

HOLY CROSS SCHOOL (MIRAMAR)

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

School Directory

Ministry Number:	2904
Principal:	Celeste Hastings
School Address:	2 Athens Street, Miramar, Wellington
School Postal Address:	2 Athens Street, Miramar, WELLINGTON, 6022
School Phone:	04 388 7189
School Email:	finance@hcm.school.nz

Members of the Board of Trustees

Name	Position	How Position Gained	Occupation	Term Expires/ Expired
Brendon Baker	Chairperson	Elected	Senior advisor	Jun 2021
Celeste Hastings	Principal	ex Officio		
Charmaine Meredith	Parent Rep	Elected	Manager	Jun 2021
Kate Caseley	Parent Rep	Elected	Teacher aide	Jun 2021
Paresh Patel	Parent Rep	Elected	Solutions architect	Jun 2021
Abi Vink	Parent Rep	Elected	Self-employed	Jun 2021
Brenda O'Hare	Staff Rep	Elected	Teacher	Jun 2021
Susan Olsen	Proprietors Rep	Appointed	Admin assistant	Jun 2021
Father Jeff Drane	Proprietors Rep	Appointed	Social work supervisor	Jun 2021
Paulus Romijn	Proprietors Rep	Appointed	Self-employed	Jun 2021
Glen Reynolds	Proprietors Rep	Appointed	Building consultant	Jun 2021

Accountant / Service Provider: Education Services Ltd

HOLY CROSS SCHOOL (MIRAMAR)

Annual Report - For the year ended 31 December 2019

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Holy Cross School (Miramar)

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.

Brendon Baker

Full Name of Board Chairperson



Signature of Board Chairperson

20th May 2020

Date:

Celeste Hastings

Full Name of Principal



Signature of Principal

20th May 2020

Date:

Holy Cross School (Miramar)
Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense
For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 Actual \$	2019 Budget (Unaudited) \$	2018 Actual \$
Revenue				
Government Grants	2	1,298,326	1,227,589	1,371,529
Locally Raised Funds	3	99,396	78,550	72,778
Use of Land and Buildings Integrated		572,226	516,000	572,225
Interest income		26,106	25,000	28,493
		<u>1,996,054</u>	<u>1,847,139</u>	<u>2,045,025</u>
Expenses				
Locally Raised Funds	3	54,618	47,450	38,486
Learning Resources	4	1,114,306	1,086,606	1,174,375
Administration	5	137,561	126,778	129,357
Finance		587	191	666
Property	6	617,951	650,201	709,380
Depreciation	7	45,208	42,508	46,281
Amortisation of Equitable Lease		1,328	-	1,328
		<u>1,971,559</u>	<u>1,953,734</u>	<u>2,099,873</u>
Net Surplus / (Deficit) for the year		24,495	(106,595)	(54,848)
Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expense for the Year		<u>24,495</u>	<u>(106,595)</u>	<u>(54,848)</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.

Holy Cross School (Miramar)
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		750,091	611,794	804,939
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year		24,495	(106,595)	(54,848)
Capital Contributions from the Ministry of Education				
Contribution - Furniture and Equipment Grant		6,031	-	-
Equity at 31 December	24	780,617	505,199	750,091
Retained Earnings		780,617	505,199	750,091
Equity at 31 December		780,617	505,199	750,091

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.

Holy Cross School (Miramar) Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 Actual \$	2019 Budget (Unaudited) \$	2018 Actual \$
Current Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	37,885	43,057	5,045
Accounts Receivable	9	70,176	61,995	70,354
GST Receivable		5,958	6,427	6,422
Prepayments		4,057	8,187	9,350
Inventories	10	2,976	4,018	2,972
Investments	11	714,450	517,973	753,316
		<u>835,502</u>	<u>641,657</u>	<u>847,459</u>
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	14	94,343	92,593	78,470
Revenue Received in Advance	15	18,465	15,015	16,205
Provision for Cyclical Maintenance	16	10,527	6,393	20,738
Finance Lease Liability - Current Portion	17	11,651	10,750	11,743
Funds held in Trust	18	10,473	12,656	10,543
		<u>145,459</u>	<u>137,407</u>	<u>137,699</u>
Working Capital Surplus/(Deficit)		690,043	504,250	709,760
Non-current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	12	114,631	95,369	132,725
Equitable Leasehold Interest	13	31,653	34,309	32,981
		<u>146,284</u>	<u>129,678</u>	<u>165,706</u>
Non-current Liabilities				
Provision for Cyclical Maintenance	16	37,522	113,053	103,882
Finance Lease Liability	17	18,188	15,676	21,493
		<u>55,710</u>	<u>128,729</u>	<u>125,375</u>
Net Assets		<u>780,617</u>	<u>505,199</u>	<u>750,091</u>
Equity		<u>780,617</u>	<u>505,199</u>	<u>750,091</u>

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

Holy Cross School (Miramar)
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		411,540	369,000	400,406
Locally Raised Funds		102,747	73,950	72,602
Goods and Services Tax (net)		464	-	5
Payments to Employees		(286,804)	(255,200)	(243,434)
Payments to Suppliers		(243,031)	(453,065)	(257,164)
Cyclical Maintenance Payments in the year		-	(14,206)	(12,890)
Interest Paid		(587)	(191)	(666)
Interest Received		27,032	25,000	28,427
Net cash from Operating Activities		11,361	(254,712)	(12,714)
Cash flows from Investing Activities				
Purchase of PPE (and Intangibles)		(13,636)	(2,000)	(44,868)
Purchase of Investments		(53,732)	-	-
Proceeds from Sale of Investments		92,601	300,000	64,657
Net cash from Investing Activities		25,233	298,000	19,789
Cash flows from Financing Activities				
Furniture and Equipment Grant		6,031	-	-
Finance Lease Payments		(8,880)	(7,949)	(8,550)
Funds Administered on Behalf of Third Parties		(905)	-	(1,198)
Net cash from Financing Activities		(3,754)	(7,949)	(9,748)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		32,840	35,339	(2,673)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	8	5,045	7,718	7,718
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8	37,885	43,057	5,045

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..

Holy Cross School (Miramar)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2019

1. Statement of Accounting Policies

a) Reporting Entity

Holy Cross School (Miramar) (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 28.

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 12.

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 16.

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.

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.

Grants for the use of land and buildings are also 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 Proprietor. Use of land and building grants are recorded as income in the period the school uses the land and building.

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 Proprietor. The expense is based on an assumed market rental yield on the land and buildings as used for rating purposes. This is a non-cash expense that is offset by a non-cash grant from the Proprietor.

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

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 \$500 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 except for library resources are depreciated over their estimated useful lives on a straight line basis. Library resources are depreciated on a diminishing value basis. Depreciation of all assets is reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

The estimated useful lives of the assets are:

Furniture and Equipment	10-15 years
Information and Communication	4-5 years
Library Resources	8-10 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 Proprietor. The Board is responsible for maintaining the land, building 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 provisions for cyclical maintenance represents the obligations the Board has to the Proprietor 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	2019	2018
	Actual	Budget	Actual
	\$	(Unaudited)	\$
Operational Grants	307,764	297,000	303,156
Teachers' Salaries Grants	872,141	856,441	865,654
Resource Teachers Learning and Behaviour Grants	4,111	1,000	18,102
Other MoE Grants	104,475	73,148	182,159
Other Government Grants	9,835	-	2,458
	<u>1,298,326</u>	<u>1,227,589</u>	<u>1,371,529</u>

3. Locally Raised Funds

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

	2019	2019	2018
	Actual	Budget	Actual
	\$	(Unaudited)	\$
Revenue			
Donations	21,014	14,650	23,812
Bequests & Grants	19,239	15,000	16,000
Activities	22,674	26,300	24,468
Trading	13,074	4,600	6,741
Fundraising	23,395	18,000	1,757
	<u>99,396</u>	<u>78,550</u> [^]	<u>72,778</u>
Expenses			
Activities	38,182	42,850	30,000
Trading	12,535	4,600	7,636
Fundraising (Costs of Raising Funds)	3,901	-	850
	<u>54,618</u>	<u>47,450</u> [^]	<u>38,486</u>
<i>Surplus for the year Locally raised funds</i>	<u>44,778</u>	<u>31,100</u> [^]	<u>34,292</u>

4. Learning Resources

	2019	2019	2018
	Actual	Budget	Actual
	\$	(Unaudited)	\$
Curricular	30,228	36,000	26,260
Library Resources	1,993	2,465	2,263
Employee Benefits - Salaries	1,073,611	1,030,441	1,121,051
Staff Development	8,474	17,700	24,801
	<u>1,114,306</u>	<u>1,086,606</u>	<u>1,174,375</u>

5. Administration

	2019	2019	2018
	Actual	Budget	Actual
	\$	(Unaudited)	\$
Audit Fee	7,038	7,038	5,431
Board of Trustees Fees	4,445	4,500	4,170
Board of Trustees Expenses	10,608	4,000	5,287
Communication	4,895	4,950	4,845
Consumables	9,579	7,200	7,872
Operating Lease	-	-	1,648
Other	11,141	16,490	11,012
Employee Benefits - Salaries	69,616	64,700	72,432
Insurance	10,879	8,500	7,300
Service Providers, Contractors and Consultancy	9,360	9,400	9,360
	<u>137,561</u>	<u>126,778</u>	<u>129,357</u>

6. Property

	2019	2019	2018
	Actual	Budget	Actual
	\$	(Unaudited)	\$
Caretaking and Cleaning Consumables	10,453	11,000	10,838
Cyclical Maintenance Expense	(76,571)	20,101	18,757
Grounds	374	1,000	3,671
Heat, Light and Water	19,583	19,000	18,193
Rates	1,953	2,400	3,048
Repairs and Maintenance	23,022	18,100	21,163
Use of Land and Buildings	572,226	516,000	572,225
Security	7,676	6,500	7,747
Employee Benefits - Salaries	17,328	16,500	16,478
Contractor And Consultancy	41,907	39,600	37,260
	<u>617,951</u>	<u>650,201</u>	<u>709,380</u>

The use of land and buildings figure represents 8% of the school's total property value. This is used as a 'proxy' for the market rental of the property. 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)	\$
Building Improvements	5,102	4,671	5,086
Furniture and Equipment	10,324	10,988	11,963
Information and Communication Technology	17,560	15,101	16,441
Leased Assets	10,440	10,266	11,177
Library Resources	1,782	1,482	1,614
	<u>45,208</u>	<u>42,508</u>	<u>46,281</u>

8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2019	2019	2018
	Actual	Budget	Actual
	\$	(Unaudited)	\$
Cash on Hand	200	-	200
Bank Current Account	37,312	43,054	4,842
Bank Call Account	373	3	3
Cash equivalents for Cash Flow Statement	<u>37,885</u>	<u>43,057</u>	<u>5,045</u>

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

9. Accounts Receivable

	2019	2019	2018
	Actual	Budget	Actual
	\$	(Unaudited)	\$
Receivables	1,327	1,528	2,474
Receivables from the Ministry of Education	10,541	-	-
Interest Receivable	3,739	4,599	4,665
Teacher Salaries Grant Receivable	54,569	55,868	63,215
	<u>70,176</u>	<u>61,995</u>	<u>70,354</u>
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	5,066	6,127	7,139
Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions	65,110	55,868	63,215
	<u>70,176</u>	<u>61,995</u>	<u>70,354</u>

10. Inventories

	2019	2019	2018
	Actual	Budget	Actual
	\$	(Unaudited)	\$
Uniform	2,976	4,018	2,972
	<u>2,976</u>	<u>4,018</u>	<u>2,972</u>

11. Investments

The School's investment activities are classified as follows:

	2019	2019	2018
	Actual	Budget	Actual
	\$	(Unaudited)	\$
Current Asset			
Short-term Bank Deposits	714,450	517,973	753,316
Total Investments	<u>714,450</u>	<u>517,973</u>	<u>753,316</u>

12. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Opening Balance (NBV)	Additions	Disposals	Impairment	Depreciation	Total (NBV)
2019	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Building Improvements	10,575	4,180	-	-	(5,102)	9,653
Furniture and Equipment	33,175	4,627	-	-	(10,324)	27,478
Information and Communication Tech	51,666	7,464	-	-	(17,560)	41,570
Leased Assets	31,747	8,671	-	-	(10,440)	29,979
Library Resources	5,562	2,171	-	-	(1,782)	5,951
Balance at 31 December 2019	132,725	27,113	-	-	(45,208)	114,631

	Cost or Valuation	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
2019	\$	\$	\$
Building Improvements	55,036	(45,383)	9,653
Furniture and Equipment	215,432	(187,954)	27,478
Information and Communication	153,218	(111,648)	41,570
Leased Assets	51,547	(21,568)	29,979
Library Resources	22,188	(16,237)	5,951
Balance at 31 December 2019	497,421	(382,790)	114,631

	Opening Balance (NBV)	Additions	Disposals	Impairment	Depreciation	Total (NBV)
2018	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Building Improvements	15,660	-	-	-	(5,086)	10,575
Furniture and Equipment	29,343	15,794	-	-	(11,963)	33,175
Information and Communication Tech	40,367	27,740	-	-	(16,441)	51,666
Leased Assets	39,565	3,359	-	-	(11,177)	31,747
Library Resources	6,378	799	-	-	(1,614)	5,562
Balance at 31 December 2018	131,313	47,692	-	-	(46,281)	132,725

	Cost or Valuation	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
2018	\$	\$	\$
Building Improvements	50,856	(40,281)	10,575
Furniture and Equipment	222,082	(188,907)	33,175
Information and Communication	165,772	(114,106)	51,666
Leased Assets	49,663	(17,916)	31,747
Library Resources	20,017	(14,455)	5,562
Balance at 31 December 2018	508,390	(375,665)	132,725

13. Equitable Leasehold Interest

An equitable leasehold interest recognises an interest in an asset without transferring ownership or creating a charge over the asset. This equitable leasehold interest represents the board's interest in capital works assets owned by the proprietor but paid for in whole or in part by the Board of Trustees, either from Government funding or from community raised funds.

A lease between the board and the proprietor records the terms of the equitable leasehold interest and includes a detailed schedule of capital works assets. The equitable leasehold interest is amortised over 10-40 years based on the economic life of the capital works asset(s) involved. The interest may be realised on the sale of the capital works by the proprietor of the closure of the school.

The major capital works assets included in the equitable leasehold interest are:

	2019 Actual \$	2019 Budget \$	2018 Actual \$
	31,653	34,309	32,981
	31,653	34,309	32,981

14. Accounts Payable

	2019 Actual \$	2019 Budget (Unaudited) \$	2018 Actual \$
Operating Creditors	26,699	27,747	8,001
Accruals	5,538	6,536	5,333
Capital Accruals for PPE items	4,807	-	-
Employee Entitlements - Salaries	54,569	55,868	63,215
Employee Entitlements - Leave Accrual	2,730	2,442	1,921
	94,343	92,593	78,470
Payables for Exchange Transactions	94,343	92,593	78,470
	94,343	92,593	78,470

The carrying value of payables approximates their fair value.

15. Revenue Received in Advance

	2019 Actual \$	2019 Budget (Unaudited) \$	2018 Actual \$
Welfare Fund	18,866	14,915	16,466
Catholic Schools Board	(401)	100	(261)
	18,465	15,015	16,205

16. Provision for Cyclical Maintenance

	2019 Actual \$	2019 Budget (Unaudited) \$	2018 Actual \$
Provision at the Start of the Year	124,620	99,345	105,863
Increase to the Provision During the Year	-	20,101	34,657
Adjustment to the Provision	(76,571)	-	-
Use of the Provision During the Year	-	-	(15,900)
Provision at the End of the Year	<u>48,049</u>	<u>119,446</u>	<u>124,620</u>
Cyclical Maintenance - Current	10,527	6,393	20,738
Cyclical Maintenance - Term	37,522	113,053	103,882
	<u>48,049</u>	<u>119,446</u>	<u>124,620</u>

17. 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	11,651	10,750	11,743
Later than One Year and no Later than Five Years	18,188	15,676	21,493
	<u>29,839</u>	<u>26,426</u>	<u>33,236</u>

18. Funds held in Trust

	2019 Actual \$	2019 Budget (Unaudited) \$	2018 Actual \$
Funds Held in Trust on Behalf of Third Parties - Current	10,473	12,656	10,543
Funds Held in Trust on Behalf of Third Parties - Non-current	-	-	-
	<u>10,473</u>	<u>12,656</u>	<u>10,543</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.

19. 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.

The Proprietor of the School (Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Wellington) is a related party of the Board because the proprietor appoints representatives to the Board, giving the proprietor significant influence over the Board. Any services or contributions between the Board and Proprietor that are material transactions that have occurred has been disclosed appropriately.

The Proprietor provides land and buildings free of charge for use by the Board as noted in Note 1(c). The estimated value of this use during 2019 is included in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense as "Use of land and buildings".

20. 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	2018
	Actual	Actual
	\$	\$
<i>Board Members</i>		
Remuneration	4,445	4,170
Full-time equivalent members	0.20	0.16
<i>Leadership Team</i>		
Remuneration	300,536	353,020
Full-time equivalent members	3.00	4.00
Total key management personnel remuneration	<u>304,981</u>	<u>357,190</u>
Total full-time equivalent personnel	<u>3.20</u>	<u>4.16</u>

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	2018
	Actual	Actual
	\$000	\$000
Salaries and Other Short-term Employee Benefits:		
Salary and Other Payments	130 - 140	120 - 130
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	2019	2018
\$000	FTE Number	FTE Number
100 - 110	-	-
	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>

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

21. 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	2018
	Actual	Actual
Total	-	-
Number of People	-	-

22. 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.

23. Commitments

(a) Capital Commitments

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

(b) Operating Commitments

There are no operating commitments as at 31 December 2019 (Operating commitments at 31 December 2018: nil).

24. 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.

25. 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	37,885	43,057	5,045
Receivables	70,176	61,995	70,354
Investments - Term Deposits	714,450	517,973	753,316
Total Financial assets measured at amortised cost	<u>822,511</u>	<u>623,025</u>	<u>828,715</u>

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Payables	94,343	92,593	78,470
Finance Leases	29,839	26,426	33,236
Total Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost	<u>124,182</u>	<u>119,019</u>	<u>111,706</u>

26. 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. While the disruption is currently expected to be temporary, there is a level of uncertainty around the duration of the closure.

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.

27. Comparatives

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

28. 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 8 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 9 Investments:

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE READERS OF HOLY CROSS SCHOOL'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Holy Cross School (the School). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Henry McClintock, using the staff and resources of BDO Wellington Audit Limited, 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 22, 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 Sector Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime as applicable to entities that qualify as tier 2.

Our audit was completed on 20 May 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 26 on page 22 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, Board of Trustees Listing and Kiwisport 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.

BDO Wellington Audit Limited

Henry McClintock
BDO WELLINGTON AUDIT LIMITED
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Wellington, New Zealand