

PREDATOR FREE DUNEDIN

Annual Report



Predator
Free
Dunedin

2022



**Predator
Free
Dunedin**

PO Box 1320
Dunedin Central
Dunedin 9054

info@predatorfreedunedin.org
predatorfreedunedin.org

 [@predatorfreedunedinnz](https://www.facebook.com/predatorfreedunedinnz)

 [@predatorfreedunedin](https://www.instagram.com/predatorfreedunedin)

 [@predatorfreedun](https://twitter.com/predatorfreedun)

Cover photo by Robert James (CC-BY-NC)



Creating a Predator Free Dunedin by 2050.

Predator Free Dunedin is a conservation collective working collaboratively to protect native biodiversity and strengthen communities.

Together, our members share a long-term vision to get rid of possums, rats and stoats from Dunedin's urban and rural landscapes by 2050.

Proudly supported by...



Our community

Members



Delivery Partners



FOREWORD

Sally Peart, Chair



The last year has been a rewarding introduction for me personally to the work of Predator Free Dunedin and its Delivery Partners as I have worked with the Board in developing strategies to achieve the priorities and milestones of the coming years.

Community is at the heart of what we do. Predator Free Dunedin works collaboratively with 22 member organisations, three delivery partners, six key funders, and hundreds of volunteers. This is why it is important our mahi is done in a way that is collaborative, strategic, and adaptable. This means sharing, listening, and evolving together; acknowledging our project will change and being ready to respond effectively. We have started this process already with governance groups for Delivery Partners and look forward to working with each of them as we develop our strategic plan early in 2023.

This approach has been reflected through work with Delivery Partners to work together more closely, reducing the replication of work and streamlining processes as much

as possible. As we move into 2023, the Board is focusing on ways to maximise the effectiveness of work being done by Delivery Partners for the Predator Free Dunedin community as a whole. This will enhance our resources and knowledge, improving our collective impact and outcomes as we move towards achieving the Predator Free Dunedin vision. Our expanded approach to possum eradication reflects this responsive approach, placing resources where most needed and in a strategic manner.

The milestones we have already achieved could not have been reached without the ongoing support of a huge community of volunteers, our funders, and our paid staff and contractors. We are grateful for the passion and commitment everyone brings to this aspirational project, and we thank them all.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Sally Peart".

Sally Peart, Chair
Predator Free Dunedin Trust

Our impact



8,639

devices on the ground



25,000+

volunteer hours



2,500+

different native or
endemic species
observed in Dunedin



49,500

possums removed



11,931

rats removed



1,377

mustelids removed



23

full time staff currently
employed or contracted



67,419

hectares funded to
receive predator
control



5,000+

supporters

FOREWORD

Rhys Millar, Project Lead

When Predator Free Dunedin launched four years ago, our goal seemed enormous. Fast forward to 2022 and our community is leading efforts to eradicate possums, rats, and stoats from Dunedin's urban and rural landscapes.

Our three Delivery Partners are determined to continue making gains for biodiversity and communities across Dunedin. Possum eradication is a priority, demonstrated by the staged approach shown at the centre of this report, along with landscape-scale mustelid control in wildlife hotspots.

Together, we have removed nearly 50,000 possums, 1,300 mustelids and 12,000 rats. While these numbers are impressive, it's time to shift from how many predators have been removed towards how many remain.

This year also saw progress on an exciting expansion thanks to new funding from Predator Free 2050 Ltd, Wenita Forest Products, New Forests, City Forests, and Otago Regional Council. This allows us to take a more strategic approach with a larger operating area and a new staged approach to possum eradication.

The possum eradication on the Otago Peninsula is down to the wire. The outer peninsula has been cleared and the Otago Peninsula Biodiversity Group is in the final stage of targeting hotspot areas. Knockdown operations are also underway in the area from Portobello to The Cove.

The Halo Project is working to reduce possum populations to zero across West Harbour and Mount Cargill, meaning numbers will be so low animals will be unable to reproduce. This is part of a

succession plan to OSPRI's TBfree work, which has now been extended west of State Highway 1 to create a huge buffer for possum control that furthers our collective ambition to remove possums from Dunedin. Renewed support from Otago Regional Council has made this work possible, with potential to expand the model across Otago and New Zealand.

In the city, we saw the completion of City Sanctuary's pilot site programme. This provided invaluable learnings about working with urban communities. The team continues to work with residents, community groups, and volunteers, to service their ever-expanding trap network whilst focusing on protecting the areas bordering other projects, as well as reserves that act as key possum pathways through the city.

The reason for our work continues to drive the project forward. We are protecting native biodiversity and strengthening communities across Dunedin. Hundreds of volunteers are working together to achieve this shared vision, demonstrating Predator Free Dunedin's major strength will always be working in partnership with the community. Contributions come in many shapes and forms, and all are important to achieving our audacious goals. A heartfelt and sincere thank you to all our funders, members, partners, volunteers, and supporters.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rhys Millar'.

Rhys Millar, Project Lead

About the Predator Free Dunedin Trust

The Predator Free Dunedin Trust is the governance body for our work.

The primary goal of the Trust is to eradicate predators from Dunedin's urban and rural landscapes by administering grants from core funders, providing strategic project management to the wider community, and enabling effective community engagement and communications efforts that will further public support and build the social license for the Predator Free Dunedin vision.

Purpose

"The Predator Free Dunedin Trust promotes the conservation, preservation and protection of New Zealand's native species to enrich our environment and communities through the long-term goal of eradicating introduced predators, such as possums, mustelids and rodents from Aotearoa."

Board

Predator Free Dunedin's board is elected by member organisations to provide strategic oversight and advice that ensures goals and outcomes are being met effectively. An Independent Chair is appointed by Trustees to lead this group.



Sally Peart
Independent Chair



Kent Chalmers
Trustee



Mark Hanger
Trustee



Matt Harcombe
Trustee



Hoani Langsbury
Trustee



Jordana Whyte
Trustee

Legal name of Entity:

Predator Free Dunedin Charitable Trust

Type of Entity and Legal Basis:

Charitable Trust and Registered Charity

Charity number:

CC56089

Business location:

Dunedin, New Zealand

Auditors:

Crowe's

Bankers:

SBS Bank

IRD number:

127 004 960

Date of establishment:

20 September 2018



Outcome one:

To promote the conservation, preservation and protection of New Zealand's native species.

Outcome two:

To implement long-term programmes that will eradicate introduced mammalian predators, such as possums, mustelids and rodents.

Outcome three:

To educate, engage and raise the awareness of the public, with respect to the conservation, protection and preservation of New Zealand's native species and the need for predator control of mammalian predators to achieve that goal.

Outputs:

Three grants were provided to the Otago Peninsula Biodiversity Trust (\$669,578), the Landscape Connections Trust (\$717,380), and Dunedin City Council (\$258,860). These enabled our Delivery Partners to carry out strategic and coordinated predator control that contributes towards our wider vision for a Predator Free Dunedin by 2050.

Overheads and operational costs supported governance, financial management, project management and stakeholder engagement to enabled strategic predator control operations, public engagement, and the alignment of research and innovation with operations. Regular newsletters, media stories, and social media content helped to further engage with stakeholders and the general public.

Research was commissioned through Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research and the University of Otago to inform predator control operations and the achievement of Predator Free Dunedin's long-term vision. This included work to better understand urban possums, monitoring the results and outcomes of predator control, and the feasibility of native species translocations.

Research and Innovation

Our work is informed by research partnerships with Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research and the University of Otago. We are drawing on existing research and local expertise to develop the knowledge required to achieve our goal.

\$ 100,000

invested in research



Photo by Craig McKenzie

How trappable are urban possums in Dunedin?

As more people in cities and towns get behind the predator free movement, understanding possums in urban areas is increasingly important.

Researchers at Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research captured, marked, tracked, and observed possums in urban Dunedin. GPS tracking collars were used to describe home ranges, habitat preferences, and possum movements. Trail cameras at unset AT220 and Trapinator traps were used to see which possums encountered a device and whether they interacted with it.

The average home range of possums was higher than previously thought (6.6 hectares) and linked to habitat. Possums moved an average of 500 metres a night, though this varied between individuals, from 70 metres to 1.5 kilometres. More than 90% of collared animals encountered a trap, and 40% of the encounters resulted in an interaction. Possums were more likely to encounter a Trapinator but they were more likely to interact with the AT220.

Exploring species translocations in the Halo

As part of a summer research scholarship funded by Predator Free Dunedin, students at the University of Otago were asked to explore the potential to translocate native birds to the Halo Project area.

The study included a review of how predator densities impact the survival of different native bird species and used 5-minute bird counts to understand existing bird communities in the area.

Overall, 13 species were reviewed for potential translocation based on varying levels of predator suppression or elimination. This included three species that are already present in the area (South Island robin/kakaruwai, tītipounamu, and kererū) along with 10 species that were not observed including kākāriki, tīeke, tokoeka, and pāteke.

The idea of introducing species that were once present in Dunedin is an exciting prospect that will only get closer as the Predator Free Dunedin vision progresses!

Modelling possum eradication in Dunedin

A new modelling system has been developed to support eradication efforts across Dunedin. Information about historic trap effort and catches was used to estimate time to eradication on the Otago Peninsula and current trap effort, detections from monitoring, and habitat mapping shows how operations can be strategically targeted to achieve our goal.

As we get down to the wire for possum eradication, the model should show high effort but low catches. On the outer peninsula, catches are beginning to taper off, but the modelling suggests there are around 5 to 30 (most likely 20 to 25) animals remaining at the end of August 2022.

With the operations in place, the estimated time to eradication could be as far away as mid-2024. However, the extra effort being made by the Otago Peninsula Biodiversity Group, should bring this estimated date forward and the target of eradicating possums from Sectors 1 and 2 should be achievable by the end of this year.

The next step is to identify hotspots from the model. This includes areas where possum detections are concentrated, that have had lower trap effort, or contain good possum habitat to support the project team in targeting their effort.

This model has also been used for the Halo Project to estimate the effectiveness of our buffer area and how we can achieve zero density possums in West Harbour Mount Cargill as well as identifying targets for trap catch rates for reporting to Predator Free 2050 Ltd.

The model used information about the landscape and habitat to see how a simulated sample of 500 possums would interact with our proposed trap layout. This scenario was run thousands of times to provide a best- and worst-case scenario.

From initial runs of this model in the buffer, it showed 76% of the possums could be captured after 40 to 120 nights and 200 kilometres of movement through the landscape. For the zero density area, 89% of possums could be captured with just 2 animals avoiding the traps. Of these two individuals, 50% are likely to be female, and there is a 50:50 chance that animal has a joey meaning that it is unlikely that possums would recolonise this area.

Overall, this modelling is a helpful tool to understand existing and planned operations that we can now apply across the full Dunedin landscape to support our strategic approach to possum eradication.

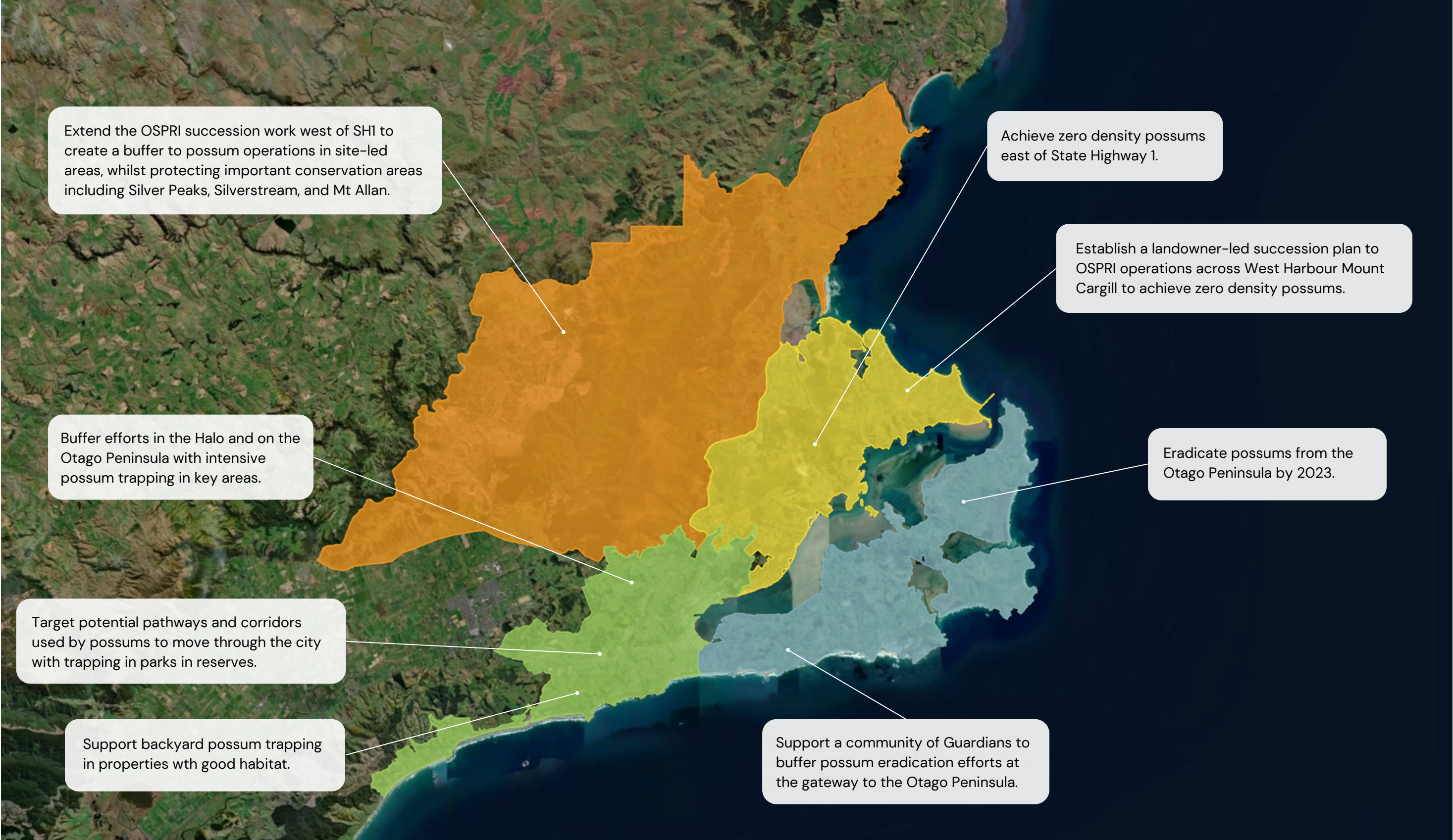
Community science for possum reports

This year, Predator Free Dunedin and its Delivery Partners launched an exciting new community science project to collect possum sightings across Dunedin. Along with an annual event to look for possums in backyards and parks at the same time, our new Report a Possum form uses people power to understand possum populations and respond to sightings in eradication areas.

www.predatorfreedunedin.org/report-possum

Our work

Possum eradication is a priority for Predator Free Dunedin. This staged approach means a more strategic approach to possum operations with a larger operating area and more targeted goals that will create an extended buffer to eradicate possums and prevent re-invasions.



 Halo Project - Buffer 35,112 hectares	 Halo Project - Zero Density 10,010 hectares	 City Sanctuary 8,352 hectares	 Predator Free Peninsula 9,784 hectares
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Predator Free Peninsula



This year has seen the Otago Peninsula Biodiversity Group get down to the wire with the eradication of possums from the peninsula by 2023.

By the end of 2022, the goal is to prove the absence of possums on the outer peninsula from Portobello to Taiaroa Head and Cape Saunders. Monitoring using trail cameras, wax tags, and chew cards shows there are still hotspots, so the team is working hard to target these areas. They are relocating traps, bringing in new devices, and doing night shooting to take out the last possums.

Moving back towards the city, a major knockdown is underway in Sector 4. This is the largest operational area on the Otago Peninsula, covering 4,500 hectares from Portobello to The Cove. Over the past six months, bait stations accessible only to possums were used to knock numbers right down. This will be supported by a permanent network of traps, which is mostly in place thanks to support from local landowners.

The community is also doing its part with 1 in 10 residential households in Sector 4 now hosting a possum trap. The group of

Guardians in Waverley, Vauxhall, Anderson's Bay, Tainui and Musselburgh continues to buffer eradication efforts through possum trapping in backyards.

As eradication efforts move closer to residential areas, it's important for the team to understand where possums are located. Predator Free Dunedin and its Delivery Partners have launched a city-wide tool for people to report any possums they see (predatorfreedunedin.org/report-possum).

A possum aversion fence along the neck of the peninsula was also completed this year. It features an electric fence proven to make it harder for possums to move back towards



the peninsula. Parts of the fence where there are natural gaps, such as public roads, have cameras and traps in place to detect and catch animals trying to get through.

The buffer is also being extended by working collaboratively with City Sanctuary who are now focusing their operations in coastal areas bordering the Peninsula.

Another exciting addition is the new "Possum Free Zone" sign on the Vauxhall Yacht Club. Designed by students from the Otago Polytechnic, it aims to raise awareness for Otago Peninsula Biodiversity Group's work and encourage people to report any possums they see.

Overall, it is an exciting time for the project as the possibility of eradication gets closer. Thanks to local communities, landowners, and volunteers for their ongoing support for the project. Each and every person involved plays an important role in protecting our biodiversity!



Tūi and bellbird/korimako numbers on the increase, according to the New Zealand Garden Bird Survey.



Rapid regeneration of forest in the absence of possums, with increased species diversity being reported.



Rifleman/tītipounamu populations on the rise with the number of surveyed nests doubling from years 1 and 2 of the nest box project.



Home to a diverse range of invertebrates including red admiral/kahukura, prickly stick insects, and wētā.



Seabird hotspot, home to a diverse range of species including fairy prion, tarapuka, and kororā.

City Sanctuary



This year, City Sanctuary wrapped up its backyard trapping pilot programme after two years of working with residents across three suburbs in Dunedin. The team has published key learnings about what works (and what doesn't) for achieving effective urban predator control. This kind of backyard trapping trial has never been done before and is already providing important learnings for the predator free movement in Dunedin and beyond.

City Sanctuary has also shifted its operating model and reducing possum numbers to low levels is now the main focus. This will help other Predator Free Dunedin projects achieve their goals: eradicating possums from the Otago Peninsula and reducing possums to zero in West Harbour and Mount Cargill. Already, the team has started work in a new coastal buffer area to boost possum eradication efforts on the Otago Peninsula.

Potential pathways for possums to move through the city are also being explored. Possum habitat has been mapped and camera monitoring with automatic lure pumps will be used at key pressure points

Backyard trapping in properties with good possum habitat is the focus which, combined with research on urban possum movements, will ensure a more targeted approach that saves time and resources.

Trapping in reserves across the city is the main tool for protecting possum pathways and hundreds of traps across parks and reserves targeting possums, rodents, and mustelids are being checked regularly. This couldn't be done without the help of more than 100 dedicated volunteers who generously give their time. It's special to see how enthusiastic people are about caring for their local patch of reserve.



Following on from trials on the Otago Peninsula, City Sanctuary and Birds New Zealand have installed rifleman/tītipounamu nest boxes throughout Ross Creek Reserve to support local breeding pairs. Like many native birds, their nests are vulnerable to predation, making them a great indicator species for monitoring biodiversity outcomes. Long-term, this will help to show how removing predators from Ross Creek may increase their numbers over time.



City Sanctuary continues to receive huge support for its work and is now well established as a leader in urban trapping. This was made clear with a visit from Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern in September. The team showed off City Sanctuary's first trapping project at Ross Creek and even received a trapping tip from the Prime Minister from her family's possum trapping in the Waikato – almond essence and peanut lure!



Kākā sightings in Leith Valley, Woodhaugh, and North East Valley. Residents are encouraged to report sightings to the Kākā Database (kakadatabase.orokonui.nz)



Tomtit/miromiro are seen and heard at Ross Creek Reserve and Redwoods Reserve.



Rifleman/tītipounamu breeding at Ross Creek, with the support of newly installed nest boxes that provide an exciting opportunity to monitor populations.



Reports of ruru calling from residents in Signal Hill, North East Valley, Normanby, Opoho, the Glen, and Caversham. For some, these are the first birds heard in over 25 years.



"Big improvement" in tree health at Dunedin's Botanic Garden where flower buds and new growth were left untouched by possums for the first time in several years.

Halo Project



This year has seen exciting change for the Halo Project as they lead Predator Free Dunedin's expansion work.

Possum operations are being extended west of State Highway 1, creating a buffer across 35,000 hectares. This includes some of Dunedin's most treasured conservation areas like Silver Peaks and Silverstream. It will further protect native wildlife, improve forest health, and reduce the risk of re-invasion to the wider Dunedin area where eradicating possums is our main focus.

The Halo Project is also expanding its partnership with OSPRI who are doing possum control as part of their TBfree programme. By installing a lean network of AT220 self-resetting possum traps across the buffer area, the team aims to knock down possum numbers and keep them low.

This expansion work is also allowing new partnership. This work is supported by Wenita Forest Products and parent company New Forests who recently came on board as one of Predator Free Dunedin's key funders.

Support for work in this area has also come from City Forests, Otago Regional Council, and the Department of Conservation.

Meanwhile, in the original core Halo area of West Harbour Mount Cargill, the team has switched its focus to achieving "zero density" possums. This means controlling possums to such low numbers they are unable to reproduce. It is a step towards eradication and adds yet another layer of protection for efforts to eradicate possums on the Otago Peninsula.



Mustelid control is also happening across 12,500 hectares of the Halo Project area.

This is crucial for protecting native birdlife in the area — boosting wild populations and providing a safe haven for those species residing within Orokonui Ecosanctuary.

Local residents regularly report seeing and hearing birds they have not noticed before. Ruru are being heard for the first time in decades, forest health is on the rise, and kākā and South Island robin/kakaruwai are finding safe haven beyond the fence at Orokonui.

All of this is possible thanks to the hard work of volunteers and residents who have supported the Halo Project by checking trap lines, hosting traps at home, and helping with biodiversity monitoring.

To all those who have supported the Halo Project to help achieve the vision for a Predator Free Dunedin — thank you!



Photo by Craig McKenzie



Photo by digitaltrails



South Island robin/kakaruwai increasingly seen in the Halo Project area. A combination of existing wildlife populations and birds moving beyond the fence at Orokonui Ecosanctuary.



Halo Project monitoring of kororā/little penguin along the coast shows the population is stable.



Bird monitoring by summer research students at the University of Otago in the Painted Forest, Flagstaff and Silverstream recorded 15 different native bird species including falcon, robin, and brown creeper.



Forest health continues to improve with folio-browse index monitoring showing a 99% decrease in the number of trees damaged by possums in the Halo Project area.



A Halo volunteer who once said “I just want a kākā in my kōwhai tree before I die” was elated to discover a kākā on her porch earlier this year in Pūrākaunui!

Financials

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the financial statements and ensuring that they comply with generally accepted accounting practice and fairly reflect the financial position of the Predator Free Dunedin Trust as at 30 June 2022 and the results of their operations for the year ended on that date.

The Trustees consider that the financial statements of the Predator Free Dunedin Trust have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies, consistently applied and supported by reasonable judgments and estimates and that all relevant financial reporting and accounting standards have been followed.

The Trustees believe that proper accounting records have been kept which enable, with reasonable accuracy, the determination of the financial position of the Predator Free Dunedin Trust and facilitate compliance of the financial statements with generally accepted accounting practice.

The Trustees consider that they have taken adequate steps to safeguard the assets of the Predator Free Dunedin Trust, and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. Internal control procedures are also considered to be sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the financial statements.

The Trustees are pleased to present the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022. The Financial Statements are approved and authorised for issue.

SIGNATURE:



NAME: Jordana Whyte

POSITION: Trustee

DATE: Friday 11 November 2022

The following statements are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes and the Audit Report, which can be downloaded at our website (www.predatorfreedunedin.org)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
REVENUE		
Donations and Grants Received	\$ 2,251,414	\$ 1,627,665
Cost Recovery	\$ 11,327	\$ 39,449
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 2,262,741	\$ 1,667,114
EXPENDITURE		
Costs Relating to Providing Services	\$ 290,905	\$ 220,358
Grants and Donations Made	\$ 1,645,818	\$ 2,034,518
Other Expenses	\$ 104,348	\$ 50,893
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 2,041,071	\$ 2,305,769
PROFIT FOR YEAR	\$ 221,670	(\$ 638,655)

BALANCE SHEET

As at 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Bank Accounts and Cash	\$ 1,697,945	\$ 162,036
Debtors and Repayments	\$ 13,346	\$ 20,475
Inventory	\$ 607	\$ 607
GST Refund	\$ —	\$ 17,890
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	\$ 1,711,898	\$ 201,011
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
GST Payable	\$ 57,936	\$ —
Accounts Payable	\$ 20,374	\$ 28,722
Rounding	\$ 1	\$ 1
Grant Funds Not Yet Distributed	\$ 1,359,309	\$ 119,719
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	\$ 1,437,621	\$ 148,443
NET ASSETS	\$ 274,278	\$ 52,568
ACCUMULATED FUNDS		
Capital contributed by owners or members	\$ —	\$ —
Accumulated surpluses or (deficits)	\$ 274,278	\$ 52,568
Reserves	\$ —	\$ —
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	\$ 274,278	\$ 52,568

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

As at 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash was received from:		
Donations, fundraising and similar receipts	\$ 3,508,530	\$ 2,086,834
Interest, dividends and other investment receipts	\$ —	\$ —
Net GST	\$ 75,707	\$ 84,455
Cash was applied to:		
Donations or grants paid	\$ 1,645,557	\$ 2,034,518
Payments in relation to providing services	\$ 402,772	\$ 263,002
NET CASHFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 1,535,907	(\$ 126,232)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING AND FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES		
Cash was received from:		
Capital contributed from owners or members	\$ —	\$ —
Cash was applied to:		
Payments to purchase Investments	\$ —	\$ —
NET CASHFLOW FROM INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES	\$ —	\$ —
NET CASH FLOWS	\$ 1,535,907	(\$ 126,232)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH		
Opening Cash	\$ 162,038	\$ 288,270
Net Change in Cash	\$ 1,535,907	(\$ 126,232)
Closing Cash	\$ 1,697,945	\$ 162,038

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

As at 30 June 2022

1 Statement of Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

Predator Free Dunedin 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.

2 Specific Accounting Policies

Accounting policies which materially affect the financial statements have been applied as follows:

Goods & Services Tax

All amounts are recorded exclusive of GST except for debtors and creditors which are stated inclusive of GST.

Income Tax

Predator Free Dunedin Trust is wholly exempt from New Zealand income tax having fully complied with all statutory consistent conditions and exemptions.

Bank Accounts and Cash

Bank accounts and cash in the statement of cash flows comprise cash and bank balances (including short term deposits) and original maturities of 90 days or less.

Revenue

Predator Free Dunedin receives the bulk of its revenue from key funding providers: Predator Free 2050 Limited, Otago Regional Council, Dunedin City Council, Wenita Forest Products (New Forests), and City Forests.

Grants and donations are recorded as revenue on receipt unless there is a 'use or return' condition attached. Grants or donations with use or return conditions are recorded as a liability until the conditions have been satisfied and are recorded as a liability until the conditions have been satisfied and are recorded as revenue.

Fixed Assets

The Trust owns no property, plant and equipment as at balance date.

Tier 2 PBE Accounting Standards

The Trust has not adopted any Tier 2 PBE Accounting Standards in preparation of these accounts.

Changes in Accounting Policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies during the financial year.



**Predator
Free
Dunedin**

PO Box 1320
Dunedin Central
Dunedin 9054

info@predatorfreedunedin.org
predatorfreedunedin.org

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