

TE KURA O OTANGAREI

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

School Directory

Ministry Number:	1069
Principal:	Myles Ferris
School Address:	William Jones Drive, Otangarei
School Postal Address:	P O Box 8039, Kensington, Whangarei, 0145
School Phone:	09 437 0623
School Email:	office@otangarei.school.nz

Members of the Board of Trustees

Name	Position	How Position Gained	Occupation	Term Expires/ Expired
Adeline Wihongi-Tata	Chairperson	Elected	Teacher	Jun 2022
Myles Ferris	Principal	ex Officio		
Devi Hill	Parent Rep	Elected	Home Executive	Jun 2019
Robert Hill	Parent Rep	Elected	Delivery Driver	Jun 2022
Lisa Godsall	Parent Rep	Elected	Caregiver	Jun 2022
Nina Stanley	Parent Rep	Elected	Administrator	Jun 2022
Robert Stanley	Parent Rep	Elected	Pasor	Jun 2022
Karen Crosbie	Staff Rep	Elected	Teacher	Jun 2019
Lisa Neal	Staff Rep	Elected	Teacher	Jun 2022

Accountant / Service Provider:	Education Services Ltd
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TE KURA O OTANGAREI

Annual Report - For the year ended 31 December 2019

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Te Kura o Otangarei

Statement of Responsibility

For the year ended 31 December 2019

The Board of Trustees accepts responsibility for the preparation of the annual financial statements and the judgements used in these financial statements.

The management (including the principal and others as directed by the Board) accepts responsibility for establishing and maintaining a system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the school's financial reporting.

It is the opinion of the Board and management that the annual financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 fairly reflects the financial position and operations of the school.

The School's 2019 financial statements are authorised for issue by the Board.

Adeline Wihongi
Full Name of Board Chairperson

Adeline Wihongi
Signature of Board Chairperson

16/09/20
Date:

Myles Antony James Ferris
Full Name of Principal

Myl A Ferris
Signature of Principal

15.9.20
Date:

Te Kura o Otangarei

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

For the year ended 31 December 2019

		2019	2019	2018
	Notes	Actual	Budget	Actual
		\$	(Unaudited)	\$
Revenue				
Government Grants	2	1,147,363	1,015,554	1,022,814
Locally Raised Funds	3	93,711	17,900	41,276
Interest income		274	500	262
		<u>1,241,348</u>	<u>1,033,954</u>	<u>1,064,352</u>
Expenses				
Locally Raised Funds	3	19,016	4,000	27,712
Learning Resources	4	768,890	639,532	659,741
Administration	5	98,239	100,029	88,986
Finance		5,386	3,037	4,624
Property	6	259,009	256,387	197,430
Depreciation	7	27,422	27,490	31,997
Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment		26,366	-	-
		<u>1,204,328</u>	<u>1,030,475</u>	<u>1,010,490</u>
Net Surplus / (Deficit) for the year		37,020	3,479	53,862
Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses		-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expense for the Year		<u>37,020</u>	<u>3,479</u>	<u>53,862</u>

The above Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes which form part of these financial statements.



Te Kura o Otangarei

Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	Actual 2019 \$	Budget (Unaudited) 2019 \$	Actual 2018 \$
Balance at 1 January		<u>110,061</u>	<u>71,953</u>	<u>54,436</u>
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year		37,020	3,479	53,862
Capital Contributions from the Ministry of Education				
Contribution - Furniture and Equipment Grant		-	-	1,763
Adjustment to Accumulated surplus/(deficit) from adoption of PBE IFRS 9		-	-	-
Equity at 31 December	23	<u>147,081</u>	<u>75,432</u>	<u>110,061</u>
 Retained Earnings		147,081	75,432	110,061
Equity at 31 December		<u>147,081</u>	<u>75,432</u>	<u>110,061</u>

The above Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes which form part of these financial statements.



Te Kura o Otangarei
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2019

		2019	2019	2018
	Notes	Actual	Budget	Actual
		\$	(Unaudited)	\$
			\$	
Current Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	172,024	37,136	96,838
Accounts Receivable	9	49,230	36,163	56,053
GST Receivable		3,018	-	5,514
Prepayments		4,025	2,651	603
Inventories	10	6,083	-	4,372
		<u>234,380</u>	<u>75,950</u>	<u>163,380</u>
Current Liabilities				
GST Payable		-	2,899	-
Accounts Payable	12	103,173	54,147	53,360
Revenue Received in Advance	13	25,217	37	112
Provision for Cyclical Maintenance	14	23,898	40,543	23,713
Finance Lease Liability - Current Portion	15	14,768	14,165	14,764
Funds held in Trust	16	698	-	-
Funds held for Capital Works Projects	17	5,898	-	48,511
		<u>173,652</u>	<u>111,791</u>	<u>140,460</u>
Working Capital Surplus/(Deficit)		60,728	(35,841)	22,920
Non-current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	11	170,952	115,199	136,826
		<u>170,952</u>	<u>115,199</u>	<u>136,826</u>
Non-current Liabilities				
Provision for Cyclical Maintenance	14	37,494	-	26,400
Finance Lease Liability	15	47,105	3,926	23,285
		<u>84,599</u>	<u>3,926</u>	<u>49,685</u>
Net Assets		<u>147,081</u>	<u>75,432</u>	<u>110,061</u>
Equity		<u>147,081</u>	<u>75,432</u>	<u>110,061</u>

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes which form part of these financial statements.



Te Kura o Otangarei
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2019

		2019	2019	2018
	Note	Actual	Budget	Actual
		\$	(Unaudited)	\$
			\$	
Cash flows from Operating Activities				
Government Grants		433,287	347,999	341,560
Locally Raised Funds		118,182	17,900	24,308
Goods and Services Tax (net)		2,496	-	(8,413)
Payments to Employees		(196,132)	(202,000)	(212,118)
Payments to Suppliers		(165,451)	(214,568)	(117,027)
Interest Paid		(5,386)	(3,037)	(4,624)
Interest Received		274	500	262
Net cash from Operating Activities		187,270	(53,206)	23,948
Cash flows from Investing Activities				
Purchase of PPE (and Intangibles)		(54,885)	(4,000)	(10,435)
Net cash from Investing Activities		(54,885)	(4,000)	(10,435)
Cash flows from Financing Activities				
Furniture and Equipment Grant		-	-	1,763
Finance Lease Payments		(14,772)	(17,527)	(12,206)
Funds Administered on Behalf of Third Parties		698	-	-
Funds Held for Capital Works Projects		(43,125)	-	(18,101)
Net cash from Financing Activities		(57,199)	(17,527)	(28,544)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		75,186	(74,733)	(15,031)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	8	96,838	111,869	111,869
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8	172,024	37,136	96,838

The statement of cash flows records only those cash flows directly within the control of the School. This means centrally funded teachers' salaries and the use of land and buildings grant and expense have been excluded.

The above Cash Flow Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes which form part of these financial statements.



Te Kura o Otangarei

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2019

1. Statement of Accounting Policies

a) Reporting Entity

Te Kura o Otangarei (the School) is a Crown entity as specified in the Crown Entities Act 2004 and a school as described in the Education Act 1989. The Board of Trustees (the Board) is of the view that the School is a public benefit entity for financial reporting purposes.

b) Basis of Preparation

Reporting Period

The financial reports have been prepared for the period 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 and in accordance with the requirements of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been consistently applied throughout the period.

Financial Reporting Standards Applied

The Education Act 1989 requires the School, as a Crown entity, to prepare financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand, applying Public Sector Public Benefit Entity (PBE) Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime as appropriate to public benefit entities that qualify for Tier 2 reporting. The school is considered a Public Benefit Entity as it meets the criteria specified as "having a primary objective to provide goods and/or services for community or social benefit and where any equity has been provided with a view to supporting that primary objective rather than for financial return to equity holders".

Standard early adopted

In line with the Financial Statements of the Government, the School has elected to early adopt PBE IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. PBE IFRS 9 replaces PBE IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Information about the adoption of PBE IFRS 9 is provided in Note 27.

PBE Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime

The School qualifies for Tier 2 as the school is not publicly accountable and is not considered large as it falls below the expenditure threshold of \$30 million per year. All relevant reduced disclosure concessions have been taken.

Measurement Base

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis unless otherwise noted in a specific accounting policy.

Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, rounded to the nearest dollar.

Specific Accounting Policies

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.



Critical Accounting Estimates And Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The School reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting date. The School believes that the estimated useful lives of the property, plant and equipment as disclosed in the Significant Accounting Policies are appropriate to the nature of the property, plant and equipment at reporting date. Property, plant and equipment is disclosed at note 11.

Cyclical Maintenance Provision

A school recognises its obligation to maintain the Ministry's buildings in a good state of repair as a provision for cyclical maintenance. This provision relates mainly to the painting of the school buildings. The estimate is based on the school's long term maintenance plan which is prepared as part of its 10 Year Property Planning process. During the year, the Board assesses the reasonableness of its 10 Year Property Plan on which the provision is based. Cyclical maintenance is disclosed at Note 14.

Critical Judgements in applying accounting policies

Management has exercised the following critical judgements in applying accounting policies:

Classification of leases

Determining whether a lease is a finance lease or an operating lease requires judgement as to whether the lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the school. Judgement is required on various aspects that include, but are not limited to, the fair value of the leased asset, the economic life of the leased asset, whether or not to include renewal options in the lease term, and determining an appropriate discount rate to calculate the present value of the minimum lease payments. Classification as a finance lease means the asset is recognised in the statement of financial position as property, plant, and equipment, whereas for an operating lease no such asset is recognised.

Recognition of grants

The School reviews the grants monies received at the end of each reporting period and whether any require a provision to carryforward amounts unspent. The School believes all grants received have been appropriately recognised as a liability if required. Government grants are disclosed at note 2.

c) Revenue Recognition

Government Grants

The school receives funding from the Ministry of Education. The following are the main types of funding that the School receives;

Operational grants are recorded as revenue when the School has the rights to the funding, which is in the year that the funding is received.

Teachers salaries grants are recorded as revenue when the School has the rights to the funding in the salary period they relate to. The grants are not received in cash by the School and are paid directly to teachers by the Ministry of Education.

Use of land and buildings grants are recorded as revenue in the period the School uses the land and buildings. These are not received in cash by the School as they equate to the deemed expense for using the land and buildings which are owned by the Crown.

Other Grants

Other grants are recorded as revenue when the School has the rights to the funding, unless there are unfulfilled conditions attached to the grant, in which case the amount relating to the unfulfilled conditions is recognised as a liability and released to revenue as the conditions are fulfilled.



Donations, Gifts and Bequests

Donations, gifts and bequests are recorded as revenue when their receipt is formally acknowledged by the School.

Interest Revenue

Interest Revenue earned on cash and cash equivalents and investments is recorded as revenue in the period it is earned.

d) Use of Land and Buildings Expense

The property from which the School operates is owned by the Crown and managed by the Ministry of Education on behalf of the Crown. The School's use of the land and buildings as occupant is based on a property occupancy document as gazetted by the Ministry. The expense is based on an assumed market rental yield on the value of land and buildings as used for rating purposes. This is a non-cash expense that is offset by a non-cash grant from the Ministry.

e) Operating Lease Payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

f) Finance Lease Payments

Finance lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term on an effective interest basis.

g) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank balances, deposits held at call with banks, and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of 90 days or less, and bank overdrafts. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents represent fair value.

h) Accounts Receivable

Short-term receivables are recorded at the amount due, less an allowance for credit losses. The school applies the simplified expected credit loss model of recognising lifetime expected credit losses for receivables. In measuring expected credit losses, short-term receivables have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have been grouped based on the days past due. Short-term receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include the debtor being in liquidation.

Prior Year Policy

Accounts Receivable represents items that the School has issued invoices for or accrued for, but has not received payment for at year end. Receivables are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently recorded at the amount the School realistically expects to receive. A receivable is considered uncollectable where there is objective evidence the School will not be able to collect all amounts due. The amount that is uncollectable (the provision for uncollectibility) is the difference between the amount due and the present value of the amounts expected to be collected.

i) Inventories

Inventories are consumable items held for sale and comprise of stationery and school uniforms. They are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a first in, first out basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of activities less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Any write down from cost to net realisable value is recorded as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense in the period of the write down.



j) Investments

Bank term deposits are initially measured at the amount invested. Interest is subsequently accrued and added to the investment balance. A loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised if the estimated loss allowance is not trivial.

Prior Year Policy

Bank term deposits for periods exceeding 90 days are classified as investments and are initially measured at the amount invested. Interest is subsequently accrued and added to the investment balance. After initial recognition bank term deposits are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment.

Investments that are shares are categorised as "available for sale" for accounting purposes in accordance with financial reporting standards. Share investments are recognised initially by the School at fair value plus transaction costs. At balance date the School has assessed whether there is any evidence that an investment is impaired. Any impairment, gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

After initial recognition any investments categorised as available for sale are measured at their fair value without any deduction for transaction costs the school may incur on sale or other disposal.

k) Property, Plant and Equipment

Land and buildings owned by the Crown are excluded from these financial statements. The Board's use of the land and buildings as 'occupant' is based on a property occupancy document.

Improvements to buildings owned by the Crown are recorded at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost or, in the case of donated assets, fair value at the date of receipt, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost or fair value as the case may be, includes those costs that relate directly to bringing the asset to the location where it will be used and making sure it is in the appropriate condition for its intended use.

Property, plant and equipment acquired with individual values under \$1000 are not capitalised, they are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

Gains and losses on disposals (*i.e.* sold or given away) are determined by comparing the proceeds received with the carrying amounts (*i.e.* the book value). The gain or loss arising from the disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

Finance Leases

A finance lease transfers to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset, whether or not title is eventually transferred. At the start of the lease term, finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments. The finance charge is charged to the surplus or deficit over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. The amount recognised as an asset is depreciated over its useful life. If there is no reasonable certainty whether the school will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term, the asset is fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful lives on a straight line basis. Depreciation of all assets is reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

The estimated useful lives of the assets are:

Buildings	40 years
Furniture and Equipment	5-18 years
Information and Communication	4 years
Leased Assets	4 years
Library Resources	8 years
Leased assets are depreciated over the life of the lease.	



l) Intangible Assets

Software costs

Computer software acquired by the School are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs associated with subsequent maintenance or licensing of software are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense when incurred.

Computer software licences with individual values under \$1,000 are not capitalised, they are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense when incurred.

Computer software that the school receives from the Ministry of Education is normally acquired through a non-exchange transaction and is not of a material amount. It's fair value can be assessed at time of acquisition if no other methods lead to a fair value determination. Computer software purchased directly from suppliers at market rates are considered exchange transactions and the fair value is the amount paid for the software.

The carrying value of software is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. The useful life of software is estimated as three years. The amortisation charge for each period and any impairment loss is recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

m) Impairment of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets

The school does not hold any cash generating assets. Assets are considered cash generating where their primary objective is to generate a commercial return.

Non cash generating assets

Property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets held at cost that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable service amount. The recoverable service amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Value in use is determined using an approach based on either a depreciated replacement cost approach, restoration cost approach, or a service units approach. The most appropriate approach used to measure value in use depends on the nature of the impairment and availability of information.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable service amount, the asset is regarded as impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount. The total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

n) Accounts Payable

Accounts Payable represents liabilities for goods and services provided to the School prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. Accounts Payable are recorded at the amount of cash required to settle those liabilities. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.



o) Employee Entitlements

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits that are due to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are measured based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay.

These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to but not yet taken at balance date.

Long-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits that are due to be settled beyond 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service, such as long service leave and retirement gratuities, have been calculated on an actuarial basis. The calculations are based on:

- likely future entitlements accruing to staff, based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement, and contractual entitlement information; and
- the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

p) Revenue Received in Advance

Revenue received in advance relates to fees received from students and grants received where there are unfulfilled obligations for the School to provide services in the future. The fees are recorded as revenue as the obligations are fulfilled and the fees earned.

The School holds sufficient funds to enable the refund of unearned fees in relation to international students, should the School be unable to provide the services to which they relate.

q) Funds Held in Trust

Funds are held in trust where they have been received by the School for a specified purpose, or are being held on behalf of a third party and these transactions are not recorded in the Statement of Revenue and Expense. The School holds sufficient funds to enable the funds to be used for their intended purpose at any time.

r) Shared Funds

Shared Funds are held on behalf of a cluster of participating schools as agreed with the Ministry of Education. The cluster of schools operate activities outside of school control. These amounts are not recorded in the Statement of Revenue and Expense. The School holds sufficient funds to enable the funds to be used for their intended purpose.

s) Provision for Cyclical Maintenance

The property from which the School operates is owned by the Crown, and is vested in the Ministry. The Ministry has gazetted a property occupancy document that sets out the Board's property maintenance responsibilities. The Board is responsible for maintaining the land, buildings and other facilities on the School site in a state of good order and repair.

Cyclical maintenance, which involves painting the interior and exterior of the School, makes up the most significant part of the Board's responsibilities outside day-to-day maintenance. The provision for cyclical maintenance represents the obligation the Board has to the Ministry and is based on the Board's ten year property plan (10YPP).

t) Financial Assets and Liabilities

The School's financial assets comprise cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and investments. All of these financial assets, except for investments that are shares, are categorised as "loans and receivables" for accounting purposes in accordance with financial reporting standards.

Investments that are shares are categorised as "available for sale" for accounting purposes in accordance with financial reporting standards.

The School's financial liabilities comprise accounts payable, borrowings, finance lease liability, and painting contract liability. All of these financial liabilities are categorised as "financial liabilities measured at amortised cost" for accounting purposes in accordance with financial reporting standards.



u) Borrowings

Borrowings on normal commercial terms are initially recognised at the amount borrowed plus transaction costs. Interest due on the borrowings is subsequently accrued and added to the borrowings balance. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the school has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after balance date.

Grants determined by the Minister of Education for operational activities includes all items (core components) included in the Operational Funding notice.

Borrowings include but not limited to bank overdrafts, operating leases, finance leases, painting contracts and term loans.

v) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The financial statements have been prepared on a GST exclusive basis, with the exception of accounts receivable and accounts payable which are stated as GST inclusive.

The net amount of GST paid to, or received from, the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as a net operating cash flow in the statements of cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

w) Budget Figures

The budget figures are extracted from the School budget that was approved by the Board at the start of the year.

x) Services received in-kind

From time to time the School receives services in-kind, including the time of volunteers. The School has elected not to recognise services received in kind in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.



2. Government Grants

	2019 Actual \$	2019 Budget (Unaudited) \$	2018 Actual \$
Operational Grants	338,666	327,999	328,251
Teachers' Salaries Grants	514,314	518,832	510,924
Use of Land and Buildings Grants	158,316	146,634	151,834
Resource Teachers Learning and Behaviour Grants	25,617	20,000	435
Other MoE Grants	106,080	2,089	22,530
Other Government Grants	4,370	-	8,840
	<u>1,147,363</u>	<u>1,015,554</u>	<u>1,022,814</u>

3. Locally Raised Funds

Local funds raised within the School's community are made up of:

	2019 Actual \$	2019 Budget (Unaudited) \$	2018 Actual \$
Revenue			
Donations	1,433	-	2,286
Bequests & Grants	53,895	5,000	1,833
Activities	20,400	7,900	23,497
Trading	13,985	-	12,322
Fundraising	3,998	5,000	1,338
	<u>93,711</u>	<u>17,900</u>	<u>41,276</u>
Expenses			
Activities	2,220	-	12,483
Trading	14,108	4,000	14,427
Fundraising (Costs of Raising Funds)	2,688	-	802
	<u>19,016</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>27,712</u>
<i>Surplus for the year Locally raised funds</i>	<u>74,695</u>	<u>13,900</u>	<u>13,564</u>

4. Learning Resources

	2019 Actual \$	2019 Budget (Unaudited) \$	2018 Actual \$
Curricular	56,558	11,000	16,418
Library Resources	693	700	470
Employee Benefits - Salaries	704,438	616,332	629,248
Staff Development	6,389	11,500	13,444
R&m & Purchases <\$750	812	-	161
	<u>768,890</u>	<u>639,532</u>	<u>659,741</u>



5. Administration

	2019	2019	2018
	Actual	Budget	Actual
	\$	(Unaudited)	\$
Audit Fee	4,020	3,900	3,920
Board of Trustees Fees	3,425	4,000	3,375
Board of Trustees Expenses	7,676	6,825	6,157
Communication	3,253	5,100	4,642
Consumables	11,250	4,218	4,799
Operating Lease	1,159	1,056	930
Other	8,593	9,800	6,650
Employee Benefits - Salaries	50,968	58,000	50,682
Insurance	1,050	950	922
Service Providers, Contractors and Consultancy	6,845	6,180	6,909
	<u>98,239</u>	<u>100,029</u>	<u>88,986</u>

6. Property

	2019	2019	2018
	Actual	Budget	Actual
	\$	(Unaudited)	\$
Caretaking and Cleaning Consumables	7,885	6,900	6,756
Cyclical Maintenance Expense	11,279	13,603	(28,284)
Grounds	7,343	7,000	6,908
Heat, Light and Water	12,684	14,000	10,057
Rates	1,952	9,000	5,622
Repairs and Maintenance	9,186	9,050	(3,278)
Use of Land and Buildings	158,316	146,634	151,834
Security	3,353	3,700	4,052
Employee Benefits - Salaries	47,011	46,500	43,665
Consultancy And Contract Services	-	-	98
	<u>259,009</u>	<u>256,387</u>	<u>197,430</u>

The use of land and buildings figure represents 8% of the school's total property value. Property values are established as part of the nation-wide revaluation exercise that is conducted every 30 June for the Ministry of Education's year-end reporting purposes.

7. Depreciation

	2019	2019	2018
	Actual	Budget	Actual
	\$	(Unaudited)	\$
Buildings	419	360	419
Building Improvements	4,037	3,486	4,057
Furniture and Equipment	6,556	5,605	6,525
Information and Communication Technology	5,308	5,033	5,858
Leased Assets	11,001	12,919	15,037
Library Resources	101	87	101
	<u>27,422</u>	<u>27,490</u>	<u>31,997</u>



8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2019 Actual \$	2019 Budget (Unaudited) \$	2018 Actual \$
Cash on Hand	150	-	150
Bank Current Account	16,903	(43,295)	79,208
Bank Call Account	154,971	80,431	17,480
Cash equivalents for Cash Flow Statement	<u>172,024</u>	<u>37,136</u>	<u>96,838</u>

The carrying value of short-term deposits with maturity dates of 90 days or less approximates their fair value.

Of the \$172,024 Cash and Cash Equivalents, \$5,898 is held by the School on behalf of the Ministry of Education. These funds are required to be spent in 2020 on Crown owned school buildings under the School's Five Year Property Plan.

9. Accounts Receivable

	2019 Actual \$	2019 Budget (Unaudited) \$	2018 Actual \$
Receivables	20,589	2,422	19,955
Teacher Salaries Grant Receivable	28,641	33,741	36,098
	<u>49,230</u>	<u>36,163</u>	<u>56,053</u>
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	20,589	2,422	19,955
Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions	28,641	33,741	36,098
	<u>49,230</u>	<u>36,163</u>	<u>56,053</u>

10. Inventories

	2019 Actual \$	2019 Budget (Unaudited) \$	2018 Actual \$
Clothing	-	-	400
Stationery	6,083	-	3,972
	<u>6,083</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,372</u>



11. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Opening Balance (NBV)	Additions	Disposals	Impairment	Depreciation	Total (NBV)
2019	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Buildings	6,684	-	-	-	(419)	6,265
Building Improvements	71,561	-	-	-	(4,037)	67,524
Furniture and Equipment	14,143	29,886	-	-	(6,556)	37,473
Information and Communication Tech	11,013	25,000	-	-	(5,308)	30,705
Leased Assets	33,222	33,029	(26,366)	-	(11,001)	28,884
Library Resources	203	-	-	-	(101)	101
Balance at 31 December 2019	136,826	87,915	(26,366)	-	(27,422)	170,952

	Cost or Valuation	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
2019	\$	\$	\$
Buildings	16,770	(10,505)	6,265
Building Improvements	123,501	(55,977)	67,524
Furniture and Equipment	115,689	(78,216)	37,473
Information and Communication	88,938	(58,233)	30,705
Leased Assets	51,405	(22,521)	28,884
Library Resources	50,965	(50,864)	101
Balance at 31 December 2019	447,268	(276,316)	170,952

	Opening Balance (NBV)	Additions	Disposals	Impairment	Depreciation	Total (NBV)
2018	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Buildings	7,103	-	-	-	(419)	6,684
Building Improvements	75,598	417	-	-	(4,057)	71,958
Furniture and Equipment	15,474	4,797	-	-	(6,525)	13,746
Information and Communication Tech	11,651	5,220	-	-	(5,858)	11,013
Leased Assets	48,259	-	-	-	(15,037)	33,222
Library Resources	304	-	-	-	(101)	203
Balance at 31 December 2018	158,389	10,434	-	-	(31,997)	136,826

	Cost or Valuation	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
2018	\$	\$	\$
Buildings	16,770	(10,086)	6,684
Building Improvements	123,918	(51,960)	71,958
Furniture and Equipment	85,386	(71,640)	13,746
Information and Communication	63,938	(52,925)	11,013
Leased Assets	80,523	(47,301)	33,222
Library Resources	50,965	(50,762)	203
Balance at 31 December 2018	421,500	(284,674)	136,826



12. Accounts Payable

	2019 Actual \$	2019 Budget (Unaudited) \$	2018 Actual \$
Operating Creditors	15,009	1,591	12,105
Accruals	4,020	3,620	3,920
Banking Staffing Overuse	54,319	14,515	-
Employee Entitlements - Salaries	28,641	33,741	36,098
Employee Entitlements - Leave Accrual	1,184	680	1,237
	<u>103,173</u>	<u>54,147</u>	<u>53,360</u>

Payables for Exchange Transactions	103,173	54,147	53,360
Payables for Non-exchange Transactions - Taxes Payable (PAYE and Rates)	-	-	-
Payables for Non-exchange Transactions - Other	-	-	-
	<u>103,173</u>	<u>54,147</u>	<u>53,360</u>

The carrying value of payables approximates their fair value.

13. Revenue Received in Advance

	2019 Actual \$	2019 Budget (Unaudited) \$	2018 Actual \$
Revenue Received In Advance	25,217	37	112
	<u>25,217</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>112</u>

14. Provision for Cyclical Maintenance

	2019 Actual \$	2019 Budget (Unaudited) \$	2018 Actual \$
Provision at the Start of the Year	50,113	26,940	78,397
Increase/(decrease) to the Provision During the Year	11,279	13,603	(28,284)
Provision at the End of the Year	<u>61,392</u>	<u>40,543</u>	<u>50,113</u>
Cyclical Maintenance - Current	23,898	40,543	23,713
Cyclical Maintenance - Term	37,494	-	26,400
	<u>61,392</u>	<u>40,543</u>	<u>50,113</u>

15. Finance Lease Liability

The School has entered into a number of finance lease agreements for computers and other ICT equipment. Minimum lease payments payable:

	2019 Actual \$	2019 Budget (Unaudited) \$	2018 Actual \$
No Later than One Year	19,454	14,165	17,527
Later than One Year and no Later than Five Years	53,608	3,926	25,110
	<u>73,062</u>	<u>18,091</u>	<u>42,637</u>



16. Funds held in Trust

	2019 Actual \$	2019 Budget (Unaudited) \$	2018 Actual \$
Funds Held in Trust on Behalf of Third Parties - Current	698	-	-
Funds Held in Trust on Behalf of Third Parties - Non-current	-	-	-
	<u>698</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

These funds are held where the school is agent for representative amounts and therefore these are not included in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

17. Funds Held (Owed) for Capital Works Projects

During the year the School received and applied funding from the Ministry of Education for the following capital works projects:

	2019	Opening Balances \$	Receipts from MoE \$	Payments \$	BOT Contribution/ (Write-off to R&M)	Closing Balances \$
Swimming Pool Repairs	<i>in progress</i>	5,096	-	(298)	-	4,798
Blocks 1,2,4,5 electrical works	<i>in progress</i>	1,100	-	-	-	1,100
Swimming Pool Fence	<i>completed</i>	42,315	3,764	(46,079)	-	-
Totals		<u>48,511</u>	<u>3,764</u>	<u>(46,377)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,898</u>

Represented by:

Funds Held on Behalf of the Ministry of Education	5,898
Funds Due from the Ministry of Education	-
	<u>5,898</u>

	2018	Opening Balances \$	Receipts from MoE \$	Payments \$	BOT Contribution/ (Write-off to R&M)	Closing Balances \$
Carpark Upgrade	<i>completed</i>	3,395	-	(3,395)	-	-
Solar Canopies	<i>completed</i>	7,093	-	(7,093)	-	-
Swimming Pool Repairs	<i>in progress</i>	52,504	-	(47,408)	-	5,096
Blocks 1,2,4,5 electrical works	<i>in progress</i>	(16,800)	-	17,900	-	1,100
5YA, roofing, plumbing, drainage	<i>completed</i>	20,750	195	(20,945)	-	-
Swimming Pool Fence	<i>in progress</i>	-	63,000	(20,685)	-	42,315
Totals		<u>66,942</u>	<u>63,195</u>	<u>(81,626)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>48,511</u>

18. Related Party Transactions

The School is a controlled entity of the Crown, and the Crown provides the major source of revenue to the school. The school enters into transactions with other entities also controlled by the Crown, such as government departments, state-owned enterprises and other Crown entities. Transactions with these entities are not disclosed as they occur on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the school would have adopted if dealing with that entity at arm's length.

Related party disclosures have not been made for transactions with related parties that are within a normal supplier or client/recipient relationship on terms and condition no more or less favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the school would have adopted in dealing with the party at arm's length in the same circumstances. Further, transactions with other government agencies (for example, Government departments and Crown entities) are not disclosed as related party transactions when they are consistent with the normal operating arrangements between government agencies and undertaken on the normal terms and conditions for such transactions.



19. Remuneration

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel of the School include all trustees of the Board, Principal, Deputy Principals and Heads of Departments.

	2019 Actual \$	2018 Actual \$
<i>Board Members</i>		
Remuneration	3,425	3,375
Full-time equivalent members	0.05	0.03
<i>Leadership Team</i>		
Remuneration	223,162	213,014
Full-time equivalent members	2.00	2.00
Total key management personnel remuneration	226,587	216,389
Total full-time equivalent personnel	2.05	2.03

The full time equivalent for Board members has been determined based on attendance at Board meetings, Committee meetings and for other obligations of the Board, such as stand downs and suspensions, plus the estimated time for Board members to prepare for meetings.

Principal

The total value of remuneration paid or payable to the Principal was in the following bands:

	2019 Actual \$000	2018 Actual \$000
Salaries and Other Short-term Employee Benefits:		
Salary and Other Payments	120 - 130	110 - 120
Benefits and Other Emoluments	3 - 4	3 - 4
Termination Benefits	-	-

Other Employees

The number of other employees with remuneration greater than \$100,000 was in the following bands:

Remuneration \$000	2019 FTE Number	2018 FTE Number
100 - 110	-	-
	0.00	0.00

The disclosure for 'Other Employees' does not include remuneration of the Principal.

20. Compensation and Other Benefits Upon Leaving

The total value of compensation or other benefits paid or payable to persons who ceased to be trustees, committee member, or employees during the financial year in relation to that cessation and number of persons to whom all or part of that total was payable was as follows:

	2019 Actual	2018 Actual
Total	-	-
Number of People	-	-



21. Contingencies

There are no contingent liabilities (except as noted below) and no contingent assets as at 31 December 2019 (Contingent liabilities and assets at 31 December 2018: nil).

Holidays Act Compliance – schools payroll

The Ministry of Education performs payroll processing and payments on behalf of school boards of trustees, through payroll service provider Education Payroll Limited.

The Ministry has commenced a review of the schools sector payroll to ensure compliance with the Holidays Act 2003. The initial phase of this review has identified areas of non-compliance. The Ministry has recognised an estimated provision based on the analysis of sample data, which may not be wholly representative of the total dataset for Teacher and Support Staff Entitlements. A more accurate estimate will be possible after further analysis of non-compliance has been completed, and this work is ongoing. Final calculations and potential impact on any specific individual will not be known until further detailed analysis has been completed.

To the extent that any obligation cannot reasonably be quantified at 31 December 2019, a contingent liability for the school may exist.

22. Commitments

(a) Capital Commitments

There are no capital commitments as at 31 December 2019 (Capital commitments at 31 December 2018: nil).

(b) Operating Commitments

As at 31 December 2019 the Board has entered into the following contracts:

(a) operating lease of photocopiers;

	2019 Actual \$	2018 Actual \$
No later than One Year	3,144	2,424
Later than One Year and No Later than Five Years	8,740	4,128
Later than Five Years	-	-
	<u>11,884</u>	<u>6,552</u>

23. Managing Capital

The School's capital is its equity and comprises capital contributions from the Ministry of Education for property, plant and equipment and accumulated surpluses and deficits. The School does not actively manage capital but attempts to ensure that income exceeds spending in most years. Although deficits can arise as planned in particular years, they are offset by planned surpluses in previous years or ensuing years.



24. Financial Instruments

The carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities in each of the financial instrument categories are as follows:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost (2018: Loans and receivables)

	2019 Actual \$	2019 Budget (Unaudited) \$	2018 Actual \$
Cash and Cash Equivalents	172,024	37,136	96,838
Receivables	49,230	36,163	56,053
Investments - Term Deposits	-	-	-
Total Financial assets measured at amortised cost	221,254	73,299	152,891

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Payables	103,173	54,147	53,360
Borrowings - Loans	-	-	-
Finance Leases	61,873	18,091	38,049
Painting Contract Liability	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost	165,046	72,238	91,409

25. Events After Balance Date

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the outbreak of COVID-19 (a novel Coronavirus) a pandemic. Two weeks later, on 26 March, New Zealand increased its' COVID-19 alert level to level 4 and a nationwide lockdown commenced. As part of this lockdown all schools were closed. Subsequently all schools and kura reopened on the 18th of May 2020.

At the date of issuing the financial statements, the school has been able to absorb the majority of the impact from the nationwide lockdown as it was decided to start the annual Easter School holidays early. In the periods the school is open for tuition, the school has switched to alternative methods of delivering the curriculum, so students can learn remotely.

At this time the full financial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is not able to be determined, but it is not expected to be significant to the school. The school will continue to receive funding from the Ministry of Education, even while closed.

26. Comparatives

There have been a number of prior period comparatives which have been reclassified to make disclosure consistent with the current year.

27. Adoption of PBE IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In accordance with the transitional provisions of PBE IFRS 9, the school has elected not to restate the information for previous years to comply with PBE IFRS 9. Adjustments arising from the adoption of PBE IFRS 9 are recognised in opening equity at 1 January 2019. Accounting policies have been updated to comply with PBE IFRS 9. The main updates are:

- Note 9 Receivables: This policy has been updated to reflect that the impairment of short-term receivables is now determined by applying an expected credit loss model.

- Note 8 Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Term deposits: This policy has been updated to explain that a loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised only if the estimated loss allowance is not trivial.

Upon transition to PBE IFRS9 there were no material adjustments to these financial statements.

28. Breach of Law - Statutory Reporting

The Board of Trustees has failed to comply with section 87 of the Education Act 1989, as the Board were unable to provide their audited financial statements to the Ministry of Education by 31 May 2020. The disruption caused by the Covid-19 restrictions, including the closure of the school, meant that the audit could not progress as planned. This resulted in the school missing the statutory deadline.





Kiwisport is a Government funding initiative to support students' participation in organised sport. In 2019, the school received total Kiwisport funding of \$1,384.54(excluding GST).

The funding was spent on transporting children to sports fixtures, top up of sports equipment for a variation of sports and participation in community sports activities. (Weetbix Triathlon, Surf School, School Fun Run to name a few.

The number of students participating in inter-school sports involved all Year 3 – 8 students and as well the Year 1 – 8 students were involved in daily fitness and sports activities.

Signed:.....

Date:.....



School name: Te Kura o Otangarei	School number: 1069
Focus: The key focus area for Te Kura o Otangarei for 2019 was developing the acceleration of students writing and tuhi tuhi	
Strategic Aim: Te Manu e kai ana i te miro, nona te ngahere – To strengthen student engagement and achievement based on valued outcomes through effective teaching and learning.	
Annual Aim: The Annual Aim we focused specifically on student engagement and the lifting student attendance percentages	
Target: Student Attendance 90% with more community support (IHAD) Review assessment and reporting practices to align with the NZ Curriculum and Te Marautanga Embed student voice and ownership of learning Through YEAR 8 LEADERS program Play-Based Learning program enhanced and embedded Trauma Informed Practice PLD engaged for staff	
Baseline data: 2018 EOY data used to inform 2019 EOY target – Student Attendance in 2018 was 79%	



Actions (what did we do?)	Outcomes (what happened?)	Reasons for the variance (why did it happen?)	Evaluation (where to next?)
<p>We regularly discussed long term or regularly absent students in our SENCOM team. We worked with whanau who had tamariki who were regularly absent and provided encouragement. We requested support from IHAD navigators to encourage students in their cohorts to attend.</p> <p>We looked at our environment and worked hard at creating a safe space for all students and also worked on our teaching and learning programs to ensure that they were student based and led and we tried to provide highly engaging learning experiences</p>	<p>Very little changed with 78% Student Attendance rates for 2019 compared with 79% for 2018</p>	<p>We had very little impact on parents who had moved into the area and our school recently or during the year. We identified that it takes time to build relationships. We felt that we lacked the ability to enforce attendance rules with whanau and we identified that Truancy Services were ineffectual</p> <p>We realised that the more we understood Trauma, the more we identified those students who were not attending were in flight mode. Despite having a very safe school</p> <p>We identified that whanau were also in trauma, particularly intergenerational poverty trauma and as such they did not value education as much as others.</p>	<p>We felt we needed to look into the levels of trauma that parents were in and in our current schooling structure.</p> <p>Further develop Teacher understanding of Trauma Informed Practice to identify for individual students what their issues are regarding attendance and whether it is home or school based anxiety stopping their attendance.</p> <p>Further develop Growth Mindset thinking across the school. Set high expectations for achievement and work on students gaining more ownership of their learning.</p>



Planning for next year:

Key targets for 2020 are now going to be focussed on student engagement in learning

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE READERS OF
TE KURA O OTANGAREI'S
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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The Auditor-General is the auditor of Te Kura o Otangarei (the School). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Steve Bennett, using the staff and resources of Bennett & Associates, to carry out the audit of the financial statements of the School on his behalf.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the School on pages 2 to 21 that comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense, statement of changes in net assets/equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion the financial statements of the School:

- present fairly, in all material respects:
 - its financial position as at 31 December 2019; and
 - its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime.

Our audit was completed on 17 September 2020. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis for our opinion is explained below. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Board of Trustees and our responsibilities relating to the financial statements, we comment on other information, and we explain our independence.

Emphasis of Matter – COVID-19

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to the disclosures in note 25 on page 21 which outline the possible effects of the Alert Level 4 lockdown as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Basis for our opinion

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Responsibilities of the auditor section of our report.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Responsibilities of the Board of Trustees for the financial statements

The Board of Trustees is responsible on behalf of the School for preparing financial statements that are fairly presented and that comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. The Board of Trustees is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it to prepare financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Trustees is responsible on behalf of the School for assessing the School's ability to continue as a going concern. The Board of Trustees is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless there is an intention to close or merge the School, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Trustees' responsibilities arise from the Education Act 1989.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers taken on the basis of these financial statements.

For the budget information reported in the financial statements, our procedures were limited to checking that the information agreed to the School's approved budget.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Trustees.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Board of Trustees and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the School's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our



auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the School to cease to continue as a going concern.

- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We assess the risk of material misstatement arising from the Novopay payroll system, which may still contain errors. As a result, we carried out procedures to minimise the risk of material errors arising from the system that, in our judgement, would likely influence readers' overall understanding of the financial statements.

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

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other information

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Analysis of Variance, the Kiwi Sport Statement, the List of Trustees and Statement of Responsibility which form part of the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independence

We are independent of the School in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised): *Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners* issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Other than the audit, we have no relationship with or interests in the School.



Steve Bennett
BENNETT & ASSOCIATES
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Whangarei, New Zealand

