



Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO) Inc

Annual Report

**For the year ended
31 March 2019**

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Chair's Report

Our Pest Control Work in the Northern Forest with Greater Wellington

Possums

In 2017, OSPRI undertook a 1080 drop over the central and eastern part of the Northern Forest. This was followed up in the winter of 2018 by extensive ground-based poisoning carried out by Central District Pest Control (CDPC) outside of the 1080 drop zone, so covering about two thirds of our Northern Forest trap sites. As a result, our possum catch dropped to 120 (c.f. 196 in the previous year—already a low number), which is the lowest catch since forest-wide trapping started. However, the catch rate increased as soon as the poison campaign ended, so we are expecting a catch of 200–300 in the current year.

Mustelids

During the year 13 mustelids were trapped in the Northern Forest, down from 17 the previous year, meaning a lower catch rate given that we now have more traps. Out at the Lakes (see below) the mustelid catch rate is ten times higher, so it seems that the Lakes habitat is much more suitable for mustelids than the Northern Forest and gives us some hope that mustelid control in the forest is effective, given that the trapping methods are the same.

Other Catch

We have continued to poison rats at all Northern Forest trap sites, primarily to protect the possum lures. Rat bait consumption was nearly 50% down on last year, making this the second lowest consumption in the past 15 years, most likely due to the OSPRI possum control measures. The rat catch has followed a similar pattern in that, at 443, it was 10% down on last year. Results from Greater Wellington's rodent monitor, with which we assist, showed zero tracking rates for rats inside the Mainland Island for November and February, which is a pleasing result (see graph below). However, given the current high April/May catch rates due to the beech mast, we expect higher tracking and catch rates in the current year. Interestingly, the rat catch rates for the forest and the Lakes over the past year were quite similar.

The other pest animals commonly trapped during the year were hedgehogs, with 22 caught compared with 33 the year before. As for mustelids, the catch rate at the Lakes was nearly 7 times higher. We also established a feral cat trapping network (using 28 modified Timms traps) across the inner Northern Forest during the year, but to date no cats have been caught in these.

The DOC trapping application, Walk the Line (WTL), has been trialled out at the Lakes for several years now, but for the first time we have used it for the Northern Forest catch as well. A few of our members using the Android phone app and all other data were uploaded to the system manually. Fortunately, one of our more computer-literate Trappers has developed a way to upload spreadsheet data to WTL and this system has just been introduced for this year. Another of our Trappers is working on an equivalent iPhone app. Having all data in WTL has made it much easier to extract site-by-site catch data, look at the frequency of line servicing, and produce spatial plots and heatmaps of catches (see below).

Deer

Due to damage being caused by deer on the western edge of the park and on private properties, Greater Wellington engaged a professional hunter in November, which resulted in 5 deer being shot. The usual post-ballot cull is taking place in May/June 2019.

A new Greater Wellington Regional Pest Management Plan for the period 2019–2039 was developed during the year. The draft plan for consultation proposed that the status of deer be downgraded from 'pest' to 'harmful organism'. A number of conservation groups, including MIRO, were very concerned about how this would be perceived by volunteers who devote such a large amount of time to forest restoration. These volunteers are frustrated at the on-going damage that even low numbers of deer do to vulnerable plant species that provide key food for our native fruit-eating birds. A number of local conservation groups, including MIRO, made submissions on the draft and appeared before the hearing panel. We are pleased to report that deer remain classified as a pest in the final plan.

Bird Monitoring

Bird monitoring using 5-minute counts took place at the 40 stations in the Northern Forest in October 2018. Nineteen different species were recorded, fifteen of which were native. All of the regionally rare species were present as usual, including Fantail, Bellbird, Kingfisher, Whitehead, Wood pigeon, Rifleman, Tomtit, Kakariki (likely Red crowned) and Falcon. The Falcon pair is thought to have nested in York Bay where adult birds were observed dive-bombing walkers on the Kaitawa Track. A nest has not been confirmed, but there has been at least one juvenile bird sighted on the upper end of the Kereru Track in Days Bay in March. Both the migratory Long-tailed and Shinning Cuckoos were recorded in the counts this year. During the year we undertook an analysis of 11 years of bird count data. An encouraging finding was that Tui, Korimako and Kereru were all more numerous in the Mainland Island than at neighbouring control sites. Results of the analysis will soon be available on the new website.

We again made good use of our new DOC acoustic recorders during the year, with deployments in the northeast and east of the Northern Forest to try to detect Kiwi. With the recorders set to run during the night, many Moreporks were detected, but no Kiwi so far. A positive outcome of the Morepork detection was to briefly redeploy the recorders at our 5 urban sites, where Moreporks were recorded at all sites. This was to dispel a claim on social media that the 1080 drop in 2017 has badly impacted Moreporks. We also re-occupied sites to record the strength of the dawn chorus, both at 10 of our bird count sites in the forest and at 5 urban sites, although no data analysis has been undertaken as yet. We also came close to detecting a bat near Point Howard, recording a call that an expert says is close to that of a bat, but probably isn't. We will reoccupy the site in the spring so we can get a definitive answer.

Annual MIRO Walk

The annual MIRO walk took place on Sunday 13th January this year, with about 25 members of the public joining two members of the MIRO Committee and Mark McAlpine and two others from Greater Wellington for a Gollan's Valley Adventure. The walk started at the Lees Grove entrance to the Northern Forest with a steep climb up to Mt Lowry, the highest point in East Harbour Regional Park. The group then dropped down into the top of the Gollans Valley off the main track and ambled down Gollans stream and along tracks used for traplines. Mark and MIRO members spoke to the group about native trees, birds and the trapping being carried out by MIRO to reduce pest numbers. The group then climbed up through the beech forest to Middle Ridge and exited via the Kereru Track to Days Bay, where Mark generously paid for an ice cream for everyone. People were interested in the work we are doing, so there was good interaction with plenty of questions. There were a few people interested in becoming involved with MIRO projects, which is encouraging.

Our Work at Parangarahu Lakes with Taranaki Whānui and Greater Wellington

There has been a pause in Taranaki Whānui/Greater Wellington co-management meetings for the Lakes due to changes in personnel and focus for the group, but meetings have recently resumed and MIRO representatives are likely to attend when relevant. Local Iwi continue to help with planting revegetation plots and putting in place (and removing) a Rahui to help protect the Banded Dotterel nesting areas past the lighthouse.

Pest Control

Over the past year, MIRO volunteers continued servicing the 158 DOC200, Timms and Possum Master traps at the Parangarahu Lakes and Pencarrow Road on a monthly basis. The possum traps used to be just at our revegetation sites to protect the young trees from possums, but Greater Wellington have now added more of these to try to better control the ingress of possums from surrounding areas. The extensive DOC200 network aims to keep mustelids and hedgehogs under control in order to protect ground-nesting seabirds, especially the Banded Dotterel.

The total catch for the year was 99 possums, 63 mustelids, 190 rats and 72 hedgehogs. Given that the Lakes had earlier ground-based poisoning by OSPRI contractors, the possum the catch was surprisingly high. At the Lakes, the trap layout has been designed by Greater Wellington to protect ground-nesting seabirds, so while the catch rates for mustelids and hedgehogs are high, we hope that few mustelids reach the beach.

Revegetation

In July of last year, our 12th plot was planted near the upper Lighthouse with the assistance of Taranaki Whānui. At the same time, a collection of Kakahi was made from Lake Kohangapiripiri for translocation to Zealandia. The extended hot, dry summer in 2017 caused a high rate of losses in Plots 9, 10 and 11, so a large number of pioneers were required to infill gaps. In addition, Plots 8/1 and 8/2 were planted with additional pioneers to give more variety of species. Pioneer canopy in Plots 3, 4 and 7 was opened up to allow in-planting of a range of emergent trees. In total 1,413 pioneers were planted as well as 100 emergents.

Plantings were assisted by Taranaki Whānui, Conservation Volunteers, Reserve Bank of NZ and MIRO volunteers. Thanks are due to these organisations and to GNS Science, who continue to host the MIRO Tree Nursery at Gracefield.

Surplus plants (1,042) were shared with other local projects: Greater Wellington for the Wainui Waterworks and Kaitoke; Friends of Waiwhetu Stream; Lower Hutt Forest and Bird at Manor Park and Waiu Wetland; and East Harbour Environmental Association for the Northern Forest.

Protecting Banded Dotterels

In the 2018/19 season, the Banded Dotterels arrived at the Eastbourne foreshore on 24th of July and at the Parangarahu Lakes on 17th of July. With over 110 individual monitoring trips, MIRO volunteers were able to find, protect and monitor 12 nests at the Lakes and 13 at Eastbourne. 5 of the 12 nests successfully hatched at the Lakes, but only 3 of the 13 nests on the Eastbourne foreshore successfully hatched. We also caught and banded 5 adults and 12 chicks to bring the total banded birds to 50. Through banding we now know that the birds return to the same nesting area each year and, over winter, our birds have been sighted at Lake Wairarapa, Peka Peka and Pauatahanui Inlet. We also know one of the banded chicks has returned and nested at the Lakes where she was born. This data is vital to understand how we can help their survival.

MIRO identified the reason for most failures at the Eastbourne foreshore nesting area were due to domestic cat predation. The theory is, that by fencing individual nest sites, the cat was following human scents to the nests and then eating the eggs. After the loss of 6 nests due to cat predation, it was decided to fence the nesting areas instead of individual sites with the result of 2 of the next 4 nests hatching in the fenced area. A female bird we banded this year (PCN) nested three times, each failing, so she moved north to the RSA where we fenced and signposted the nest and she successfully hatched 2 chicks. When the birds return this year, MIRO will again fence the nesting areas on the Eastbourne foreshore to help their survival. The ERAT trapping continues to be successful in protecting this area from other predators.

Analysis kindly undertaken by Wildlife Management International (WMIL), shows that before MIRO and Greater Wellington started the protection of the nests at the Lakes, the nests only had a 3% chance of success. The 3 main causes of nest failure were predation by hedgehogs and mustelids, washed out to sea by a large southerly swell, and human disturbance. With the implementation of predator control, temporary fencing, signage and a Rahui at the Lakes, the nest success rate increased to over 40%. But even with all of the work we are doing, we are still seeing these nationally threatened shore birds declining in numbers. They have the same endangered status as the Giant Kiwi and Blue Duck, but have no public funding, so must rely on volunteer groups like MIRO.

ERAT—Our Urban and Foreshore Trapping Initiative with the Ministry for the Environment and Hutt City Council

The ERAT project continues to progress well, with our second (of three) year(s) of the MfE grant completed and about 325 households (out of a target of between 400 and 500) now trapping. Trap Line Operators are continuing the roll-out of both DOC200s and rat traps in tunnels, with a number of areas such as Point Howard, Lowry Bay, York Bay and Burdans Gate North almost achieving the desired trap coverage. Over this final year we will focus on getting good coverage across the whole urban area.

Three extensive tracking tunnel monitors involving 160 tracking cards have been undertaken (in August and December 2018 and in March 2019) across the urban area and foreshore, with the March results showing a very low tracking rate for rats (2%) and also a fairly low hedgehog tracking rate (7%). We are aiming to keep track rates below 5% when the roll-out has been completed.

All of the foreshore traplines have now been established (100 traps so far), but with some further infill still required. All catch data continue to be uploaded to GIS in Conservation (nzcic.org) servers, which have now been enhanced by our GiC volunteer to produce great data displays. The project continues with regular Facebook updates and emailed newsletters. There is now good engagement with our three local schools involving monitoring, trapping and building lizard habitat.

Clearly ERAT is already meeting its aim of greatly reducing pest numbers across the urban area. It is our hope that, because the urban area will always provide a food supply for rats and hedgehogs, it will act as a 'sink' for pests in the Northern Forest, thus providing a direct beneficial effect for our native birds. The increased local awareness of the benefits of trapping is also resulting in more volunteers coming forward to help with MIRO's activities in the forest and at the Lakes.

Other Activities

MIRO's main efforts in terms of publicity over the past year have been the redevelopment of the new website (nearly ready to go live) and 2-monthly contributions to the Eastbourne Herald. Articles in the past year were: Catch in the Northern Forest, Bands on Trees, Fungi in our Park, Orchids, Our Lakes and Freshwater Mussels, and Banded Dotterels.

A different project undertaken in 2018 was to remove all the aluminium and steel bands placed around trees (especially Rata) in the Northern Forest to protect them from possums about 25 years ago. The bands no longer served any purpose because surrounding trees had grown in contact with the target trees and possums are now well-controlled. Removing the aluminium bands turned out to be surprisingly easy compared to putting them up. Three volunteers, working under the guidance of Alan Bagnall (who could still remember roughly where most bands were), were able to remove over 60 bands in five days. Only one tree required the use of a small ladder and, all up, 63 kg of aluminium was taken to the recyclers, with the resulting cash deposited in the MIRO bank account to be used for further conservation work. The steel bands at Muritai Park, however, although much fewer in number, were made of sterner stuff, so required hammers, bolt cutters, pinch bars and considerable time and energy to remove.

Health & Safety

All of our Health & Safety documentation has undergone its annual review, with only minor changes. There were no notifiable events during the year.

Recognising Those Who are Helping us Achieve our Goals

There are many people and organisations we need to thank for their contribution to MIRO's successes over the past year, but first I would like to thank our many volunteers and other helpers who have again got through a lot of work with trap servicing, tree propagation, tree planting and clearing, bird counting, predator monitoring, dotterel protection, website redevelopment, WTL implementation, and other less visible tasks.

In addition to this, we have a growing number of people contributing through the ERAT project, especially the Trap Line Operators, who oversee trapping across the 11 regions covering Eastbourne and the Bays, and a number of others who service the associated foreshore traplines. GIS in Conservation (GiC) continue to support the catch upload system for ERAT, with enhanced catch reporting being implemented in the past year. GiC also support the Dotterel monitoring using similar technology.

We again enjoyed excellent support from our partner, Greater Wellington, during the year, especially through the efforts of Rob Masters and Mark McAlpine, be it at Committee meetings, MIRO events, or in getting things done in the field.

The Ministry for the Environment and Hutt City Council continued to provide financial and in-kind support for the ERAT Project, with the roll-out of ERAT needing to be all wrapped up by the end of 2019. We would also like to thank the Hutt Mana Charitable Trust for last year's grant, the remaining \$513 of which was used this year to supply soil and compost to our tree nursery.

We continue to receive donations from individuals in support of MIRO, significant ones in the past year including \$200 from Josephine Hemmingson and \$500 from John Mendzela (following the same amount in the previous year). We also received \$932.50 from local business Tumbleweed Tees (T-Shirts Funding Conservation), who donate \$5 from all T-shirts sold to worthy conservation causes. MIRO is very grateful for all such donations as they give us more flexibility to pursue new ideas compared to grant monies, which tend to be highly prescribed.

We continue to be very grateful to GNS Science for the continued use of their land to house the tree nursery, to George Tuffin, for his review of our accounts, and to the Days Bay Menzshed for continuing to manage poisons, trap repairs and other supplies. As always, thanks are due to Spiral Web Solutions for continuing to provide and sponsor all of our web services and who have supported the development of our new website

The MIRO Committee

The past year saw Bjorn Johns, Linda Mead and Keith Levy leave the committee. Bjorn and Linda found they had too many other commitments to devote enough time to helping out, although Bjorn continues with a share of the Middle Ridge trapping. Keith leaves us after a five year stint on the committee, but continues to service a Lakes Block trapline. We are very grateful for Bjorn, Linda and Keith's contributions. Robin Connor joined us as a committee member in July and took over the role of Secretary from Parker Jones, who continued on the Committee. Also continuing were Ian White (Treasurer), Gail Abel, Sally Bain, and Owen Spearpoint. In October, Manas Chakraborty was co-opted onto the Committee (Manas has a strong ecological background).

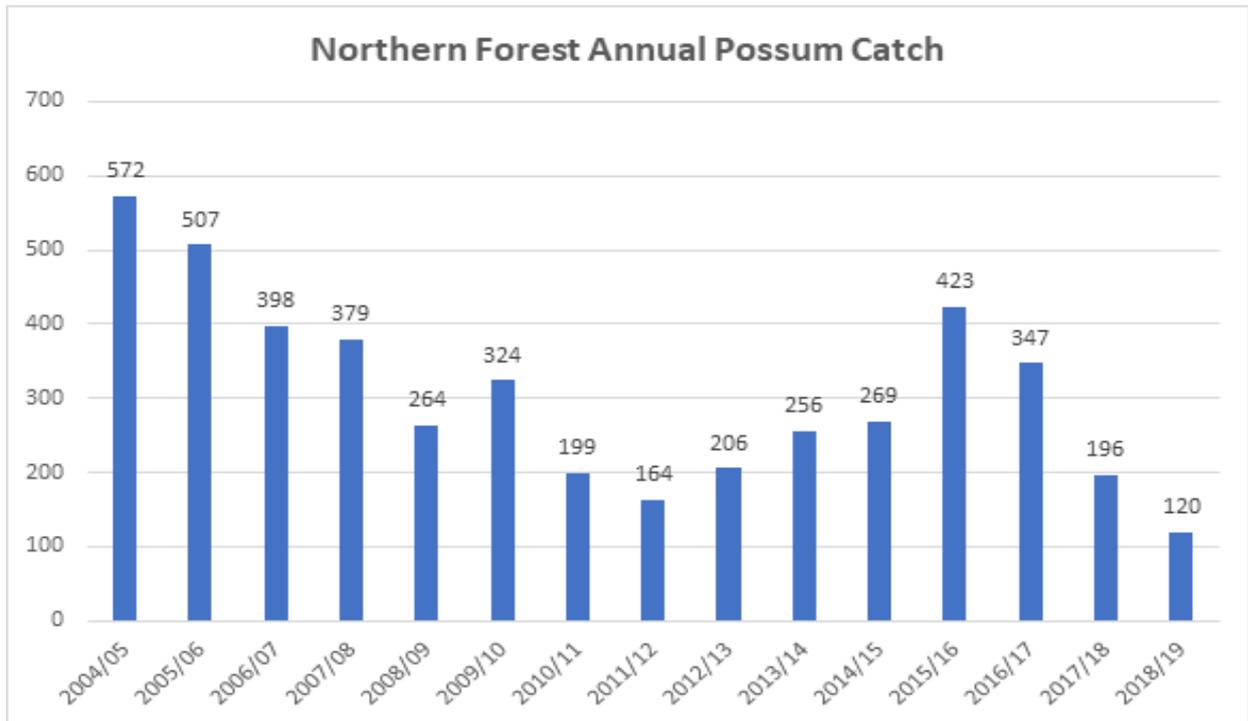
Rob Masters continued as one of the Greater Wellington representatives, as did Mark McAlpine as Park Ranger. However, in January Mark moved within Greater Wellington to the new position of Senior Biosecurity Officer—Pest Plants. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mark for his many years of service as Park Ranger and his strong support of MIRO's work during his tenure. Mark has been succeeded by Jo Greenman. Jo was in in the GW Parks Maintenance team for 2 years, but prior to that spent 7 years as the DOC ranger on Matiu Somes Island, so has a great deal of experience in managing parks, visitors and volunteers—welcome Jo!

As always, I am very thankful for the effort put in by our committee members. Over the past year we met ten times, with an average attendance very close to 75% which, while slightly down on previous years, is still excellent for a volunteer organisation like MIRO. Our Greater Wellington representatives Mark McAlpine and Rob Masters were also regularly in attendance, which is much appreciated as they need to make a special trip to Eastbourne in the evenings to attend our meetings.

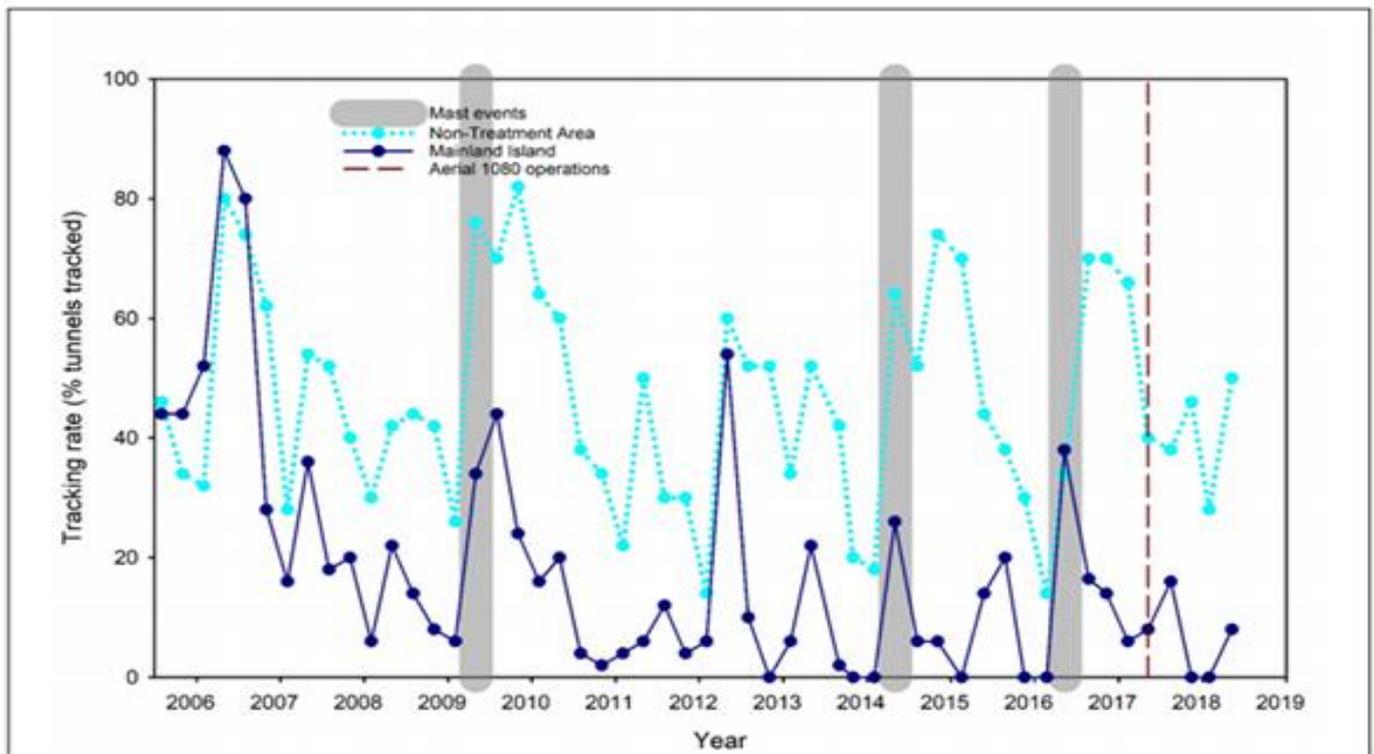
Terry Webb, MIRO Chair
June, 2019

Supplementary Material

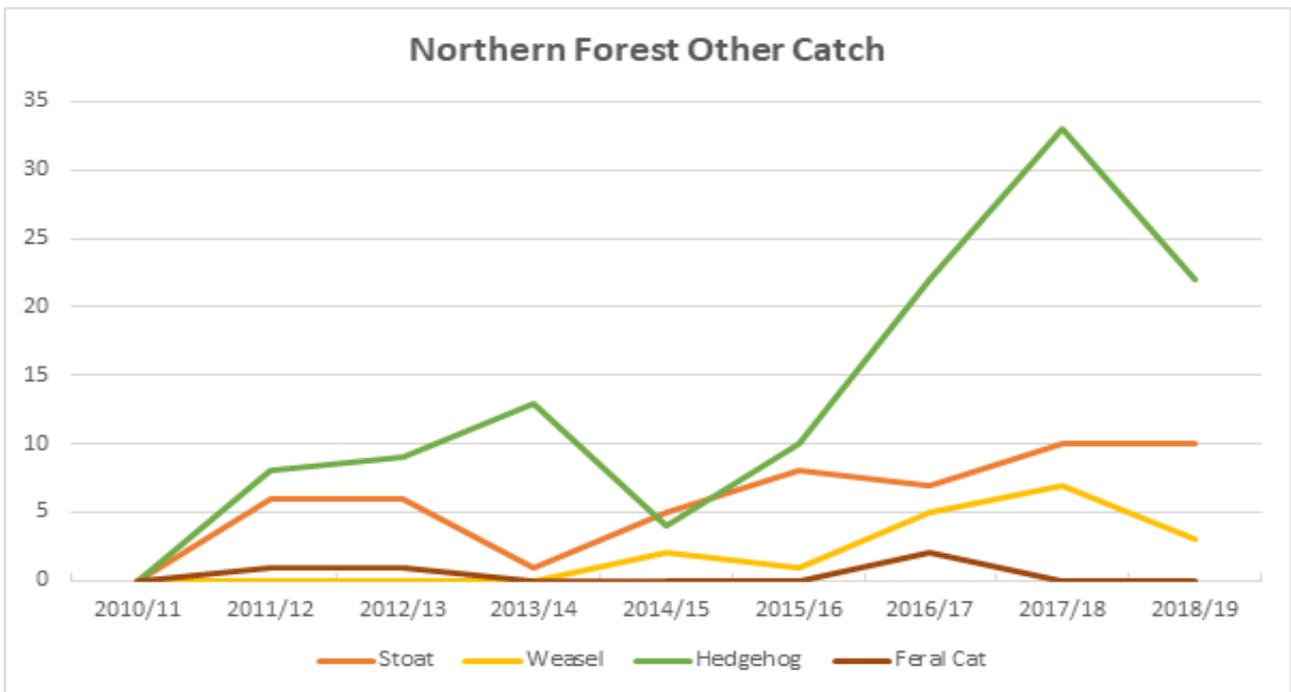
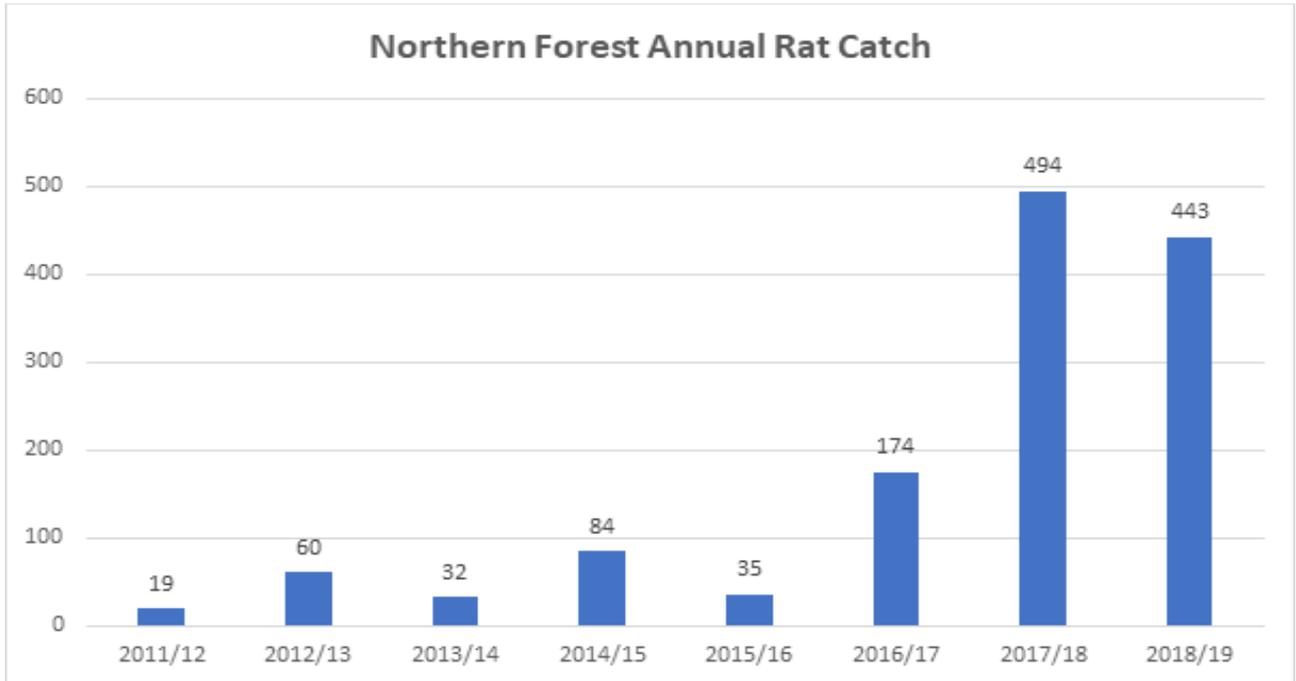
Northern Forest Annual Possum Catch

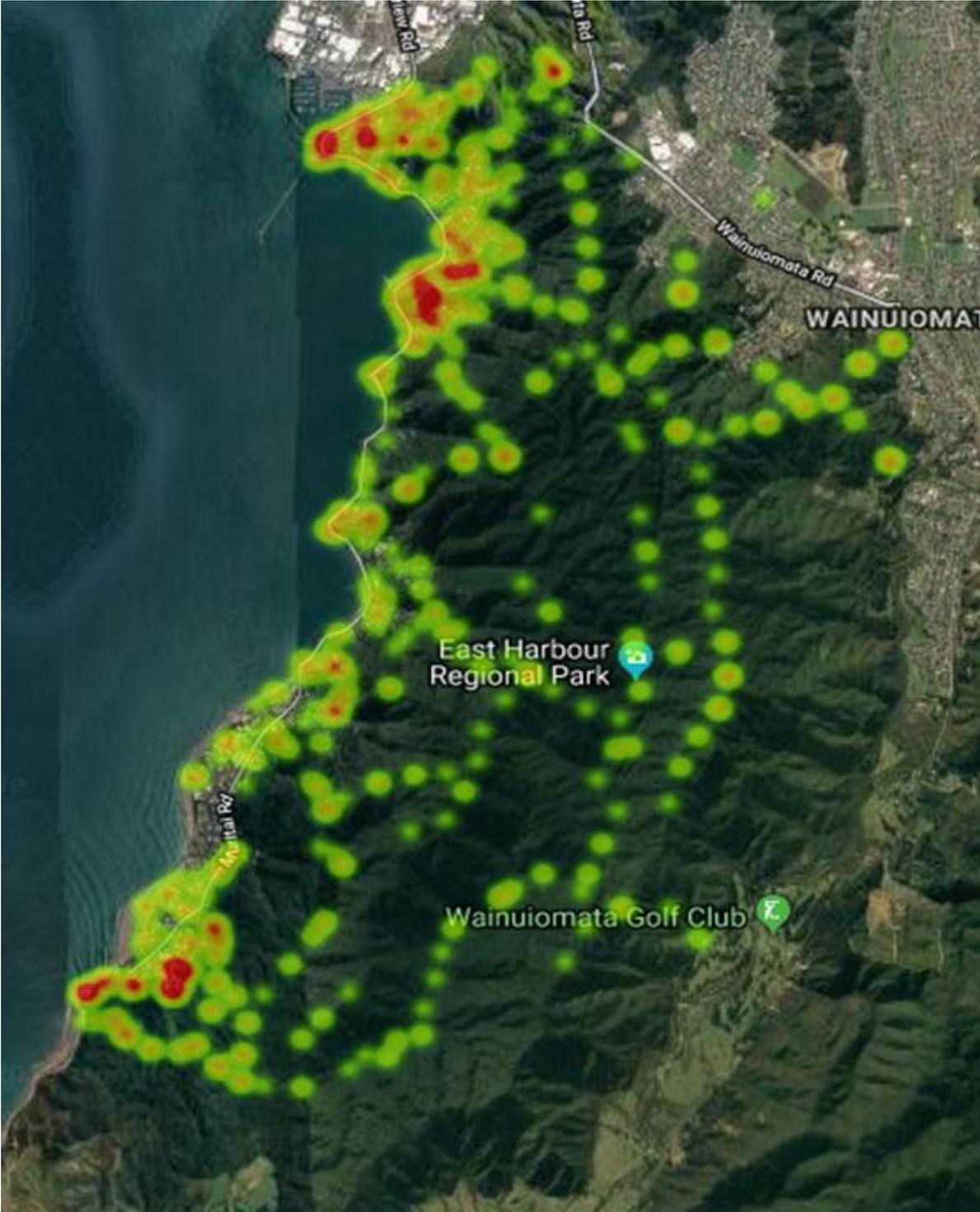


Greater Wellington's Northern Forest Rodent Monitoring Results



Northern Forest—Other Catch





Minutes of the 2018 MIRO AGM

MINUTES OF THE 2018 MIRO ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING FRIDAY JULY 20, 2018 EAST HARBOUR WOMENS CLUB

PRESENT

Terry Webb (Chair), Ian White (Treasurer), Parker Jones (Minutes), Gail Abel, Sally Bain, Jan and Arnold Heine, Robin Connor, Mark McAlpine, Chris Bishop and about 40 others.

APOLOGIES

Rob Masters, Virginia Horrocks, Colin Ross, Keith Levy, Lois and Andrew Ollivier, Simon Coubrough, Bev and Colin Orchiston, Ngahuia Wright and Jeff Booth.

MINUTES OF THE 2017 AGM

Accepted Gail Abel/Jan Heine

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE

All nominations for the 2018/2019 Committee were elected by unanimous approval. The Committee is:

Terry Webb	Chair
Robin Connor	Secretary
Ian White	Treasurer

Gail Abel, Sally Bain, Owen Spearpoint and Parker Jones

ANNUAL REPORT

Terry Webb reviewed the year briefly, highlighting in particular:

- Pest control in the Northern Forest;
- Bird Monitoring;
- Annual MIRO Walk;
- Pest control at Parangarahu Lakes;
- Revegetation at the Lakes;
- Protecting Banded Dotterels;
- ERAT; and
- Health & Safety.

ACCOUNTS

Ian White tabled the Annual Accounts. A lot more activity due to the ERAT project. The funds balance is approximately \$8,000.

The Annual Report and Financial Report were accepted.

LOOKING FORWARD

- More stoat traps;
- Acoustic monitoring;
- Feral cat control in the Northern Forest;
- Restoration plot infill and a new plot at the Lakes;
- Dotterel monitoring and banding to continue; and
- ERAT project rollout.

RECOGNIZING THOSE WHO HELP US

- Greater Wellington Regional Council;
- Hutt City Council;
- Ministry for the Environment;
- Taranaki Whanui;
- NZ GIS in Conservation;
- GNS Science;
- Reserve Bank of NZ;
- Menzshed Days Bay;
- Abbott Group;
- Spiral Web Solutions;
- Hutt Mana Charitable Trust; and
- Conservation Volunteers NZ.

GENERAL BUSINESS

None Tabled

At the conclusion of the meeting, the Chair introduced the speaker, Susan Ellis from Remutaka Forest Park Trust who gave an update on their Kiwi project and acoustic monitoring to determine Kiwi distribution within the park.



Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO) Inc
Performance Report
For the year ended
31 March 2019

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Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO) Inc

Entity Information

For the year ended

31 March 2019

Legal Name: Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO) Inc

Other Name: MIRO

Type of Entity: Incorporated Society and Registered Charity

Registration Number: CC41613

MIRO's Purpose or Mission:

To protect and restore the native ecosystems within East Harbour Regional Park (EHRP), Wellington, by: the protection and restoration of native flora and fauna; the control and, ultimately, elimination of plant and animal pests; the reintroduction of native flora and fauna; achieving our vision through active involvement in education and advocacy and doing anything else necessary or helpful to achieve the above.

MIRO Structure:

MIRO is managed by a committee of at least three, and up to ten members, including a Chairperson, Secretary and Treasurer, all being elected at an Annual General Meeting by paid-up members of MIRO. There are no employees. MIRO works in partnership with Greater Wellington Regional Council to achieve its vision.

Main Sources of MIRO's Cash and Resources:

Donations and grants
Member subscriptions

Main Methods Used by MIRO to Raise Funds:

Applications for grants and other support from:
- Central and local government
- Various other trusts and potential non-governmental funders
- Individual donors

MIRO's Reliance on Volunteers and Donated Goods or Services:

MIRO has a very high reliance on the support of volunteers, particularly in the areas of:

- Trapping and pest control
- Growing and planting out native plants
- Trap building and maintenance
- Publicity
- Governance and administration

Contact details

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www.miro.org.nz



<https://www.facebook.com/mainlandislandrestorationoperation>

Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO) Inc

Statement of Service Performance

For the year ended
31 March 2019

Description of the Entity's Outcomes:

Working in partnership with Greater Wellington Regional Council (GW), MIRO's aim is to protect and restore the native flora and fauna in the Northern Forest and Parangarahu Lakes areas of East Harbour Regional Park (EHRP) by greatly reducing pest animal numbers (especially possums, mustelids and hedgehogs) through continuing to improve and maintain an extensive trapping network. We are also working with GW and local Iwi to reintroduce locally-sourced native trees at the Parangarahu Lakes by planting out trees from the MIRO nursery in 12 fenced plots. A new activity initiated by MIRO over the past two years, with the support of HCC and an MfE conservation grant, has been the roll-out of an intensive trapping network (targeting mustelids, hedgehogs and rats) across the urban area of Eastbourne and the Bays, and also extending to the foreshore. When completed, this network will result in a Mountains-to-Sea solution to the threats posed by possums and mustelids, which will result in a healthier forest and a better chance for ground-nesting bird species. MIRO also undertakes other activities in line with our mission, such as protecting nesting banded dotterels on the Eastbourne foreshore and at Parangarahu Lakes.

Description and Quantification (to the extent practicable) of the Entity's

Outputs:	This Year	Last Year
Traps in use ¹	1,359	1,064
Possums killed	227	196
Possum Residual Trap Catch Index (RTC Index) ²	N/a	0.0%
Trees planted at Parangarahu Lakes	1,513	1,850
Number of members and volunteers ³	131	126

Additional Output Measures:

Other trap catch (with ERAT) included 157 hedgehogs, 1,536 rats and 79 mustelids. A further 1,042 trees were supplied to other local projects.

Additional Information:

¹ The large increase in traps in use is due to ERAT, our urban trapping programme (2019: 504 traps, 2018: 307 traps).

² The possum RTC Index measurement was undertaken by OSPRI in December 2017, so no information is available for the current period. Our long-term target is a < 5% RTC.

³ The number of members and volunteers does not include residents who are trapping as part of the ERAT project (probably an additional 325 or so people).

Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO) Inc

Statement of Financial Performance For the year ended 31 March 2019

	Note	This Year	Last Year
		\$	\$
Revenue			
Donations, fundraising and other similar revenue	1	14,433	10,435
Fees, subscriptions and other revenue from members	1	2,087	1,949
Revenue from providing goods or services	1	3,859	6,149
Interest, dividends and other investment revenue	1	11	68
Total Revenue		20,390	18,601
Expenses			
Costs related to providing goods or services	2	20,334	15,438
Depreciation	4	753	753
Other expenses	2	478	587
Total Expenses		21,565	16,778
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year		(1,175)	1,823

Statement of Financial Position As at 31 March 2019

	Note	This Year	Last Year
		\$	\$
Assets			
Current Assets			
Bank accounts and cash	3	4,322	13,006
Debtors and prepayments	3	4,152	398.00
Inventory	3	1,042	1,707
Total Current Assets		9,516	15,111
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	753	1,506
Total Non-Current Assets		753	1,506
Total Assets		10,269	16,617
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Creditors and accrued expenses	3	472	1,996
Unused donations and grants with conditions	3	1,994	5,643
Total Current Liabilities		2,466	7,639
Total Liabilities		2,466	7,639
Total Assets less Total Liabilities (Net Assets)		7,803	8,978
Accumulated Funds			
Capital contributed by owners or members	5	10,352	10,352
Accumulated surpluses or (deficits)	5	(2,549)	(1,374)
Total Accumulated Funds		7,803	8,978

Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO) Inc

Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 31 March 2019

	This Year \$	Last Year \$
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Cash was received from:		
Donations, fundraising and other similar receipts:		
Grant from Ministry for The Environment (MfE)	5,935	14,472
Grant from Hutt City Council	2,050	-
Grant from Greater Wellington Regional Council	-	1,506
Grant from Hutt Mana Charitable Trust	-	777
Fees, subscriptions and other receipts from members:		
Subscriptions	339	404
Donations	1,748	768
Receipts from providing goods or services	3,375	5,751
Interest, dividends and other investment receipts	11	68
Net GST	-	52
Cash was applied to:		
Payments to suppliers	22,141	15,788
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	(8,683)	8,010
Cash flows from Investing and Financing Activities		
Cash was applied to:		
Payments to acquire property, plant and equipment	-	2,259
Net Cash Flows from Investing and Financing Activities	0	(2,259)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash	(8,683)	5,751
Opening Cash	13,006	7,255
Closing Cash	4,323	13,006
This is represented by:		
Kiwibank Call Account	3,084	8,776
Kiwibank Fronrunner Account	1,238	4,230
Total Bank Accounts and Cash	4,322	13,006

Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO) Inc

Statement of Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO) Inc has elected to apply PBE SFR-A (NFP) Public Benefit Entity Simple Format Reporting - Accrual (Not-For-Profit) on the basis that it does not have public accountability and has total annual expenses of equal to or less than \$2,000,000. All transactions in the Performance Report are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. The Performance Report is prepared under the assumption that the entity will continue to operate in the foreseeable future.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

All amounts are recorded exclusive of GST, except for Debtors and Creditors which are stated inclusive of GST.

Income Tax

Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO) Inc is wholly exempt from New Zealand income tax having fully complied with all statutory conditions for these exemptions.

Bank Accounts and Cash

Bank accounts and cash in the Statement of Cash Flows comprise cash balances and bank balances (including short term deposits) with original maturities of 90 days or less.

Inventory

Inventory purchased by MIRO and held for resale is valued at lower of cost or net realisable value.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets with an expected life greater than one year are capitalised and depreciated on a straight line basis over their expected useful life. Assets deployed in the field, such as traps, are fully expensed in the year of purchase.

Grants

Unused grant funds are shown on the Statement of Financial Position as Unused Donations and Grants with Conditions. Where grant funds are used to purchase fixed assets the associated grant income is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance over the expected life of the asset purchased.

Changes in Accounting Policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies during the financial year. (Last year - nil)

Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO) Inc

Notes to the Performance Report

For the year ended
31 March 2019

<u>Note 1 : Analysis of Revenue</u>	This Year	Last Year
	\$	\$
Donations and other similar revenue		
Grants from Ministry for the Environment ¹	11,017	8,581
Grants from GWRC	753	1,590
Grants from Hutt City Council	2,050	-
Grant from Hutt Mana Charitable Trust	513	264
Grant from Eastbourne Games Charitable Trust	100	-
Total	14,433	10,435
1: MIRO's <i>Educating Residents About Trapping (ERAT)</i> programme is supported by a grant from the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) Community Environment Fund. This provides for reimbursement of up to \$34,558 of ERAT's spending. At 31 March 2019 \$20,838 had been claimed. (2018 \$12,104 claimed).		
Fees, subscriptions and other revenue from members		
Fees and subscriptions from members	339	404
Donations, koha or offerings from members	1,748	1,545
Total	2,087	1,949
Revenue from providing goods or services		
Trap sales revenue	3,859	6,149
Total	3,859	6,149
Interest, dividends and other investment revenue		
Interest	11	68
Total	11	68
<u>Note 2 : Analysis of Expenses</u>	This Year	This Year
	\$	\$
Costs related to providing goods or services		
Nursery costs	805	592
Trapping costs	3,731	664
ERAT program costs	11,017	8,613
Cost of traps sold	4,781	5,569
Total	20,334	15,438
Other expenses		
MIRO Logo	-	200
Printing, stationery, postage etc	233	182
Sundry	245	205
Total	478	587

Notes to the Performance Report (Continued)

Note 3 : Analysis of Current Assets and Liabilities

	This Year	Last Year
Bank accounts and cash	\$	\$
Kiwibank Call Account	3,084	8,776
Kiwibank Frontrunner Account	1,238	4,230
Total	4,322	13,006
 Debtors and prepayments		
MfE March Claim - unpaid at year-end	3,617	398
March GST Refund Due	191	-
Reimbursement owed by GWRC for sundry items	344	-
Total	4,152	398
 Inventory		
Stock of traps available for sale to public	1,042	1,707
Total	1,042	1,707
 Creditors and accrued expenses		
Trap purchase creditor	-	1,261
GST liability	472	416
Other accrued expenses	-	319
Total	472	1,996
 Unused donations and grants with conditions		
Grant from Ministry for The Environment (MfE)	1,241	3,524
Grant from Greater Wellington Regional Council	753	1,506
Grant from Hutt Mana Charitable Trust	-	513
Grant from Eastbourne Games Charitable Trust	-	100
Total	1,994	5,643

Note 4: Property, Plant & Equipment

	Cost	This Year Accumulated Depreciation	Total
Opening Balance	2,259	(753)	1,506
Purchases of Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-	-
Depreciation Expense	-	(753)	(753)
Closing Balance	2,259	(1,506)	753
		 Last Year	
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Total
Opening Balance	-	-	-
Purchases of Property, Plant & Equipment	2,259	-	2,259
Depreciation Expense	-	(753)	(753)
Closing Balance	2,259	(753)	1,506

Notes to the Performance Report (Continued)

Note 5: Accumulated Funds

Description	Capital Contributed by Owners or Members	This Year Accumulated Surpluses or Deficits	Total
Opening Balance	10,352	(1,374)	8,978
Surplus/(Deficit)		(1,175)	(1,175)
Closing Balance	10,352	(2,549)	7,803

Description	Capital Contributed by Owners or Members	Last Year Accumulated Surpluses or Deficits	Total
Opening Balance	10,352	(3,197)	7,155
Surplus/(Deficit)		1,823	1,823
Closing Balance	10,352	(1,374)	8,978

Note 6 : Other Disclosures

Commitments

There are no commitments as at balance date (Last Year - nil)

Contingent Liabilities and Guarantees

There are no contingent liabilities or guarantees as at balance date. (Last Year - nil)

Related Party Disclosures:

There were no transactions involving related parties during the financial year. (Last Year - Nil)

Events After the Balance Date:

There were no events that have occurred after the balance date that would have a material impact on the Performance Report. (Last Year Nil)

Reviewer's Report

Report to the Members of the MAINLAND ISLAND RESTORATION OPERATION (MIRO) Inc. on the Financial Statements of the entity for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

I have reviewed the Financial Statements' section of the MIRO Charities Commission Report for the year ended 31 March 2019.

The Committee's Responsibilities

The Committee is responsible for the preparation of the statements, which present fairly the financial position of MIRO as at 31 March 2019, and its financial performance for the year ended on that date.

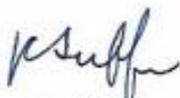
Reviewer's Responsibilities

I am responsible for expressing an independent opinion on the statements presented by the committee and reporting my opinion to you.

My Opinion

I reviewed the information which I considered necessary to provide me with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the statements fairly represent the financial position of MIRO as at 31 March 2019.

My review was completed on 22 May 2019 and my opinion is expressed as at that date.



George Tuffin
Accountant
EASTBOURNE