

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

School Directory

Ministry Number:	4143
Principal:	Dianna Scullin
School Address:	86 St Johns Street, Woolston, Christchurch
School Postal Address:	P O Box 19506, Woolston, Christchurch
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TAMARIKI SCHOOL

Annual Report - For the year ended 31 December 2020

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Tamariki School

Members of the Board of Trustees

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Name	Position	How Position Gained	
Paul Mcmahon Judy Lea Christine Macey	Chairperson Parent Representative Parent Representative Proprietor Representative Proprietor Representative Staff Representattive		Term Expired/ Expires May 2022 May 2022 May 2022 May 2022

Tamariki School



Statement of Responsibility

For the year ended 31 December 2020

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 2020 fairly reflects the financial position and operations of the school.

The School's 2020 financial statements are authorised for issue by the Board.

Abigail Stowell Full Name of Board Chairperson

I.M. Stone

Signature of Board Chairperson

31-5-21 Date:

Diana Scullic Full Name of Principal

Signature of Principal

31.05.21



Tamariki School Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

For the year ended 31 December 2020

		2020	2020 Budget	2019
	Notes	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Revenue			65	00
Government Grants	2	555,249	472,954	466,183
Locally Raised Funds	3	67,687	72,875	84,879
Use of Proprietor's Land and Buildings		98,400	98,400	98,400
Interest income		100	400	340
	-	721,436	644,629	649,802
Expenses				
Locally Raised Funds	3	2,126	4,695	18,812
Learning Resources	4	498,515	449,576	437,524
Administration	5	51,273	49,561	50,765
Finance		66	66	110
Property	6	144,823	142,081	142,452
Depreciation	7	4,355	3,025	4,307
Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment		9	-	43
	-	701,167	649,004	654,013
Net Surplus / (Deficit) for the year		20,269	(4,375)	(4,211)
Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense		-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expense for the Year	-	20,269	(4,375)	(4,211)

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Tamariki School Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	Actual 2020 \$	Budget (Unaudited) 2020 \$	Actual 2019 \$
Balance at 1 January	-	54,526	54,526	56,403
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year Capital Contributions from the Ministry of Education		20,269	(4,375)	(4,211)
Contribution - Furniture and Equipment Grant		3,714	1,500	2,334
Adjustment to Accumulated surplus/(deficit) from adoption of PBE IFRS 9		-	-	-
Equity at 31 December	19	78,509	51,651	54,526
Retained Earnings Reserves		78,509	51,651	54,526
Equity at 31 December		78,509	51,651	54,526



Tamariki School Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2020

		2020	2020 Budget	2019
	Notes	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Current Assets		u. • 1,4		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	92,673	63,407	66,691
Accounts Receivable	9	29,053	27,750	24,189
GST Receivable		966	2,000	2,453
Prepayments		2,722	2,400	2,391
		125,414	95,557	95,724
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	11	53,794	51,586	41,057
Revenue Received in Advance	12	2,940	3,000	3,337
Finance Lease Liability - Current Portion	14	2,705	2,705	2,809
		59,439	57,291	47,203
Working Capital Surplus/(Deficit)		65,975	38,266	48,521
Non-current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	10	18,960	19,811	15,136
		18,960	19,811	15,136
Non-current Liabilities				
Finance Lease Liability	14	6,426	6,426	9,131
		6,426	6,426	9,131
Net Assets		78,509	51,651	54,526
Equity	19	78,509	51,651	54,526

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Tamariki School Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2020

		2020	2020 Budget	2019
	Note	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
Cash flows from Operating Activities		\$	\$	\$
Government Grants		205,842	122,930	105 450
Locally Raised Funds		67,290	73,075	135,458 87,511
Goods and Services Tax (net)		1,487	(500)	(202)
Payments to Employees		(175,911)	(121,931)	(133,710)
Payments to Suppliers		(65,477)	(74,122)	(87,325)
Interest Paid		(66)	(66)	(110)
Interest Received		100	400	341
				011
Net cash from/(to) Operating Activities		33,265	(214)	1,964
Cash flows from Investing Activities Proceeds from Sale of Property Plant & Equipment (and Intangible	c)			(1.000)
Purchase of Property Plant & Equipment (and Intangibles)	s)	- (8,188)	- (13,880)	(1,030) (4,999)
Net cash from/(to) Investing Activities		(8,188)	(13,880)	(6,030)
Cash flows from Financing Activities				
Furniture and Equipment Grant		3,714	1,500	2,334
Finance Lease Payments		(2,808)	(5,508)	2,869
		,		
Net cash from/(to) Financing Activities		906	(4,008)	5,203
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		25,983	(18,102)	1,137
		20,000	(10,102)	1,107
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	8	66,691	81,509	65,553
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8	92,674	63,407	66,690

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.

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Tamariki School Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2020

1. Statement of Accounting Policies

a) Reporting Entity

Tamariki School (the School) is a Crown entity as specified in the Crown Entities Act 2004 and a school as described in the Education and Training Act 2020. 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 2020 to 31 December 2020 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 and Training Act 2020 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'.

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.

Cyclical maintenance

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.

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 10.



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 carry forward 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) 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.

f) 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.

g) Accounts Receivable

Short-term receivables are recorded at the amount due, less an allowance for credit losses (uncollectable debts). The schools receivables are largely made up of funding from the Ministry of Education, therefore the level of uncollectable debts is not considered to be material. However, short-term receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.



h) 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.

Improvements to buildings owned by the Proprietor 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.

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 lease 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 years
Information and communication technology	5 years
Leased assets held under a Finance Lease	As per lease
Library resources	12.50% Diminishing Value

i) 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.

j) 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.

k) 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, and also annual leave earned, by non teaching staff, 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.

I) Revenue Received in Advance

Revenue received in advance relates to fees received from tagged funding 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.

m) Financial Instruments

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 'financial assets measured at amortised cost' for accounting purposes in accordance with financial reporting standards.

Investments that are shares are categorised as 'financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense' 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.

n) 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.

o) Budget Figures

The budget figures are extracted from the School budget that was approved by the Board.

p) 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

	2020	2020 Budget	2019
	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Operational Grants	145,285	114,837	118,626
Teachers' Salaries Grants	348,147	348,147	330,682
Other MoE Grants	44,086	9,970	13,275
Other Government Grants	17,731	-	3,600
	555,249	472,954	466,183

The school has opted in to the donations scheme for this year. Total amount received was \$8,550.

Other MOE Grants total includes additional COVID-19 funding totalling \$19,043 for the year ended 31 December 2020.

3. Locally Raised Funds

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

Local funds raised within the ochoors community are made up of.	2020	2020 Budget	2019
Revenue	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Donations	59,032	60,350	68,139
Bequests & Grants	4,015	10,500	-
Activities	61	1,475	13,814
Trading	774	550	26
Fundraising	3,805	-	2,900
	67,687	72,875	84,879
Expenses			
Activities	1,010	4,245	18,040
Trading	913	450	-
Fundraising (Costs of Raising Funds)	203	-	772
	2,126	4,695	18,812
Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year Locally raised funds	65,561	68,180	66,067
4. Learning Resources			
	2020	2020 Budget	2019
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Curricular	8,390	11,829	12,541
Information and Communication Technology	2,205	2,350	-
Library Resources	84	100	-
Employee Benefits - Salaries	485,334	432,047	423,166
Staff Development	2,502	3,250	1,817
	498,515	449,576	437,524



5. Administration

	2020	2020 Budget	2019
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Audit Fee	3,221	3,221	3,137
Board of Trustees Fees	5,060	4,455	3,905
Board of Trustees Expenses	910		302
Communication	3,098	3,160	2,566
Consumables	2,985	4,000	3,794
Other	7,513	6,925	14,050
Employee Benefits - Salaries	25,550	24,800	23,011
Insurance	2,936	3,000	-
	51,273	49,561	50,765
6. Property			
	2020	2020	2019
		Budget	
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Caretaking and Cleaning Consumables	2,769	1,900	1,463
Consultancy and Contract Services	12,237	12,700	6,686
Grounds	290	500	-
Heat, Light and Water	6,769	4,075	8,033
Rates	1,502	1,450	1,384
Repairs and Maintenance	1,785	3,400	6,420
Use of Land and Buildings	98,400	98,400	98,400
Security	1,249	456	475
Employee Benefits - Salaries	19,822	19,200	19,591
	144,823	142,081	142,452
7. Depreciation			
	2020	2020	2019
		Budget	
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Furniture and Equipment	846	1,033	1,470
Information and Communication Technology	406	271	386
Leased Assets	2,799	1,548	2,205
Library Resources	304	173	246
	4,355	3,025	4,307



8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2020	2020 Budget	2019
	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Cash on Hand	-	-	163
Bank Current Account	28,919	3,407	2,806
Bank Call Account	63,754	60,000	63,722
Cash and cash equivalents for Statement of Cash Flows	92,673	63,407	66,691

Of the \$92,673 Cash and Cash Equivalents, \$2,940 of unspent grant funding is held by the School. This funding is subject to restrictions which specify how the grant is required to be spent in providing specified deliverables of the grant arrangement.

9. Accounts Receivable

	2020	2020 Budget	2019
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Banking Staffing Underuse	1,303	-	43
Teacher Salaries Grant Receivable	27,750	27,750	24,146
	29,053	27,750	24,189
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	-	-	-
Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions	29,053	27,750	24,189
	29,053	27,750	24,189

10. Property, Plant and Equipment

2020	Opening Balance (NBV) \$	Additions \$	Disposals \$	Impairment \$	Depreciation \$	Total (NBV) \$
Furniture and Equipment	753	5,756			(846)	5,663
Information and Communication Technology	770	1,713			(406)	2,077
Leased Assets	11,891				(2,799)	9,092
Library Resources	1,722	719	(9)		(304)	2,128
Balance at 31 December 2020 _	15,136	8,188	(9)	-	(4,355)	18,960

	Cost or Valuation	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
2020	\$	\$	\$
Furniture and Equipment	27,021	(21,358)	5,663
Information and Communication Technology	22,942	(20,865)	2,077
Leased Assets	12,932	(3,840)	9,092
Library Resources	6,563	(4,435)	2,128
Balance at 31 December 2020	69,458	(50,498)	18,960

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2019	Opening Balance (NBV) \$	Additions \$	Disposals \$	Impairment \$	Depreciation \$	Total (NBV) \$
Furniture and Equipment	2,224				(1,470)	754
Information and Communication Technology	481	675			(386)	770
Leased Assets	6,356	11,340	(3,600)		(2,205)	11,891
Library Resources	1,696	315	(43)		(246)	1,721
Balance at 31 December 2019	10,757	12,330	(3,643)	-	(4,307)	15,136

2019	Cost or	Accumulated	Net Book
	Valuation	Depreciation	Value
	\$	\$	\$
Furniture and Equipment	21,266	(20,512)	754
Information and Communication Technology	21,229	(20,459)	770
Leased Assets	12,932	(1,041)	11,891
Library Resources	5,874	(4,153)	1,721
Balance at 31 December 2019	61,301	(46,165)	15,136

11. Accounts Payable

	2020	2020	2019
		Budget	
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Operating Creditors	3,208	1,000	967
Accruals	4,021	4,021	3,777
Employee Entitlements - Salaries	27,750	27,750	24,146
Employee Entitlements - Leave Accrual	18,815	18,815	12,167
	53,794	51,586	41,057
Develop for Evolutions	F2 704	54 500	44.057
Payables for Exchange Transactions	53,794	51,586	41,057
	53,794	51,586	41,057

The carrying value of payables approximates their fair value.

12. Revenue Received in Advance

	2020	2020	2019
	Actual \$	Budget (Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Other	2,940	3,000	3,337
	2,940	3,000	3,337



13. Provision for Cyclical Maintenance

The property from which the school operates is owned by the Proprietor. Under the Integration Agreement the Proprietor is responsible for maintaining the school premises and associated facilities in a state of repair order and condition which is comparable to a State School. A provision for cyclical maintenance will be provided for by the Proprietor.

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:

	2020	2020 Budget	2019
	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
No Later than One Year	2,686	2,686	2,809
Later than One Year and no Later than Five Years	6,426	6,426	9,131
	9,112	9,112	11,939

15. 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 (Tamariki School Incorporated) 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 have been disclosed appropriately, if the proprietor collects fund on behalf of the school (or vice versa) the amounts are disclosed.

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 the current period is included in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense as 'Use of Land and Buildings'.



16. Remuneration

Key management personnel compensation

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

	2020 Actual \$	2019 Actual \$
Board Members		·
Remuneration	5,060	3,905
Full-time equivalent members	0.35	0.09
Leadership Team		
Remuneration	199,397	200,751
Full-time equivalent members	2	2
Total key management personnel remuneration Total full-time equivalent personnel	204,457 2.35	204,656 2.09

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 1

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

	2020	2019
	Actual	Actual
Salaries and Other Short-term Employee Benefits:	\$000	\$000
Salary and Other Payments	110-120	110 - 120
Benefits and Other Emoluments	0-5	0 - 10
Termination Benefits	-	-

Other Employees

No other employees received remuneration greater than \$100,000.

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

17. Contingencies

There are no contingent liabilities (except as noted below) and no contingent assets as at 31 December 2020 (Contingent liabilities and assets at 31 December 2019: 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's review of the schools sector payroll to ensure compliance with the Holidays Act 2003 is ongoing. The current phase of this review is to design potential solutions for any compliance breaches discovered in the initial phase of the Programme. Final calculations and potential impact on any specific individual will not be known until further detailed analysis and solutions have been completed.

To the extent that any obligation cannot reasonably be quantified at 31 December 2020, a contingent liability for the school may exist.



18. Commitments

(a) Capital Commitments

As at 31 December 2020 the Board has entered into no contract agreements for capital works .

(Capital commitments at 31 December 2019: Nil)

19. 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.

20. 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

	2020	2020 Budget	2019
	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables	92,673 29,053	63,407 27,750	66,691 24,189
Total Financial assets measured at amortised cost	121,726	91,157	90,880
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost			
Payables Finance Leases	53,794 9,131	51,586 9,131	41,057 11,940
Total Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost	62,925	60,717	52,997

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21. Events After Balance Date

There were no significant events after the balance date that impact these financial statements.

Analysis of Variance for Tamariki School 2020

READING: Our target for 2020 was to have 80% of year 8 students reading at level 4 or above of the New Zealand curriculum. We did not achieve this target (50%). This was due to very small numbers of students in year 8 with 50% of the students with special learning needs and on special programmes. We see reading generally as a strength at Tamariki and will aim to raise this level of achievement and meet the 80% target in 2021.

WRITING: Our target for 2020 was to have 75% of year 8 students at level 4 of the New Zealand curriculum. This target was not reached again due to the small numbers and children with special learning needs in this area. Writing will remain a strong focus. PLD in 2021 will focus on literacy teaching and learning as we continue to consolidate and develop the teaching and learning principles already gained in PLD, using a collaborative approach. we aim to reach this target in 2021.

MATHS: Our target for 2020 was to have 75% of year 8 students working at level 4 or above of the New Zealand curriculum (numeracy stages 7-8). This target was not reached, again due to small numbers in year 8 including students with special learning needs. We will focus strongly on strengthening and consolidating assessment and teaching skills and aim to meet a 75% target in 2021.

Kiwisport is a Government funding initiative to support students' participation in organised sport. In 2020, the school received total Kiwisport funding of [\$829.04] (excluding GST). The funding was spent on participation in weekly sport as well as extra equipment for soccer such as goals and gloves. The number of students that participated in organised sport was 21.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE READERS OF TAMARIKI SCHOOL'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Tamariki School (the School). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Warren Johnstone, using the staff and resources of BDO Christchurch, 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 3 to 17, that comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, 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 2020; 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 31st May 2021. 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 and our responsibilities relating to the financial statements, we comment on other information, and we explain our independence.

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 for the financial statements

The Board 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 is responsible on behalf of the School for assessing the School's ability to continue as a going concern. The Board 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's responsibilities, in terms of the requirements of the Education and Training Act 2020, arise from section 87 of 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.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Board 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 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 is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the analysis of variance, Kiwisport and board of trustee reports 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: *International 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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Warren Johnstone BDO Christchurch On behalf of the Auditor-General Christchurch, New Zealand