TE KUITI PRIMARY SCHOOL

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

School Directory

Ministry Number:

2008

Principal:

Melissa Anderton

School Address:

Rora Street

School Postal Address:

P O Box 252, Te Kuiti, 3941

School Phone:

07 878 7746

School Email:

admin@tekuiti.school.nz, finance@tekuiti.scho

Members of the Board of Trustees

		How Position		Term Expires/
Name	Position	Gained	Occupation	Expired
Wendy Verry	Chairperson	Elected	Administer	Apr 2022
Melissa Anderton	Principal	ex Officio		
Trent Dellow	Parent Rep	Elected	QA Manager	Apr 2022
Alton Matthews	Parent Rep	Elected	Truck Driver	Apr 2022
EuniceLeonard-Roge	er:Parent Rep	Elected	Nurse	Apr 2022
James Opie	Parent Rep	Co-opted	Farm Owner	Apr 2022
Toni Thorn	Parent Rep	Elected	ECE Teacher	Jun 2019
Paula Guilford	Staff Rep	Elected	Teacher	Apr 2022

Accountant / Service Provider: Education Services Ltd

TE KUITI PRIMARY SCHOOL

Annual Report - For the year ended 31 December 2019

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Te Kuiti Primary 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.

Wondy Very Full Name of Board Chairperson	Melissa Anderton Full Name of Principal
Derry	MSAdel
Signature of Board Chairperson	Signature of Principal 30 /10 /2070
Date:	Dato:

Te Kuiti Primary 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 3	2,328,365	2,083,982	2,352,650
Locally Raised Funds	3	123,107	71,150	112,670
Interest income		11,755	8,500	10,424
	-	2,463,227	2,163,632	2,475,744
Expenses				
Locally Raised Funds	3	108,474	60,100	85,507
Learning Resources	4	1,604,037	1,444,387	1,533,710
Administration	5	152,022	146,800	152,732
Finance		2,906	2,300	4,234
Property	6	531,072	538,384	478,200
Depreciation	7	44,104	38,935	63,385
Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment		-	-	44,190
	-	2,442,615	2,230,906	2,361,958
Net Surplus / (Deficit) for the year		20,612	(67,274)	113,786
Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses		-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expense for the Year	- -	20,612	(67,274)	113,786

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



Te Kuiti Primary School Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity For the year ended 31 December 2019

recalled for a personner person	Notes	Actual 2019 \$	Budget (Unaudited) 2019 \$	Actual 2018 \$
Balance at 1 January	-	779,103	668,949	665,317
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year Capital Contributions from the Ministry of Education		20,612	(67,274)	113,786
Adjustment to Accumulated surplus/(deficit) from adoption of PBE II	FRS 9	-	-	-
Equity at 31 December	24	799,715	601,675	779,103
Retained Earnings		799,715	601,675	779,103
Equity at 31 December	-	799,715	601,675	779,103

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



Te Kuiti Primary School Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2019

		2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Notes	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Current Assets		•	*	•
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	337,667	181,941	367,590
Accounts Receivable	9	118,162	106,272	80,045
GST Receivable		101,269	11,536	11,978
Prepayments		3,904	1,250	3,565
Inventories	10	10,319	4,431	13,049
Investments	11	400,000	· -	150,000
Funds owed for RT Lit Cluster	18	7,387	(4,537)	7,870
Share of Transport Network		4,123	40,061	8,730
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	-	982,831	340,954	642,827
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	13	279,932	83,070	107,125
Revenue Received in Advance	14	100,000	1,288	22,891
Provision for Cyclical Maintenance	15	64,900	-	63,000
Finance Lease Liability - Current Portion	16	20,928	23,400	20,324
Funds held for Capital Works Projects	17	87,769	-	-
	-	553,529	107,758	213,340
Working Capital Surplus/(Deficit)		429,302	233,196	429,487
Non-current Assets				
Investments (more than 12 months)	11	-	8,726	-
Property, Plant and Equipment	12	388,468	372,009	368,027
	-	388,468	380,735	368,027
Non-current Liabilities				
Provision for Cyclical Maintenance	15	1,100	-	2,800
Finance Lease Liability	16	16,955	12,256	15,611
	•	18,055	12,256	18,411
Net Assets		799,715	601,675	779,103
Equity		799,715	601,675	779,103

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



Te Kuiti Primary 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 Locally Raised Funds Goods and Services Tax (net)		598,960 202,136 (89,291)	569,000 68,650	672,006 133,641 (442) (312,477)
Payments to Employees Payments to Suppliers Interest Paid Interest Received		(391,192) (308,940) (2,906) 11,964	(394,000) (338,255) (2,300) 8,500	(258,398) (4,234) 9,267
Net cash from Operating Activities		20,731	(88,405)	239,363
Cash flows from Investing Activities Purchase of PPE (and Intangibles) Purchase of Investments Proceeds from Sale of Investments		(40,375) (300,000) 50,000	- - -	(21,510) (150,000) -
Net cash from Investing Activities		(290,375)	-	(171,510)
Cash flows from Financing Activities Finance Lease Payments Funds Administered on Behalf of Third Parties Funds Held for Capital Works Projects		(16,844) (430) 256,995	•	(18,736) (3,624) 31,796
Net cash from Financing Activities		239,721	(19,955)	9,436
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(29,923)	(108,360)	77,289
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	8	367,590	290,301	290,301
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8	337,667	181,941	367,590

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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Te Kuiti Primary School Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

1. Statement of Accounting Policies

a) Reporting Entity

Te Kuiti Primary 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 28.

PBE Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime

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

Measurement Base

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

Presentation Currency

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

Specific Accounting Policies

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

Critical Accounting Estimates And Assumptions

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

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

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Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The School reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting date. The School believes that the estimated useful lives of the property, plant and equipment as disclosed in the Significant Accounting Policies are appropriate to the nature of the property, plant and equipment at reporting date. Property, plant and equipment is disclosed at note 12.

Cyclical Maintenance Provision

A school recognises its obligation to maintain the Ministry's buildings in a good state of repair as a provision for cyclical maintenance. This provision relates mainly to the painting of the school buildings. The estimate is based on the school's long term maintenance plan which is prepared as part of its 10 Year Property Planning process. During the year, the Board assesses the reasonableness of its 10 Year Property Plan on which the provision is based. Cyclical maintenance is disclosed at Note 15.

Critical Judgements in applying accounting policies

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

Classification of leases

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

Recognition of grants

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

c) Revenue Recognition

Government Grants

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

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

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

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

Other Grants

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

Donations, Gifts and Bequests

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

Interest Revenue

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

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d) Use of Land and Buildings Expense

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

e) Operating Lease Payments

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

f) Finance Lease Payments

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

g) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

h) Accounts Receivable

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

Prior Year Policy

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

i) Inventories

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

j) Investments

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

Prior Year Policy

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

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

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



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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 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:

Building Improvements 40 Years Furniture and Equipment 5-10 Years Information and Communication 4 Years Library Resources 12.5 DV

Leased assets are depreciated over the life of the lease.

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.

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

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

Non cash generating assets

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

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

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

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

n) Accounts Payable

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

o) Employee Entitlements

Short-term employee entitlements

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

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

Long-term employee entitlements

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

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

p) Revenue Received in Advance

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

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

q) Funds Held in Trust

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

r) Shared Funds

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

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s) Provision for Cyclical Maintenance

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

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

t) Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

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

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

u) Borrowings

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

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

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

v) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

w) Budget Figures

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

x) Services received in-kind

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

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2. Government Grants			
2. Government states	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual \$
	\$ 545,007	\$ 528,000	566,053
Operational Grants	1,296,344	1,151,987	1,294,989
Teachers' Salaries Grants	396,966	362,995	379,335
Use of Land and Buildings Grants	626	302,993	1,409
Resource Teachers Learning and Behaviour Grants	67,665	31,000	77,517
Other MoE Grants	21,493	31,000	21,680
Transport grants	21,493	10,000	11,667
Other Government Grants	204	10,000	11,007
	2,328,365	2,083,982	2,352,650
3. Locally Raised Funds			
Local funds raised within the School's community are made up of:			
	2019	2019	2018
		Budget	
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
Revenue	\$	\$	\$
Donations	4,844	3,000	3,255
Bequests & Grants	35,217	-	-
Activities	53,241	55,650	89,289
Trading	28,716	2,500	19,695
Fundraising	1,089	10,000	431
	123,107	71,150	112,670
Expenses			
Activities	74,067	60,100	63,438
Trading	34,011	-	21,899
Fundraising (Costs of Raising Funds)	396	-	170
	108,474	60,100	85,507
Surplus for the year Locally raised funds	14,633	11,050	27,163
Surplus for the year Eocally falsed faries	.,,,,,,		
4. Learning Resources			
	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Curricular	32,674	50,400 1,000	30,051 109
Library Resources	1,559,086	1,363,987	1,484,372
Employee Benefits - Salaries	12,277	29,000	19,178
Staff Development	12,277	20,000	15,176



1,533,710

1,604,037

1,444,387

5. Administration

S. Administration	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Audit Fee	2,678	4,500	6,000
Board of Trustees Fees	2,580	5,000	3,925
Board of Trustees Expenses	4,572	2,250	2,160
Communication	3,405	4,100	3,853
Consumables	8,269	7,500	9,672
Other	22,189	17,950	19,612
Employee Benefits - Salaries	97,126	91,000	93,434
Insurance	3,013	6,000	6,226
Service Providers, Contractors and Consultancy	8,190	8,500	7,850
	152,022	146,800	152,732

6. Property

a	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Caretaking and Cleaning Consumables	45,335	56,500	51,608
Cyclical Maintenance Expense	200	16,789	(71,694)
Grounds	1,635	2,500	2,025
Heat, Light and Water	20,675	23,000	19,179
Rates	9,657	9,400	8,107
Repairs and Maintenance	17,525	25,400	53,611
Use of Land and Buildings	396,966	362,995	379,335
Security	8,538	3,800	4,667
Employee Benefits - Salaries	30,541	38,000	31,362
	531,072	538,384	478,200

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

7. Depreciation

7. Depreciation	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Buildings	11,823	8,266	13,457
Building Improvements	503	-	-
Furniture and Equipment	7,175	10,543	17,163
Information and Communication Technology	3,231	6,816	11,096
Leased Assets	20,577	12,751	20,759
Library Resources	795	559	910
	44,104	38,935	63,385



8. Cash and	Cash	Equivalents
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o. caon ana caon cq	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Bank Current Account	54,228	(74,259)	4,387
Bank Call Account	283,439	256,200	113,203
Short-term Bank Deposits	-	-	250,000
Cash equivalents for Cash Flow Statement	337,667	181,941	367,590

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

Of the \$337,667 Cash and Cash Equivalents, \$87,769 is held by the School on behalf of the Ministry of Education. These funds are required to be spent in 2020 on Crown owned school buildings under the School's Five Year Property Plan.

9. Accounts Receivable

	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Receivables	26,612	582	1,920
Banking Staffing Underuse	-	47,517	-
Interest Receivable	948	2	1,157
Teacher Salaries Grant Receivable	90,602	58,171	76,968
	118,162	106,272	80,045
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	27,560	584	3,077
Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions	90,602	105,688	76,968
	118,162	106,272	80,045

10. Inventories

To. Inventories	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Stationery	1,504	1,071	796
Uniform Hats	-	-	1,073
Sports Uniforms	8,815	3,360	11,180
	10,319	4,431	13,049

11. Investments

The School's investment activities are classified as follows:	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Current Asset Short-term Bank Deposits	400,000	-	150,000
Non-current Asset Long-term Bank Deposits	-	8,726	-
Total Investments	400,000	8,726	150,000



12. Property, Plant and Equipment

2019	Opening Balance (NBV)	Additions \$	Disposals \$	Impairment	Depreciation	Total (NBV) \$
Buildings	283,237	-	_	-	(11,823)	271,414
Building Improvements	-	24,340	-	-	(503)	23,837
Furniture and Equipment	44,064	3,172	-	-	(7,175)	40,061
Information and Communication Tech	1,722	12,863	-	-	(3,231)	11,354
Leased Assets	32,644	24,169	-	-	(20,577)	36,237
Library Resources	6,360	-	-	-	(795)	5,565
Balance at 31 December 2019	368,027	64,544		-	(44,104)	388,468

	Cost or Valuation	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
2019	\$	\$	\$
Buildings	472,903	(201,489)	271,414
Building Improvements	24,340	(503)	23,837
Furniture and Equipment	443,791	(403,730)	40,061
Information and Communication	142,416	(131,062)	11,354
Leased Assets	81,991	(45,754)	36,237
Library Resources	54,134	(48,569)	5,565
Balance at 31 December 2019	1,219,575	(831,107)	388,468

2018	Opening Balance (NBV) \$	Additions \$	Disposals \$	Impairment \$	Depreciation \$	Total (NBV) \$
Buildings	340,155	-	(43,460)	-	(13,457)	283,237
Furniture and Equipment	40,448	21,510	(730)	-	(17,163)	44,064
Information and Communication Tech	12,818	-	-	-	(11,096)	1,722
Leased Assets	52,254	1,149	_	-	(20,759)	32,644
Library Resources	7,269	-	-	-	(910)	6,360
Balance at 31 December 2018	452,944	22,659	(44,190)	-	(63,385)	368,027

2018	Cost or Valuation \$	Accumulated Depreciation \$	Net Book Value \$
Buildings	472,903	(189,666)	283,237
Furniture and Equipment	452,021	(407,957)	44,064
Information and Communication	129,553	(127,831)	1,722
Leased Assets	83,809	(51,165)	32,644
Library Resources	54,134	(47,774)	6,360
Balance at 31 December 2018	1,192,420	(824,393)	368,027



13	Account	ts Paval	hle
10.	ACCOUNT	ıs r ava	J15

13. Accounts Payable	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual \$	(Unaudited)	Actual \$
Operating Creditors	184,010	13,974	23,606
Accruals	4,403	4,070	6,000
Employee Entitlements - Salaries	90,602	58,171	76,968
Employee Entitlements - Leave Accrual	917	6,855	551
	279,932	83,070	107,125
Payables for Exchange Transactions	279,932	83,070	107,125
Payables for Non-exchange Transactions - Taxes Payable (PAYE and Rates)	-	-	-
Payables for Non-exchange Transactions - Other	-	-	-
	279,932	83,070	107,125
The carrying value of payables approximates their fair value.			
14. Revenue Received in Advance			
	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Income in Advance	100,000	711	22,000
Student AP Clearing	-	577	891
	100,000	1,288	22,891

15. Provision for Cyclical Maintenance

•	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Provision at the Start of the Year Increase/(decrease) to the Provision During the Year	65,800	(16,789)	137,494
	200	16,789	(71,694)
Provision at the End of the Year	66,000		65,800
Cyclical Maintenance - Current	64,900	-	63,000
Cyclical Maintenance - Term	1,100		2,800
	66,000	-	65,800

16. Finance Lease Liability

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

	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
No Later than One Year	21,735	23,400	22,137
Later than One Year and no Later than Five Years	16,955	12,256	16,418
	38,690	35,656	38,555



17. Funds Held (Owed) for Capital Works Projects

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

	2019	Opening Balances \$	Receipts from MoE \$	Payments \$	BOT Contribution/ (Write-off to R&M)	Closing Balances \$
Roof Replacement - 5YA	in progress	-	917,579	(829,810)	-	87,769
Totals		-	917,579	(829,810)	-	87,769
Represented by: Funds Held on Behalf of the Ministry Funds Due from the Ministry of Educ					- -	87,769 - 87,769
	2018	Opening Balances \$	Receipts from MoE	Payments \$	BOT Contribution/ (Write-off to R&M)	Closing Balances \$
Upgrade Teach Spaces (Job 5352)	completed completed	(25,522) (6,274)	-	-	25,522 6,274	-
A Block Wet Areas (Job 5678) Roof Replacement - 5YA	completed	(0,274)	21,740	(21,290)		-
Totals		(31,796)	21,740	21,290	(31,346)	-

18. Funds owed for RT Lit Cluster

Kiwi Park School is the lead school and holds funds on behalf of the Kiwi Park cluster, a group of schools funded by the Ministry of Education to share ICT professional development.

	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Funds Held at Beginning of the Year	(7,870)	-	4,537
Funds Received from Cluster Members	15,401	4,537	-
Funds Spent on Behalf of the Cluster	14,918	-	12,407
Funds Held at Year End	(7,387)	4,537	(7,870)
These assets and liabilities form part of the school's assets and liabilities and position.	are presented on the sch	nool's statement o	of financial

Current Assets Cash at bank	-	-
Non Current Assets Property Plant and Equipment	-	-
Current Liabilities Operating Creditors	7,387	7,870
Non Current Liabilities Borrowings	-	-
Equity	7,387	7,870



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19. Related Party Transactions

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

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

20. Remuneration

Key management personnel compensation

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

	2019 Actual \$	2018 Actual \$
Board Members	Ψ	Ψ
Remuneration	2,580	3,925
Full-time equivalent members	0.47	0.46
Leadership Team		
Remuneration	441,005	507,151
Full-time equivalent members	4.50	6.00
Total key management personnel remuneration	443,585	511,076
Total full-time equivalent personnel	4.97	6.46

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:

	2010	2010
Salaries and Other Short-term Employee Benefits:	Actual \$000	Actual \$000
Salary and Other Payments	130 - 140	130 - 140
Benefits and Other Emoluments	4 - 5	3 - 4
Termination Benefits	-	_

Other Employees

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

Remuneration	2019	2018
\$000 100 - 110	FTE Number 1.00	FTE Number
	1.00	0.00

2019

2018

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

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21. Compensation and Other Benefits Upon Leaving

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

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

22. Contingencies

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

Holidays Act Compliance - schools payroll

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

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

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

23. Commitments

(a) Capital Commitments

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

(b) Operating Commitments

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

(a) operating lease of photocopiers;

	Actual \$	Actual \$
No later than One Year	-	4,980
Later than One Year and No Later than Five Years	-	-
Later than Five Years	-	
		4,980

24. Managing Capital

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

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2018

2019

25. Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets measured at amortised cost (2018: Loans and receivables)	2019	2019 Budget	2018
	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Cash and Cash Equivalents	337,667	181,941	367,590
Receivables	118,162	106,272	80,045
Investments - Term Deposits	400,000	8,726	150,000
Total Financial assets measured at amortised cost	855,829	296,939	597,635
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost			
Payables	279,932	83,070	107,125
Borrowings - Loans	-	-	<u>-</u>
Finance Leases	37,883	35,656	35,935
Painting Contract Liability	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost	317,815	118,726	143,060

26. Events After Balance Date

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

27. Comparatives

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

28. Adoption of PBE IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

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

- Note 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 11 Investments:

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

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

29. 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.



30. Restatement Funds held in Trust

During 2018, RTLlt funds were shown as expenses (\$7,870 credit) under learning resources, in the financial statements. The OAG have now advised that this should be shown as Funds held in Trust.

The effect of the restatement of those financial statements is summarised below.

The 2018 financial statements have been restated to correct this error. The effect of the restatement on those financial statements is summarised below.

Statement of Financial Performance

Effect of 2018

Increase in Curricular expenses Increase in Comprehensive expenditure	(7,870) (7,870)
Statement of financial Position	
Increase in Funds held in trust/decrease in	(7,870)
Increase in Statement of position	-7,870
Statement of changes in Equity	
Increase in Retained Earnings	-7,870

The impacted notes have been restated to reflect the correction - note 4,17.

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Analysis of Variance Reporting 2019

	nsive curriculum.	the school.	ving at or above their expected ths.	Progress New Tarricham form The man form of the form
School Number: 2008	Curriculum: A student centred, future focused, culturally responsive curriculum.	Improve and enhance Literacy and Numeracy practices across the school.	To increase the number of student's school wide who are achieving at or above their expected achievement level from 61% (178/293) to 89% (259/293) in Maths.	2019 data shows: 40% (120/301) students below the expected curriculum level in Maths. 60% (180/301) students at the expected curriculum level in Maths. 60% (1/301) students above the expected curriculum level in Maths. 60% (1/301) students above the expected curriculum level in Maths. 60% (1/301) Male students below the expected curriculum level in Maths. 61% (77/180) Maori students below the expected curriculum level in Maths. 62% (77/180) Maori female students below the expected curriculum level in Maths. 63% (32/81) Maori female students below the expected curriculum level in Maths. 67% (22/38) Year 4 students below the expected curriculum level in Maths. 61% (21/41) Year 5 students below the expected curriculum level in Maths. 61% (14/37) Year 6 students below the expected curriculum level in Maths. 60% (15/30) Year 8 students below the expected curriculum level in Maths.
Te Kuiti Primary School	Curriculum: A stu	Improve and enha	To increase the nachievement leve	Start of 2019 data shows: - 40% (120/301) students below to 60% (180/301) students at the end (180/301) students above the construction of (180/301) students above the construction of (180/301) students be a 3% (73/168) Maori students be a 5% (45/99) Maori students be a 5% (45/99) Maori female students be a 57% (22/38) Year 3 students be a 57% (22/38) Year 5 students be a 37% (14/37) Year 6 students be a 26% (21/50) Year 7 students be a 50% (15/30) Year 8 s
School Name:	Strategic Aim:	Annual Aim:	Target:	Baseline Data:

New Zealand Government

Evaluation Where to next?	- Assessment for Learning	classroom.	- Students driving their learning	and next learning steps Students discussing their	and moder	shared exemplars.	- Whanau engagement in	- Continue in ALIM training and	embedding practices across		Ĕ	and actions	teams.	- Data to be the foundation of	etings.	- Develop effective explicit	school.	- Develop shared understanding	of effective teaching practices	and current research.	- Continue collaborative working	and learning across the school.	- Teachers to analyse data	closely, identifying patterns	and trends.		
Reasons for the variance Why did it happen?	- Teachers knowledge of the	al	om bus	which meant a deeper understanding of the curriculum	and evidence when forming		- Iransient roll has caused a	were 105 new admissions to the	school.	- There was a change of staffing	across the school.	- Due to staffing shortage and	teacher experience this impacted	on the school leadership being		- reachers developed positive	- High expectations were	oped for students	teachers.	- Tuakana teina implemented	across the school.	 2018 data had many variables. 					
Outcomes What happened?	I (1971 A. Ser.) (1971 A. Ser			The state of the s	- 20% (63/325) students below the expected	curriculum level in Maths.	curriculum level in Maths.	- 10% (33/325) students above the expected	curriculum lever in matris 22% (39/172) Male stridents helow the		- 15% (24/153) Female students below the	expected curriculum level in Maths.	- 21% (40/187) Maori students below the	expected curriculum level in Maths.	 25% (25/97) Infact male students below the expected curriculum level in Maths 		the expected curriculum level in Maths.	expected curriculum level in Maths.				expected curriculum level in Maths.	- 1% (4/40) Year 6 students below the	expected curriculum level in Maths.	- 24% (13/53) Year / students below the	- 10% (3/28) Year 8 students below the	expected curriculum level in Maths.
Actions What did we do?	 Baseline data was collected. One teacher participated in Accelerated Learning in Mathematics (ALIM) 	programme.	- Teachers alialysed data and set targets for students.	- Maths curriculum reviewed and teaching	- Teacher reflected on own practices.	- Teachers were partnered with coaching	partners to discuss effective practices.	- Moderation of Maths data carried out.	- Student data monitored by Senior	Leadership team.	- reacriers explored mixed ability grouping	v s same ability grouping. - Teacher provided opportunities for problem	solving.	- Target and explicit Maths teaching daily.	- Teachers taught across the curriculum.	- Front loading strategies and knowledge	useu. - Teachers developed student agency over	own learning.	- Shared drive developed for planning and	riculur	- Unferentiated teaching and scaffolding	Milete necessary.	values to develop determination and	develop determination			



Analysis of Variance Reporting 2019

School Number: 2008	Curriculum: A student centred, future focused, culturally responsive curriculum.	Improve and enhance Literacy and Numeracy practices across the school.	To increase the number of student's school wide who are achieving at or above their expected achievement level from 60% (167/277) to 88% (245/277).	42% (126/300) students below the expected curriculum level in Writing. 57% (173/300) students at the expected curriculum level in Writing. 57% (173/300) students above the expected curriculum level in Writing. 50% (84/167) male students below the expected curriculum level in Writing. 44% (80/180) Maori students below the expected curriculum level in Writing. 52% (52/99) Maori female students below the expected curriculum level in Writing. 57% (22/38) Year 3 students below the expected curriculum level in Writing. 58% (32/14) Year 5 students below the expected curriculum level in Writing. 58% (32/14) Year 5 students below the expected curriculum level in Writing. 58% (32/150) Year 7 students below the expected curriculum level in Writing. 58% (23/50) Year 7 students below the expected curriculum level in Writing. 59% (12/30) Year 8 students below the expected curriculum level in Writing.
Te Kuiti Primary School	Curriculum: A student c	Improve and enhance Li	To increase the number achievement level from (Start of 2019 data shows: - 42% (126/300) students below - 57% (173/300) students at the 1% (1/300) students above the 50% (84/167) male students b 31% (42/133) female students - 52% (52/99) Maori male students - 52% (28/81) Maori female studers - 70% (24/34) Year 3 students b 57% (22/38) Year 4 students b 78% (32/41) Year 5 students b 78% (18/37) Year 6 students b 46% (23/50) Year 7 students b 46% (23/50) Year 8 students b 40% (12/30) Year 8 students b 40% (12/30) Year 8 students b 500 Year 9
School Name:	Strategic Aim:	Annual Aim:	Target:	Baseline Data:

	s to s to line and line of	
		Writing across the school. Develop shared understanding of effective teaching practices and current research. Continue collaborative working and learning across the school.
	Teacher observations and feedbace Student ownership of next learning steps. Develop teacher's knowledge and pedagogy of writing. Effective use of Literacy progressing teffective use of Literacy progressional readings. Provide students with opportunitie write a range of genres. Assessment for Learning practices embedded in every classroom. Students driving their learning and next learning steps. Students discussing their learning moderating against shared exemplars. Whanau engagement in learning workshops. Continue in ALL training and embedding practices across the school. Set more specific targeted goals a actions across teams. Data to be the foundation of team meetings. Teachers to analyse daclosely, identifying patterns and trends. Develop effective explicit teaching	Writing across the school. Develop shared understanding of effective teaching practices and current research. Continue collaborative working ar learning across the school.
	Teacher observations and festudent ownership of next lesteps. Student ownership of next lesteps. Develop teacher's knowledg pedagogy of writing. Effective use of Literacy progredetive use of Literacy progreadings. Provide students with opport write a range of genres. Assessment for Learning praembedded in every classrool Students driving their learnin next learning steps. Students discussing their learning and exemplars. Whanau engagement in lear workshops. Continue in ALL training and embedding practices across school. Set more specific targeted goactions across teams. Data to be the foundation of meetings. Teachers to analyclosely, identifying patterns a trends.	Writing across the school. Develop shared understaneffective teaching practices current research. Continue collaborative wor learning across the school.
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Evaluation Where to next?	Teacher of Student of Student of Student of Student of Students of	Writin Deve effec curre Cont learn
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	Change of staffing and knowledge of previously trained teachers in Gail Loane practices. Internal processes of analysing data have grown. Teachers knowledge of the curriculum developed through professional learning conversations and moderation which meant a deeper understanding of the curriculum and evidence when forming OTJ's. Transient roll has caused a change of data. In 2019 there were 105 new admissions to the school. There was a change of staffing across the school. Due to staffing shortage and teacher experience this impacted on the school leadership team being overloaded. Teachers developed positive relationships with their students. High expectations were developed for students and teachers.	implemented y variables.
ခွဲ့	of staffing a le of previously train in Gail Loane practico processes of analysis a grown. It knowledge of the constitutions and moderations and moderations and moderations and moderations and moderations and meant a deep of the curricult dence when forming of the curricult dence when forming as a change of staffing shortage a exchool. It is a change of staffing shortage a exchool. It is a change of staffing shortage a exchool. It is a change of staffing shortage a exchool. It is a change of staffing shortage a exchool. It is a change of staffing shortage a experience to the school. It is a change of staffing shortage a experience to the school. It is a change of staffing shortage a experience to the school. It is a change of staffing shortage a expectations we developed positions with their students a deep of the students a school of the students a deep or students	Tuakana teina implemente across the school. 2018 data had many variables.
Reasons for the variance Why did it happen?	of staffing e of previously the n Gail Loane pracesses of ana grown. knowledge of n developed the nal legions and mode meant a d nding of the currical has caus f data. In 2019 new admissions s a change of st e school. staffing shortage experience on the s o team ed. developed por ips with their students d for students	in in any v
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Actions What did we do?		
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Analysis of Variance Reporting 2019

School Name: Te Kuiti Primary School Strategic Aim Curriculum: A student centred, future focused, culturally responsive curriculum. Improve and enhance Literacy and Numeracy practices across the school. To increase the number of student's school wide who are achieving at or above achievement level from 67% (201/301) to 86% (261/301) in Reading. Start of 2019 data shows: - 33% (100/301) students at the expected curriculum level in Reading 33% (20/301) students at the expected curriculum level in Reading 38% (64/168) male students below the expected curriculum level in Reading 29% (24/81) Maori female students below the expected curriculum level in Reading 59% (24/81) Maori female students below the expected curriculum level in Reading 50% (19/30) Year 3 students below the expected curriculum level in Reading 50% (19/30) Year 5 students below the expected curriculum level in Reading 43% (18/50) Year 6 students below the expected curriculum level in Reading 36% (19/30) Year 6 students below the expected curriculum level in Reading 36% (19/30) Year 6 students below the expected curriculum level in Reading 36% (19/30) Year 6 students below the expected curriculum level in Reading 36% (19/30) Year 6 students below the expected curriculum level in Reading 36% (19/30) Year 6 students below the expected curriculum level in Reading 36% (19/30) Year 6 students below the expected curriculum level in Reading.	Te Kuiti Primary School Curriculum: A student centred, future focused, culturally responsive curriculum. Curriculum: A student centred, future focused, culturally responsive curriculum. Improve and enhance Literacy and Numeracy practices across the school. To increase the number of student's school wide who are achieving at or above their expected achievement level from 67% (201/301) to 86% (261/301) in Reading. Start of 2019 data shows: 33% (100/301) students below the expected curriculum level in Reading. 53% (201/301) students below the expected curriculum level in Reading. 53% (64/169) Maori female students below the expected curriculum level in Reading. 53% (24/81) Maori female students below the expected curriculum level in Reading. 50% (19/39) Year 4 students below the expected curriculum level in Reading. 50% (19/39) Year 5 students below the expected curriculum level in Reading. 50% (18/30) Year 6 students below the expected curriculum level in Reading. 50% (18/30) Year 6 students below the expected curriculum level in Reading. 50% (18/30) Year 6 students below the expected curriculum level in Reading.
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		expected curriculum level in Reading.		

Te Kuiti Primary School KiwiSport Funding for the year ended 31 December 2019

Kiwisport is a Government funding initiative to support student's participation in organised sport. The school received total Kiwisport funding of \$4330.00 The whole school benefited from participation in organised sport.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE READERS OF TE KUITI SCHOOL'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Te Kuiti School (the School). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Jonathan Hurst, using the staff and resources of Finnz Limited, to carry out the audit of the financial statements of the School on his behalf.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the School on pages 2 to 21 that comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, the statement of comprehensive revenue & expense, statement of changes in net assets/equity, and statement of cashflows 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
 - financial performance and cashflows for the year then ended; and
- comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Sector -Public Benefit Entity (PBE) Standards, Reduced Disclosure Regime.

Our audit was completed on 18th November 2020. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis for our opinion is explained below and we draw your attention to other matters. 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 notes 26 and 29 on page 20 which outline the possible effects of the Alert Level 4 lockdown as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the breach of section 87 of the Education Act 1989 relating to the inability to file by the statutory reporting date, due to the disruption caused by Covid-19 restrictions.

Basis for our opinion

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Board of Trustees for the financial statements

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
 fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence
 that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material
 misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve
 collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Trustees.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Board of Trustees and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the School's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the School to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the
 disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a
 manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We assess the risk of material misstatement arising from the Novopay payroll system, which may still
 contain errors. As a result, we carried out procedures to minimise the risk of material errors arising from
 the system that, in our judgement, would likely influence readers' overall understanding of the financial
 statements.

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

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other information

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Analysis of Variance Report, Kiwisport Note, and Trustee list, 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.

Jonathan Hurst Finnz Audit Limited

On behalf of the Auditor-General

Te Awamutu, New Zealand