

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

## TO THE READERS OF HEREKINO SCHOOL'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Herekino School (the School). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Stewart Russell, using the staff and resources of PKF Francis Aickin Ltd, 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 PBE Accounting Standards (PBE IPSAS) Reduced Disclosure Regime as appropriate to public benefit entities that qualify for Tier 2 reporting.

Our audit was completed on 18 June 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 23 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.

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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 information included on pages 22 - 24, 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.

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Stewart Russell

PKF Francis Aickin Ltd

On behalf of the Auditor-General

Kaitaia, New Zealand

## **HEREKINO SCHOOL**

## **ANNUAL REPORT**

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

**School Directory** 

**Ministry Number:** 

1013

Principal:

Virginia Shortland

School Address:

Kaitaia-Awaroa Road

School Postal Address:

Kaitaia-Awaroa Road RD 1, Kaitaia, 0481

**School Phone:** 

09 409 3834

School Email:

reception@herekino.school.nz

## **Members of the Board of Trustees**

		How		Term
		Position		Expires/
Name	Position	Gained	Occupation	Expired
Michael Ormsby	Chairperson	Elected	Home Executive	Jun 2022
Virginia Shortland	Principal	ex Officio		
Andrea Ihaka	Parent Rep	Select One	Home Executive	Jun 2022
Ben Morning	Parent Rep	Elected	Caretaker	Jun 2022
Lucy Waru	Parent Rep	Elected	Home Executive	Jun 2022
Robert Taupaki	Parent Rep	Elected	Home Executive	Jun 2019
Tinaka Pawa	Staff Rep	Elected	Teacher	Jun 2022
Kiri Leef	Staff Rep	Elected	Administrator	Feb 2019

Accountant / Service Provider:

**Education Services Ltd** 

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## **HEREKINO SCHOOL**

Annual Report - For the year ended 31 December 2019

## Index

Page	Statement
	Financial Statements
1	Statement of Responsibility
2	Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense
3	Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity
4	Statement of Financial Position
5	Statement of Cash Flows
6 - 12	Statement of Accounting Policies
13 - 21	Notes to the Financial Statements
	Other Information
	Analysis of Variance
	Kiwisport

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## **Herekino School**

## 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.

Michael J. Ormsby Full Name of Board Chairperson	Virginia Louise Shortland Full Name of Principal
Mace	VSI
Signature of Board Chairperson	Signature of Principal
18/6/2020	18/6/2020
Date:	Date:

# Herekino School Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

For the year ended 31 December 2019

		2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Notes	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual
Revenue		•	*	•
Government Grants	2	404,109	348,767	364,548
Locally Raised Funds	3	17,203	12,387	46,802
Interest income		1,018	652	1,205
	=	422,330	361,806	412,555
Expenses				
Locally Raised Funds	3	11,602	6,988	26,686
Learning Resources	4	243,097	202,153	206,373
Administration	5	43,590	39,460	35,060
Finance		92	408	393
Property	6	104,241	90,040	82,914
Depreciation	7	14,494	15,000	13,599
		417,116	354,049	365,025
Net Surplus / (Deficit) for the year		5,214	7,757	47,530
Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses		-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expense for the Year		5,214	7,757	47,530

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

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Page 2

# Herekino School Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2019

To the year chaca of Becomber 2010	Notes	Actual <b>2019</b> \$	Budget (Unaudited) <b>2019</b> \$	Actual <b>2018</b> \$
Balance at 1 January	-	147,127	108,368	99,597
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year Capital Contributions from the Ministry of Education		5,214	7,757	47,530
Contribution - Furniture and Equipment Grant		911	-	-
Adjustment to Accumulated surplus/(deficit) from adoption of PBE IFRS	9	-	-	-
Equity at 31 December	21	153,252	116,125	147,127
Retained Earnings		153,252	116,125	147,127
Equity at 31 December	10 <u>-</u>	153,252	116,125	147,127

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.

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Herekino School Annual Report and Financial Statements

# Herekino School Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2019

		2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Notes	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
		\$	\$	\$
Current Assets	0	05.045	50.892	07.404
Cash and Cash Equivalents Accounts Receivable	8 9	85,315 16,560	14,046	87,401 10,805
Prepayments	3	2,112	542	586
Inventories	10	_,.,_	-	51
Funds owed for Capital Works Projects	15	15,623	-	15,533
	-	119,610	65,480	114,376
Current Liabilities				
GST Payable		3,763	4,260	3,636
Accounts Payable	12	23,420	20,959	22,630
Provision for Cyclical Maintenance	13	30,298	23,635	23,832
Finance Lease Liability - Current Portion	14	-	-	2,166
	-	57,481	48,854	52,264
Working Capital Surplus/(Deficit)		62,129	16,626	62,112
Non-current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	11	119,123	112,567	115,115
	=	119,123	112,567	115,115
Non-current Liabilities				
Provision for Cyclical Maintenance	13	28,000	13,068	30,100
	5	28,000	13,068	30,100
Net Assets	-	153,252	116,125	147,127
Equity	=	153,252	116,125	147,127
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The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes which form part of these financial statements.

Michael. J. Ormsby	Virginia Louise ShoAland
Full Name of Board Chairperson	Full Name of Principal
Theres.	VSI
Signature of Board Chairperson	Signature of Principal
18/6/2020 Date:	/8/6/2020 Date:

# Herekino School Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2019

		2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Note	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Cash flows from Operating Activities				
Government Grants		126,656	128,142	119,869
Locally Raised Funds		17,512	12,387	43,811
Goods and Services Tax (net)		127	-	(624)
Payments to Employees		(50,340)	(46,589)	(35,818)
Payments to Suppliers		(70,500)	(64,929)	(68,249)
Interest Paid		(92)	(408)	(393)
Interest Received		1,018	652	1,205
Net cash from Operating Activities		24,381	29,255	59,801
Cash flows from Investing Activities				
Purchase of PPE (and Intangibles)		(18,644)	(25,000)	(10,797)
Net cash from Investing Activities		(18,644)	(25,000)	(10,797)
Cash flows from Financing Activities				
Furniture and Equipment Grant		911	-	-
Finance Lease Payments		(1,980)	(3,146)	(2,517)
Funds Held for Capital Works Projects		(6,754)	-	(8,869)
Net cash from Financing Activities		(7,823)	(3,146)	(11,386)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(2,086)	1,109	37,618
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	8	87,401	49,783	49,783
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8	85,315	50,892	87,401

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.

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## Herekino School Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

## 1. Statement of Accounting Policies

## a) Reporting Entity

Herekino School (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 25.

## 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.

Page 6
18/6/2020 18/6/2

## 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 13.

## 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.

8/18/6/2020

Page 7

Herekino School Annual Report and Financial Statements

## 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.

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Page 8

## 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 \$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 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 5 years
Library Resources 8 years
Leased assets are depreciated over the life of the lease.

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## I) 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.

Page 10
18/6/2020 # 18/6/20

## 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.

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## 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.

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Page 12 ALCO 18/6/20

Herekino School Annual Report and Financial Statements

2. Government Gran
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	2019	2019	2018
	Actual	Budget	
		(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Operational Grants	116,825	121,692	115,773
Teachers' Salaries Grants	210,711	166,637	186,948
Use of Land and Buildings Grants	67,379	53,572	55,365
Resource Teachers Learning and Behaviour Grants	-	900	1,800
Other MoE Grants	9,194	5,966	4,662
	404,109	348,767	364,548

## 3. Locally Raised Funds

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

	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
Revenue	\$	\$	\$
Donations	328	-	4,748
Bequests & Grants	-	-	6,145
Activities	759	-	3,520
Trading	3,131	2,067	2,068
Fundraising	4,112	2,000	19,522
Other Revenue	8,873	8,320	10,799
	17,203	12,387	46,802
Expenses			
Activities	6,849	3,000	11,418
Trading	2,636	1,518	1,522
Fundraising (Costs of Raising Funds)	451	•	11,590
Other Locally Raised Funds Expenditure	1,666	2,470	2,156
	11,602	6,988	26,686
Surplus for the year Locally raised funds	5,601	5,399	20,116

## 4. Learning Resources

		Budget	
	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Curricular	15,910	16,516	6,070
Employee Benefits - Salaries	226,417	183,337	200,094
Staff Development	-	1,300	-
R&m & Purchases <\$500	770	1,000	209
	243,097	202,153	206,373

2019

2019

2018

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5. Administration	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Audit Fee	4,404	4,404	4,275
Board of Trustees Fees	2,735	3,850	2,350
Board of Trustees Expenses	1,443	2,695	661
Communication	2,515	2,284	2,134
Consumables	3,231	2,733	2,692
	CAE		

Audit ree	7,707	7,707	7,210
Board of Trustees Fees	2,735	3,850	2,350
Board of Trustees Expenses	1,443	2,695	661
Communication	2,515	2,284	2,134
Consumables	3,231	2,733	2,692
Operating Lease	645	-	-
Other	4,546	3,574	4,613
Employee Benefits - Salaries	19,538	15,124	13,927
Insurance	237	500	256
Service Providers, Contractors and Consultancy	4,296	4,296	4,152
	43,590	39,460	35,060

6. Property 2019 2019 2018 Budget **Actual** (Unaudited) Actual \$ \$ \$ Caretaking and Cleaning Consumables 2,296 1,220 1,278 4,366 6,368 4,397 Cyclical Maintenance Expense 4,780 Grounds 7,328 3,581 7,250 6,076 5,618 Heat, Light and Water 1,400 2,113 Repairs and Maintenance 509 67,379 53,572 55,365 Use of Land and Buildings 685 650 Security 992 14,765 9,454 Employee Benefits - Salaries 15,753 104,241 90,040 82,914

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.	De	pr	ec	iati	10	1
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Administration

7. Depreciation	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual \$
Buildings	5,446	6.007	5,446
Building Improvements	840	927	840
Furniture and Equipment	3,445	2,730	2,475
Information and Communication Technology	2,351	1,881	1,705
Leased Assets	1,729	2,702	2,450
Library Resources	683	753	683
	14,494	15,000	13,599

18/6/2020

8. Cash and Cash Equivalents	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Cash on Hand	83	-	136
Bank Current Account	74,904	40,769	63,570
Bank Call Account	10,328	10,123	23,695
Cash equivalents for Cash Flow Statement	85,315	50,892	87,401

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

9. Accounts Receivable	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Receivables	73	2,210	926
Banking Staffing Underuse	-	320	1,565
Interest Receivable		3	-
Teacher Salaries Grant Receivable	16,487	11,513	8,314
	16,560	14,046	10,805
Receivables from Exchange Transactions Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions	73 16,487	2,213 11,833	926 9,879
	16,560	14,046	10,805
10. Inventories Uniforms	2019 Actual \$	2019 Budget (Unaudited) \$	2018 Actual \$
	-	•	51

B/ 196/2020 18/6/2020

## 11. Property, Plant and Equipment

2019	Opening Balance (NBV)	Additions	Disposals \$	Impairment \$	Depreciation	Total (NBV)
Land	8,580	-	_	-	_	8,580
Buildings	61,139	-	-	-	(5,446)	55,693
Building Improvements	14,747	_	-	-	(840)	13,907
Furniture and Equipment	20,915	16,368	-	-	(3,445)	33,838
Information and Communication Tech	6,582	2,133	-	-	(2,351)	6,364
Leased Assets	1,729	-	-	-	(1,729)	-
Library Resources	1,423	-	-	-	(683)	741
Balance at 31 December 2019	115,115	18,501			(14,494)	119,123

	Cost or Valuation	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
2019	\$	\$	\$
Land	8,580	-	8,580
Buildings	140,152	(84,459)	55,693
Building Improvements	33,605	(19,698)	13,907
Furniture and Equipment	65,831	(31,993)	33,838
Information and Communication	22,163	(15,799)	6,364
Leased Assets	9,828	(9,828)	-
Library Resources	62,092	(61,351)	741
Balance at 31 December 2019	342,251	(223,128)	119,123

2018	Opening Balance (NBV) \$	Additions \$	Disposals \$	Impairment \$	Depreciation \$	Total (NBV) \$
Land	8,580	-	_		-	8,580
Buildings	66,586	-	-	-	(5,446)	61,139
Building Improvements	15,587	_	-	-	(840)	14,747
Furniture and Equipment	16,776	6,614	-	-	(2,475)	20,915
Information and Communication Technology	1,353	6,934	-	-	(1,705)	6,582
Leased Assets	4,179	-	-	-	(2,450)	1,729
Library Resources	2,106	-	-	-	(683)	1,423
Balance at 31 December 2018	115,167	13,548	-		(13,599)	115,115

2018	Cost or Valuation \$	Accumulated Depreciation \$	Net Book Value \$
Land	8,580	-	8,580
Buildings	140,153	(79,014)	61,139
Building Improvements	33,605	(18,858)	14,747
Furniture and Equipment	49,462	(28,547)	20,915
Information and Communication	20,030	(13,448)	6,582
Leased Assets	11,282	(9,553)	1,729
Library Resources	62,092	(60,669)	1,423
Balance at 31 December 2018	325,204	(210,089)	115,115

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## 12. Accounts Payable

12. Accounts Payable	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Operating Creditors	1,388	3,606	9,857
Accruals	4,404	3,700	4,275
Capital Accruals for PPE items	-	-	142
Employee Entitlements - Salaries	16,487	11,513	8,314
Employee Entitlements - Leave Accrual	1,141	2,140	42
	23,420	20,959	22,630
Payables for Exchange Transactions  Payables for Exchange Transactions  Payables (PAYE and Rotes)	23,420	20,959	22,630
Payables for Non-exchange Transactions - Taxes Payable (PAYE and Rates) Payables for Non-exchange Transactions - Other	-	-	-
	23,420	20,959	22,630
The carrying value of payables approximates their fair value.			

## 13. Provision for Cyclical Maintenance

13. Provision for Cyclical Maintenance	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Provision at the Start of the Year	53,932	30,335	49,535
Increase to the Provision During the Year	4,366	6,368	4,397
Provision at the End of the Year	58,298	36,703	53,932
Cyclical Maintenance - Current	30,298	23,635	23,832
Cyclical Maintenance - Term	28,000	13,068	30,100
	58,298	36,703	53,932

## 14. Finance Lease Liability

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

No Later than One Year Actual (Unaudited) Actual \$ \$ \$  2,249		2019	2019 Budget	2018
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Actual		Actual
No Later than One Year - 2,249		\$	\$	\$
	No Later than One Year	-	-	2,249
2,249			<u> </u>	2,249

## 15. Funds Owed (Held) for Capital Works Projects

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

School Upgrade	2019 in progress	Opening Balances \$ 15,533	Receipts from MoE \$	Payments \$	BOT Contribution/ (Write-off to R&M)	Closing Balances \$ 15,623
Totals		15,533		90	-	15,623
Represented by: Funds Held on Behalf of the Ministr Funds Due from the Ministry of Edu					- -	15,623 15,623
	2018	Opening Balances \$	Receipts from MoE \$	Payments \$	BOT Contribution/ (Write-off to R&M)	Closing Balances \$
School Upgrade	in progress	-	· -	15,533	-	15,533
Totals				15,533		15,533

## 16. 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.

SI 18/6/2020

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Page 18

## 17. 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 \$
Board Members		
Remuneration	2,735	2,350
Full-time equivalent members	0.04	0.06
Leadership Team		
Remuneration	108,003	93,238
Full-time equivalent members	1.00	1.00
Total key management personnel remuneration	110,738	95,588
Total full-time equivalent personnel	1.04	1.06

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:

Salaries and Other Short-term Employee Benefits: Principal A	2019 Actual \$000	2018 Actual \$000
Salary and Other Payments	100 - 110	0 - 10
Benefits and Other Emoluments	•	-
Termination Benefits	-	•
Principal B		
Salary and Other Payments	-	90 - 100
Benefits and Other Emoluments	-	-
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		
	0.00	0.00

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

## 18. 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	-	-

18/6/2020 ADO 18/6/2020

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Page 19

## 19. 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.

#### 20. 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).

## 21. 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.

## 22. 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	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables Investments - Term Deposits	85,315 16,560 -	50,892 14,046 -	87,401 10,805 -
Total Financial assets measured at amortised cost	101,875	64,938	98,206
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost			
Payables	23,420	20,959	22,630
Borrowings - Loans Finance Leases	-	-	2,166
Painting Contract Liability	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost	23,420	20,959	24,796

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#### 23. 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.

#### 24. Comparatives

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

## 25. 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.

## 26. 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.

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## 2019 Analysis of Variance, Herekino School

The relevant requirements are...

Education Act 1989 No 80 (as at 01 January 2020), Public Act – New Zealand Legislation

## 87 Annual reports

• (1)

As soon as is practicable after the end of every financial year, and in any event no later than a day fixed by the Secretary, every board shall give the Secretary an annual report in accordance with this section...

• (2)

A report given under subsection (1) must include—

a statement in which schools provide an analysis of any variance between the school's performance and the relevant aims, objectives, directions, priorities, or targets set out in the school charter:

## **Our Aim**

Our Curriculum Delivery will be enhanced by specific teaching and learning strategies to provide our students with every opportunity to fulfil the Vision of this school.

"Develop connected, caring and confident members of our community"

## Our specific goals for 2019

- 1. To raise student achievement across the school
- 2. To develop teacher inquiry practices
- 3. To promote a range of integrated learning opportunities for students

## What did we do to help achieve these goals?

- Engaged in Accelerated Literacy Learning Programme
- Investigate and use Teacher Inquiry Cycle with SAF Programme
- Review of school assessment practices: with a focus on analysis
- Implemented hands on, practise based learning activities within local contexts
- Implemented PD on Internal Curriculum Review
- Initiated research into the effects of teacher inquiry
- Liaised closely with SAF and ALL Officers

## How did that work out?

- Teachers identified needs of target students. Teachers provided extended opportunities for children to have extra reading and writing lessons.
- Teachers participated with shared understanding of Internal review and practices with SAF Professional Development
- Teachers co-constructing the learning for students across the curriculum
- Students participating and co-constructing the learning for themselves
- Whanau input and co-construction of our school vision, goals, mission and aspirations.
- Consistent and regular liaison with key external educators to support and help give feedback on our progress
- Students and whanau engaged with practice based learning opportunities that relate to our whanau and community aspirations.
- Researcher reported...

## Was there any variance? Why?

Classroom practice improved in all three areas, so no variance.

SAF setback toward end of the year with our Facilitator falling ill.

## What next?

- Research ongoing best practices
- Continue internal curriculum review practices
- Develop school wide Te Reo Maori programme which connects to our local history
- Plan Staff PD on use of assessment practices

## Planning for 2020

- ToD with othe small schools with multi level classrooms: best practices for Literacy and Maths
- Research into HIgh Needs for students requiring curriculum alteration
- Explore use of Individual Cumulative files
- Review reporting to parents
- PD for Writing



14th May 2020

## **STATEMENT OF KIWISPORT FUNDING**

We received \$393.64c from the Ministry of Education in 2019 as part of our Operations Grant Entitlement we spent this money on Netballs, Soccer Balls, Basketballs etc.

Yours sincerely

Virginia Shortland Principal

HEREKINO SCHOOL.