	Note	2014 \$	2013 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	428,245.28	405,208.99
Accounts receivable and other debtors	4	7,510.85	17,654.34
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		435,756.13	422,863.33
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	5	33,208.31	48,030.21
Investment property	6	2,001,475.20	2,001,475.20
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	9 9	2,034,683.51	2,049,505.41
TOTAL ASSETS		2,470,439.64	2,472,368.74
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable and Other Payables	7	345,746.85	337,945.86
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		345,746.85	337,945.86
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease Liabilities	8	900,000.00	900,000.00
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		900,000.00	900,000.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,245,746.85	1,237,945.86
NET ASSETS		1,224,692.79	1,234,422.88
EQUITY			
Retained earnings	9	1,224,692.79	1,234,422.88
TOTAL EQUITY		1,224,692.79	1,234,422.88

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

	Note	Retained earnings	Total
		\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2012		1,323,484	1,323,484
Profit attributable to members		(89,061)	(89,061)
Balance at 30 June 2013		1,234,423	1,234,423
Profit attributable to members		(9,730)	(9,730)
Balance at 30 June 2014		1,224,693	1,224,693

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

		2014 \$	2013 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		2,283,735.75	2,456,919.52
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,264,929.44)	(2,448,664.82)
Interest received		4,229.98	9,215.66
Net cash provided by operating activities		23,036.29	17,470.36
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for property, plant and equipment			(33,181.81)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		12	(33,181.81)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		23,036.29	(15,711.45)
Cash at beginning of financial year		405,208.99	420,920.44
Cash at end of financial year	4	428,245.28	405,208.99

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

# 1 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements cover HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL INC. as an individual entity. HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL INC. is an association incorporated in New South Wales under the Associations Incorporation Act 2009.

#### **Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Associations Incorporation Act 2009. The association is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

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. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the IASB. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

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.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on by the members of the association.

#### Accounting Policies

#### Property, Plant and Equipment

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

#### Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

In the event the carrying value of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying value is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the association includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

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 association and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

#### Depreciation

The depreciation method and useful life used for items of property, plant and equipment (excluding freehold land) reflects the pattern in which their future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the association. Depreciation commences 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 method and useful life of assets is reviewed annually to ensure they are still appropriate.

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

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 the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

## **Investment Property**

Investment property includes land and/or buildings that earns rental income or appreciates in value. All tenant leases are on an arm's length basis. Investment property is initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at fair value, determined annually by independent valuers. Changes to fair value are recorded in the income and expenditure statement as other income.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

#### Accounts Receivable and Other Receivables

Accounts receivable are recognised initially at the transaction price (i.e. cost) and are subsequently measured at cost less provision for impairment. 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.

At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of accounts receivable and other receivables are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that the amounts are not recoverable. If so, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of comprehensive income.

#### **Employee Benefits**

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

Employee benefits payable later than one year 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 not satisfy vesting requirements. Those cash outflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Bank overdrafts also form part of cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows and are presented within current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

#### Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is recognised when the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and specific criteria relating to the type of revenue as noted below, has been satisfied.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is presented net of returns, discounts and rebates.

#### Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

#### Rendering of services

Revenue in relation to rendering of services is recognised depends on whether the outcome of the services can be measured reliably. If this is the case then the stage of completion of the services is used to determine the appropriate level of revenue to be recognised in the period. If the outcome cannot be reliably measured then revenue is recognised to the extent of expenses recognised that are recoverable.

#### Subscriptions

Revenue from the provision of membership subscriptions is recognised on a straight line basis over the financial year.

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

#### Accounts Payable and Other Payables

Accounts payable and other payables represent the liabilities at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the association that remain unpaid.

Accounts payable are recognised at their transaction price. Accounts payable are obligations on the basis of normal credit terms.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

# Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, 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 payables are stated inclusive of GST. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

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

#### Comparative Figures

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

_		2014 \$	2013 \$
2	Revenue and Other Income		
	Revenue		
	Sales revenue:		
	Rendering of services	2,283,735.75	2,458,684.93
	Other revenue:	-1111	2,100,004.00
	RDMF Interest received	640.57	1,571.18
	Interest received	3,589.41	7,644.48
		4,229.98	9,215.66
	Total revenue	2,287,965.73	2,467,900.59
3	Cash and Cash Equivalents		
	Cash on Hand	353.74	
	Cash at Bank	427,891.54	405,208.99
		428,245.28	405,208.99
	Reconciliation of cash		
	Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:		
	Cash and cash equivalents	428,245.28	405,208.99
		428,245.28	405,208.99
4	Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors		
	Current		
	Input Tax Credits	7,510.85	17,654.34

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

_		2014 \$	2013 \$
5	Property, Plant and Equipment		
	Motor Vehicles	39,359.08	39,359.08
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(28,317.45)	(24,637.45)
		11,041.63	14,721.63
	Office Furniture & Equipment	228,834.03	228,834.03
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(206,667.35)	(195,525.45)
		22,166.68	33,308.58
	Total Plant and Equipment	33,208.31	48,030.21
	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	33,208.31	48,030.21
6	Investment Property		
	'Warriwillah' at Clearview Rd Michelago	902,825.20	902,825.20
	11/27 Old Barrenjoey Road Property	1,098,650.00	1,098,650.00
		2,001,475.20	2,001,475.20
7	Accounts Payable and Other Payables		
	Current		
	Other Creditors		373.45
	Trade Creditors	10,737.76	46,949.76
	Superannuation Payable	9,289.53	8,331.27
	PAYG Withholding Payable	12,565.00	12,245.28
	Provision for Annual Leave	313,154.56	270,046.10
		345,746.85	337,945.86

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

			2014 \$		2013 \$
8	Lease Liabilities				
	Non-Current				
	Loans - Bank	_	900,000.00	-	900,000.00
	Total borrowings	5 _	900,000.00	5 _	900,000.00
9	Retained Earnings				
	Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial year		1 224 422 00		1 000 100 07
	Net loss attributable to the association		1,234,422.88		1,323,483.87
	Retained earnings at the end of the financial year		(9,730.09) 1,224,692.79		(89,060.99) 1,234,422.88
				_	

#### 10 Association Details

The registered office of the association is: 5/27 Old Barrenjoey Road, AVALON BEACH NSW 2107

The principal place of business is: 5/27 Old Barrenjoey Road, AVALON BEACH NSW 2107

# STATEMENT BY MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

In the opinion of the committee the financial statements as set out on pages 1 to 16:

- Presents a true and fair view of the financial position of HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL INC. as at 30 June 2014 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.
- At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL INC. will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

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

President:

M Kennedy

Treasurer:

Dated this day of 2. A Softember 2010

V Simpson

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL INC. 63 510 927 032

#### Auditor's Opinion

In my opinion:

The financial report of HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL INC. is in accordance with the Associations Incorporation Act 2009 including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Association's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of their performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with the Australian Accounting Standards.

Name of Firm:

LOWY WILCOCK & CO

Chartered Accountants

Name of Principal:

DEAN Q. WILCOCK

Address:

LEVEL 6, 72 PITT STREET, SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dated this day of

2 nd September 2014

# CERTIFICATE BY MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

We, M Ke	nnedy-President and V Simpson-Treasurer of 5/27 Old Barrenjoey Rd, Avalon NSW, certify that:
(a)	I attended the annual general meeting of the association held on
(b)	The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014 were submitted to the members of the association at its annual general meeting.
Dated this	s day of
Committe	e Member: M Kennedy – President
Committe	v Simpson-Treasurer

# INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

	2014	2013
	•	\$
REVENUE		
Public Donations	1,771,307.50	1,954,385.46
Sales and Promotions	25,369.62	18,087.27
Bequest Income	478,538.04	484,446.79
Sundry Income	8,520.59	1,765.41
	2,283,735.75	2,458,684.93
OTHER REVENUE	2,200,100.10	2,450,064.93
RDMF	640.57	4 641 44
Interest Received		1,571.18
	3,589.41 4,229.98	7,644.48
		9,215.66
EXPENDITURE	2,287,965.73	2,467,900.59
Annual Leave Provision		
Bank Charges	43,108.46	65,255.28
	13,643.33	14,288.36
Campaign Communications and Publications Depreciation	15,748.16	52,634.49
Education	14,821.90	11,274.63
	9,715.74	5,833.74
Fundraising General	224,973.99	192,937.42
	218,051.18	275,242.18
Membership	3,245.99	4,094.83
Program Expenditures	1,052,793.41	902,161.13
Project Payments	696,928.71	1,030,879.52
"Warriwillah" Holding Cost	4,664.95	2,360.00
	2,297,695.82	2,556,961.58
Loss before income tax	(9,730.09)	(89,060.99)
Loss for the year	(9,730.09)	(89,060.99)
Retained earnings at the beginning of the		************
financial year	1,234,422.88	1,323,483.87
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	1,224,692.79	1,234,422.88



# He said bring it on. We did.

March 31st 2014 has gone down as an historic day for whale conservation around the world.

The United Nations International Court of Justice (ICJ) in The Hague decided—by a majority of 12 to 4—that in killing whales in Antarctic waters "for scientific research", Japan was in breach of the global whaling moratorium and must cease immediately. Deeming it illegal, the ICJ ordered that all whaling permits be revoked.

HSI Australia has been striving towards this day since opening the Sydney office in 1994, with many of our staff working on this issue for many years before that.

In 2000 we raised taking action against Japan in the ICJ with the Australian Government. This saw them formalise the idea at the International Whaling Commission's meeting in Adelaide that year.

HSI's Nicola Beynon (an adviser on the Australian Delegation in Adelaide) vividly remembers that following Australia's presentation (and threat), the Japanese Commissioner responded strongly with a 'bring it on!'

And she further recalls that "HSI never let up on our government to make good on the threat".

However, while this has been a victory, Japan has indicated it won't give up. So, HSI was at this year's International Whaling Commission meeting in Slovenia, fighting their attempts to re-start the discredited 'scientific whaling'.

And we will return to the Federal Court this year to sue the whaling company that has continued to kill minke whales in Antarctica—long after HSI had them found guilty of breaking Australian law in 2007.



# Seeing your way clear...

HSI members have put their money where their hearts are and provided funding critical to the protection of a vital link.

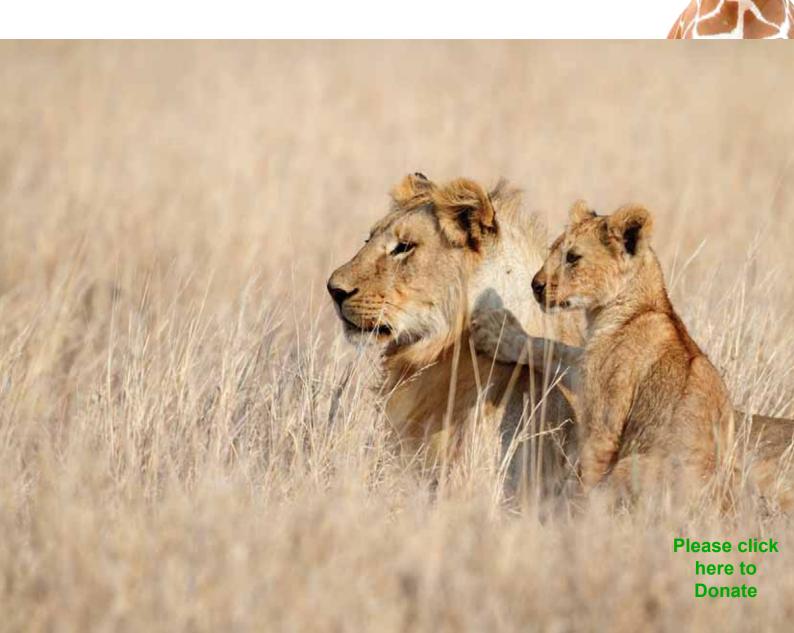
Thanks to a fantastic response to our appeal to help create and protect the Kitenden Wildlife Corridor in Kenya and its precious wildlife, especially the lion, we have now signed an agreement with the Born Free Foundation and the African Wildlife Foundation to help protect this essential passageway.

The Kitenden Wildlife Corridor is one of the key dispersal areas between the Amboseli Ecosystem in Kenya and West Kilimanjaro Ecosystem in Tanzania.

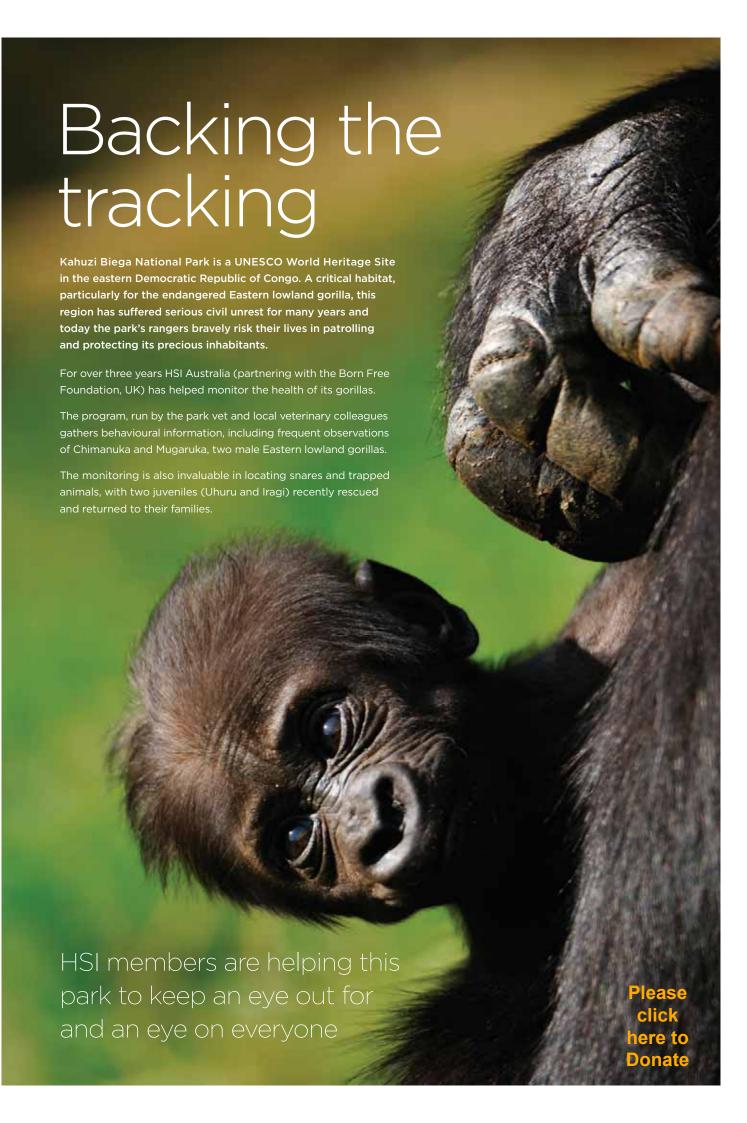
It absolutely teems "with enormous concentrations of large carnivores and charismatic herbivores including lion, cheetah, leopard, spotted hyena, elephant, buffalo, eland, kudu, gerenuk, Burchell's zebra, Maasai giraffe and Grant's gazelle", says the African Wildlife Foundation.

Protection of this region is pivotal to the survival of this kaleidoscope of animals—it simply **must be preserved** and the support of HSI's members is now helping connect these two great African states.

From a predator to a percentage: we once had 400,000 lions but less than 10% exist today







# Great waste of the great white

It was music to HSI's ears when we heard that Western Australia's Environmental Protection Agency had said the state's shark killing program should not continue this summer.

While we await a final decision by the Federal Environment Minister, the science clearly backs our argument that this policy could impact adversely on the protected great white shark population of south-western Australia.

As the organisation that achieved the original national protection of the great white shark (and formally obtained listing of the NSW Shark Meshing Program as a major threat to numerous marine species) HSI has been forcefully against the WA proposals from day one.

With a particular focus since December last year, we have deployed many actions against the cull, including seeking an injunction in the Federal Court. Unfortunately, we had to desist as it was deemed financially untenable if costs were awarded against us.

But now, we have the WA government on the run and we won't be letting go.

HSI has been on the premier's tail for a long time but we're not about to let go now that things are looking up

Please click here to Donate

This has been an extremely active year for our wildlife and habitat protection program. The fate of 10 HSInominated endangered habitats and National Heritage places await the decision of State and Commonwealth **Environment Ministers.** Due before the end of this year, the decisions on several other HSI nominations are also expected shortly after. In total, we have proposed the protection of 24 regionally endemic, endangered ecosystems and four nationallythreatened ecosystems for listing under Federal law. The Commonwealth is still considering our proposal but the NSW Government has granted preliminary protection to 46,000 hectares of endangered woodland: the Coolac-Tumut Serpentinite Shrubby Woodland in NSW's South Western Slopes and South Eastern Highlands bioregions. Highly endangered and uniquely Australian places can be found in every state and territory, including vast marine areas, seagrass meadows, freshwater floodplains, aquatic and lichen communities, a range of forest and woodland ecosystems (including rainforests) grasslands, shrublands and heathlands. And now they are set to become part of the most comprehensive national list of the world's protected ecosystems, with HSI as the longestserving and primary contributor. Precious habitats still have precious little protection

# 40,000 reasons to continue

## 65 additional refuges joined HSI's Wildlife Land Trust (WLT) this year

And with 300 sanctuaries across the nation, WLT now represents over 40,000 hectares (100,000 acres) of wildlife-friendly habitat—collectively protecting a significant number of endangered species and ecosystems in every state.

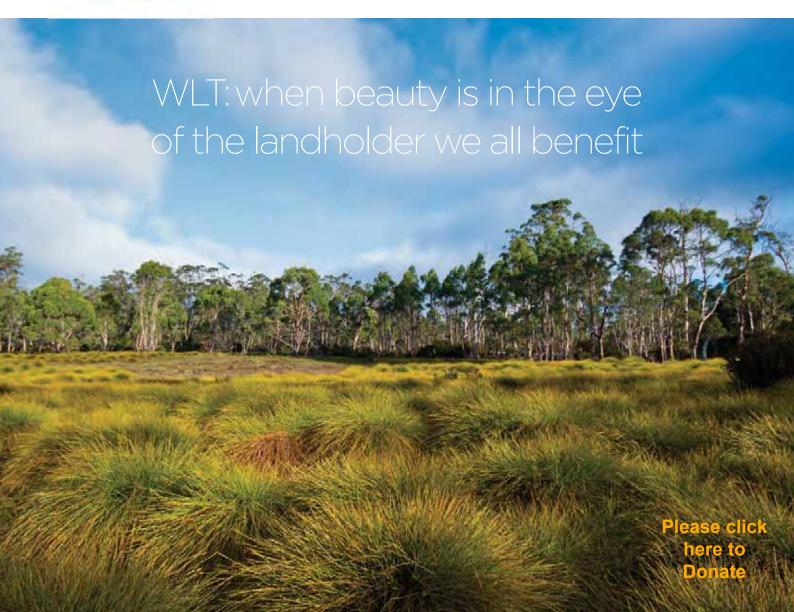
Since developing a very important cooperative agreement with the NSW Government's Conservation Partners Program last year, the WLT is liaising with several sanctuary owners keen for legal arrangements that will protect their land in-perpetuity.

The WLT has been prioritising and assessing properties in cooperation with the Office of Environment & Heritage, with three sanctuaries nearing establishment of legally-binding conservation agreements.

Together with a number of conservation organisations and the NSW Government, the WLT continues to participate in the Private Land Conservation Grants program, with grants totalling \$300,000+ being made to 48 sanctuary owners in 2014.

The program's success has seen further investment and expansion into Victoria, with the WLT being one of five funding partners for the initiative's inaugural year.





# Free as a bird(s)

# There are only seven animal rescue centres throughout Indonesia

The Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre is one and its where the Friends of the National Parks and Wildlife Foundation (FNPF) rehabilitate and release native endangered wildlife—all too often having been victims of illegal trading and poaching.

This rescue centre, at Tabanan in southwest Bali, is a vital link in the process of returning distressed wildlife to their habitat. And HSI, a proud supporter of the centre since 2008, has funded all of the operational costs since FNPF assumed management in 2011.

It currently cares for more than 50 endangered primates and birds, with the accompanying image on this page recording just one of FNPF's many successful releases.

The magnificent changeable hawk-eagle was recently freed at the Besikalung Temple and wildlife sanctuary. And only days before, FNPF had also released three Brahminy kites into the Danau Tambligan protected forest.

All of these beautiful birds are reportedly doing well in their new forest homes and we congratulate FNPF on their tremendous work.



No interest in free range...large cage-egg producer ran minister's campaign

# False 'free range' takes a direct hit—300,000 of them.



We have had considerable success in bringing clarity to the free range marketplace.

Humane Choice is recording continued favour from consumers and HSI's investigative and lobbying efforts are showing some promising developments in government.

The Humane Choice brand is growing rapidly, as exemplified by Kangaroo Island's egg and pork producers now all being certified as Humane Choice farms. And a Humane Choice farmer won the "Australian Live Stock Producer of the Year Award".

When Barnaby Joyce assumed the Agriculture portfolio he made clear he had no interest in free range and intended to hold hands with the intensive producers. One of the largest cage-egg producers ran his political campaign and an early media release saw him warning of how dangerous free range farming was.

Having declared his intentions so publicly, HSI deliberately moved the fight into consumer law because, unlike hens, consumers speak. Our strategy worked as shoppers made clear their expectations when paying a premium for free range produce.

The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) has been subsequently investigating complaints, many made by HSI, against several larger producers for false and misleading representation of their produce. And they have been found wanting.

Recently, a NSW producer was fined \$300,000 for falsely branding eggs as free range and earlier this year, ACCC laid serious charges against Australian Egg Corporation and its board members for attempted cartel conduct.

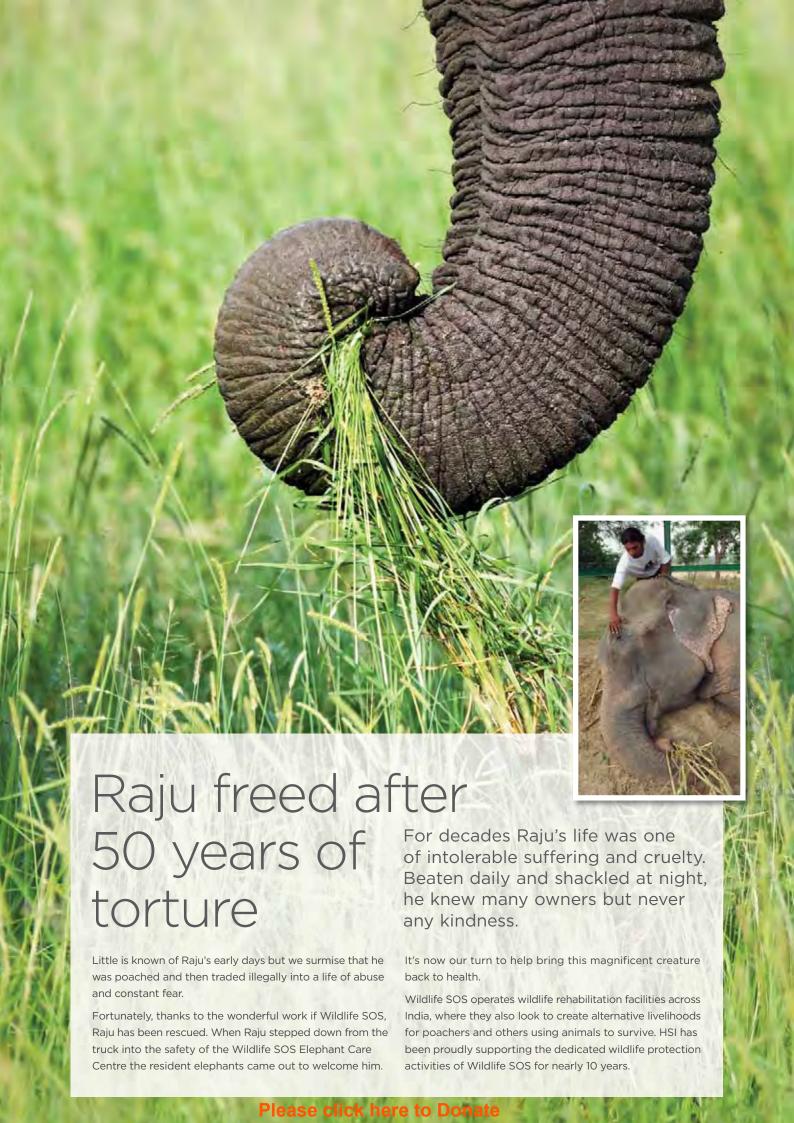
In a related ABC TV (featuring HSI's Verna Simpson) the ACCC's CEO told the world that mislabelling free range eggs was completely unacceptable, illegal, and that they will pursue offenders.

We have full confidence that cases currently in the courts will underpin the new Model Code of Practice for free range production. And HSI's work has helped further a proposed 2015 meeting of State Ministers for Fair Trading, looking to adopt a national free range egg code.

Given the ACCC's work in defining consumer expectation, we are urging state ministers to utilise their expertise and we'll be requesting our supporters soon to contact their ministers to emphasise the importance of this campaign.

We have progressed this far because you have contributed thousands of post cards and emails—please help us with the final push in the new year.







# Big improvement in the protection of big animals

HSI has once again helped stop the Northern Territory Government allowing commercial safari hunting and the export of protected saltwater crocodiles. The Federal Minster for the Environment rejected their proposal due to animal cruelty concerns.

We also called on the Federal Environment Minister to tighten controls on the export of antique rhino horns, so we welcomed the introduction of better control of potential trade in horns to and from Australia. A legal loophole had exempted any horns secured or owned before the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wildlife Fauna and Flora came into force in Australia.

Australia has some of the toughest wildlife export/import controls in the world. They're essential because even just one antique horn being sent from Australia onto south east Asia markets promotes and encourages trading and further devastation of the rhinocerous.

Despite this success and as you would expect, HSI will continue supporting rhinocerous conservation efforts in Africa and Asia.

ONE-OFF (tax deductible) donation	OR REGULAR MONTHLY (tax deductible) donation
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