

KAIKOHE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

School Directory

Ministry Number:

1175

Principal:

David Rogers

School Address:

52 Mangakahia Road

School Postal Address:

P O Box 235, Kaikohe, 0440

School Phone:

09 401 1873

School Email:

sareyan@kcs.school.nz

Accountant / Service Provider:

Education Services.

Dedicated to your school



KAIKOHE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL

Annual Report - For the year ended 31 December 2021

Index

Page	Statement
	Financial Statements
1	Statement of Responsibility
2	Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense
3	Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity
4	Statement of Financial Position
5	Statement of Cash Flows
6 - 18	Notes to the Financial Statements
	Other Information
	Members of the Board
	Kiwisport
	Analysis of Variance



Kaikohe Christian School

Statement of Responsibility

For the year ended 31 December 2021

The Board 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 2021 fairly reflects the financial position and operations of the school.

The School's 2021 financial statements are authorised for issue by the Board.

Full Name of Presiding Member

Signature of Presiding Member

Signature of Principal



Kaikohe Christian School Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

For the year ended 31 December 2021

		2021	2021 Budget	2020
	Notes	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Revenue		·		
Government Grants	2	2,350,910	2,027,748	2,156,845
Locally Raised Funds	3	42,245	29,800	15,717
Use of Land and Buildings Integrated		119,428	90,400	90,400
Interest Income		237	2,000	597
Gain on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment		165	-	-
	-	2,512,985	2,149,948	2,263,559
Expenses				
Locally Raised Funds	3	15,005	19,800	15,206
Learning Resources	4	1,890,263	1,786,669	1,789,485
Administration	5	382,537	90,812	132,815
Finance		2,862	2,200	3,236
Property	6	238,949	218,087	222,579
Depreciation	10	44,407	32,903	44,081
Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment		1,581	· -	-
Loss on Uncollectable Accounts Receivable			-	180
	_	2,575,604	2,150,471	2,207,582
Net Surplus / (Deficit) for the year		(62,619)	(523)	55,977
Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense		-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expense for the Year	_	(62,619)	(523)	55,977

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





Kaikohe Christian School Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2021

		2021	2021 Budget	2020
	Notes	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Equity at 1 January	-	278,905	221,653	217,120
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year Capital Contributions from the Ministry of Education		(62,619)	(523)	55,977
Contribution - Furniture and Equipment Grant		6,312	-	5,808
Equity at 31 December	- -	222,598	221,130	278,905
Retained Earnings		222,598	221,130	278,905
Equity at 31 December	- -	222,598	221,130	278,905

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.





Kaikohe Christian School Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2021

		2021	2021 Budget	2020
	Notes	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Current Assets		004.040	104 704	000 400
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	204,813	191,701	289,490
Accounts Receivable	8	136,008	98,582	127,892
GST Receivable		7,128	4,117	9,672
Prepayments	•	2,615	2,021	2,808
Inventories	9	2,955	-	2,948
	-	353,519	296,421	432,810
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	11	158,920	108,818	146,725
Revenue Received in Advance	12	12,563	990	17,232
Provision for Cyclical Maintenance	13	32,556	25,544	28,876
Finance Lease Liability	14	14,980	13,034	12,315
	-	219,019	148,386	205,148
Working Capital Surplus/(Deficit)		134,500	148,035	227,662
Non-current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	10	105,671	96,452	84,444
	-	105,671	96,452	84,444
Non-current Liabilities				
Provision for Cyclical Maintenance	13	7,414	3,126	18,494
Finance Lease Liability	14	10,159	20,231	14,707
	-	17,573	23,357	33,201
Net Assets	-	222,598	221,130	278,905
Equity	-	222,598	221,130	278,905

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





Kaikohe Christian School Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2021

		2021	2021 Budget	2020
	Note	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Cash flows from Operating Activities				
Government Grants		709,703	671,681	738,982
Locally Raised Funds		40,633	29,800	16,055
Goods and Services Tax (net)		2,544	-	(5,555)
Payments to Employees		(484,907)	(406,264)	(392,159)
Payments to Suppliers		(292,285)	(254,021)	(245,017)
Interest Paid		(2,862)	(2,200)	(3,236)
Interest Received		237	2,000	597
Net cash from/(to) Operating Activities	-	(26,937)	40,996	109,667
Cash flows from Investing Activities				
Purchase of Property Plant & Equipment (and Intangibles)		(52,758)	(46,000)	(36,002)
Net cash from/(to) Investing Activities	-	(52,758)	(46,000)	(36,002)
Cash flows from Financing Activities				
Furniture and Equipment Grant		6,312	-	5,808
Finance Lease Payments		(11,294)	(13,692)	(12,182)
Funds Administered on Behalf of Third Parties		-	-	11,802
Net cash from/(to) Financing Activities	-	(4,982)	(13,692)	5,428
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	. =	(84,677)	(18,696)	79,093
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	7	289,490	210,397	210,397
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7 -	204,813	191,701	289,490

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





Kaikohe Christian School Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

1. Statement of Accounting Policies

a) Reporting Entity

Kaikohe Christian 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 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 2021 to 31 December 2021 and in accordance with the requirements of the Education and Training Act 2020.

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.

The property from which the School operates is owned by the Proprietor. Grants for the use of land and buildings are also not received in cash by the school however they equate to the deemed expense for using the land and buildings. This expense is based on an assumed market rental yield on the land and buildings as used for rating purposes.

This is a non-cash revenue that is offset by a non-cash expense. The use of land and buildings grants and associated expenditure are recorded in the period the School uses the land and buildings.

Other Grants

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

Donations, Gifts and Bequests

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

Interest Revenue

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

d) 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.





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) Inventories

Inventories are consumable items held for sale and comprised 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.

i) 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.

j) 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 leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments. The finance charge is charged to the surplus or deficit over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. The amount recognised as an asset is depreciated over its useful life. If there is no reasonable certainty whether the school will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term, the asset is fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

Depreciation

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

The estimated useful lives of the assets are:

Building Improvements
Furniture and Equipment
Information and Communication Technology
Motor Vehicles
Leased Assets
Library Resources
Leased assets held under a Finance Lease

18 years
5-18 years
4 years
5 years
5 years
8 years
Term of Lease





k) 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.

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.

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.

m) 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.

n) Employee Entitlements

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee entitlements that are expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees provide 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, by non teaching staff, to but not yet taken at balance date.

Long-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits that are not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employee provides the related service, such as retirement and long service leave, have been calculated on an actuarial basis.

The calculations are based on the likely future entitlements accruing to employees, based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that employees will reach the point of entitlement, and contractual entitlement information, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

o) 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 students, should the School be unable to provide the services to which they relate.





p) 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 Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses.

The School holds sufficient funds to enable the funds to be used for their intended purpose at any time.

q) 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 the School's control. These amounts are not recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses. The School holds sufficient funds to enable the funds to be used for their intended purpose.

r) Provision for Cyclical Maintenance

The property from which the school operates is owned by the Proprietor. 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 is a reasonable estimate, based on an up to date 10 Year Property Plan (10YPP) or another appropriate source of evidence.

s) 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.

t) 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.

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

u) 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.

v) Budget Figures

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

w) 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	2021	2021 Budget	2020
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Operational Grants	670,882	649,766	675,603
Teachers' Salaries Grants	1,460,543	1,316,837	1,410,475
Other MoE Grants	201,476	21,915	65,899
Other Government Grants	18,009	39,230	4,868
	2,350,910	2,027,748	2,156,845

The school has opted in to the donations scheme for this year. Total amount received was \$53,700.

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

3. Locally Raised Funds

Surplus for the year Locally raised funds

	2021	2021 Budget	2020
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
Revenue	\$	\$	\$
Donations & Bequests	17,650	7,000	5,571
Fees for Extra Curricular Activities	2,590	6,800	2,209
Trading	7,518	13,000	7,937
Fundraising & Community Grants	14,487	3,000	-
	42,245	29,800	15,717
Expenses			
Extra Curricular Activities Costs	1,366	5,800	1,722
Trading	13,507	13,000	13,484
Fundraising & Community Grant Costs	132	1,000	-
	15,005	19,800	15,206

4. Learning Resources	2021	2021 Budget	2020
	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$
Curricular	119,944	127,830	76,511
Equipment Repairs	1,935	1,200	1,032
Information and Communication Technology	27,305	21,400	22,549
Employee Benefits - Salaries	1,731,509	1,628,863	1,682,887
Staff Development	9,570	7,376	6,506
	1.890.263	1.786.669	1.789.485

27,240

10,000

511





5. Administration

	2021	2021 Budget	2020
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Audit Fee	4,300	4,100	4,100
Board Fees	5,280	3,000	2,440
Board Expenses	1,046	4,760	2,689
Communication	5,232	4,028	4,572
Consumables	19,614	17,824	19,006
Operating Lease	1,403	860	980
Other	18,013	14,942	14,924
Employee Benefits - Salaries	147,409	32,038	72,926
Insurance	2,079	560	2,010
Service Providers, Contractors and Consultancy	9,168	8,700	9,168
Healthy School Lunch Programme	168,993	w	-
	382,537	90,812	132,815

6. Property

o. I Toperty	2021	2021 Budget	2020
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Caretaking and Cleaning Consumables	13,725	14,000	12,985
Cyclical Maintenance Provision	5,859	10,787	8,412
Grounds	4,387	4,000	6,403
Heat, Light and Water	25,686	27,000	26,551
Repairs and Maintenance	7,897	5,900	11,174
Use of Land and Buildings	119,428	90,400	90,400
Security	3,604	3,000	5,543
Employee Benefits - Salaries	45,296	62,200	54,822
Transport	734	800	109
Consultancy And Contract Services	12,333	-	6,180
	238,949	218,087	222,579

In 2021, the Proprietor revised the notional rent rate from 8% to 5% to align it with the Government Capital Charge rate. This is considered to be a reasonable proxy for the market rental yield on the value of land and buildings used by schools. Accordingly in 2021, the use of land and buildings figure represents 5% of the school's total property value.

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

·	2021 2021 Budget		2020	
	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$	
Bank Accounts	204,813	191,701 	289,490	
Cash and cash equivalents for Statement of Cash Flows	204,813	191,701	289,490	

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





2,712

236

2,948

8.	Acco	unts	Rece	ivable

	2021	2021 Budget	2020
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Receivables	882	1,185	5,286
Banking Staffing Underuse	7,825	-	-
Teacher Salaries Grant Receivable	127,301	97,397	122,606
	136,008	98,582	127,892
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	882	1,185	5,286
Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions	135,126	97,397	122,606
	136,008	98,582	127,892
0			
9. Inventories	2021	2021 Budget	2020
	Actual \$	(Unaudited) \$	Actual \$

10. Property, Plant and Equipment

Uniform Sales

Stationery

2021	Opening Balance (NBV) \$	Additions \$	Disposals \$	Impairment	Depreciation	Total (NBV)
Building Improvements	417	-	-	-	(49)	368
Furniture and Equipment	22,550	24,922	(1,581)	-	(10,097)	35,794
Information and Communication Technology	37,183	28,808	-	_	(20,078)	45,913
Leased Assets	24,294	13,485	-	-	(14,183)	23,596
Balance at 31 December 2021	84,444	67,215	(1,581)		(44,407)	105,671

The net carrying value of equipment held under a finance lease is \$23,596 (2020: \$24,294)

	2021	2021	2021	2020	2020	2020
	Cost or Valuation	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value	Cost or Valuation	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Building Improvements	885	(517)	368	885	(468)	417
Furniture and Equipment	245,423	(209,629)	35,794	224,961	(202,411)	22,550
Information and Communication Technology	201,359	(155,446)	45,913	173,699	(136,516)	37,183
Leased Assets	56,691	(33,095)	23,596	7,102	(7,102)	-
Library Resources	10,677	(10,677)	-	50,097	(25,803)	24,294
Balance at 31 December	515,035	(409,364)	105,671	467,421	(382,977)	84,444



2,225

2,955

730



1. Accounts Payable 2021				,
Actual	11. Accounts Payable	2021		2020
S		Actual	-	Actual
10.494		\$		
Actual A	Creditors	-	5,900	*
Earthign Staffing Overuse 17, 301 97,397 122,806 Employee Entitlements - Salaries 127,301 97,397 122,806 1,521 2,075 158,920 108,818 146,725 158,920 108,818 146,725 168,920 108,818 146,725 168,920 108,818 146,725 168,920 168,818 146,725 168,920 168,818 146,725 168,920 168,818 146,725 168,920 168,818 146,725 168,920 168,818 146,725 168,920 168,818 146,725 168,920 168,818 146,725 168,920 168,818 146,725 168,920 168,818 146,725 168,920 168,818 146,725 168,920 168,818 146,725 168,920 168,818 146,725 168,920 168,818 146,725 168,920 168,818 146,725 168,920 168,818 146,725 168,920			•	
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Cýclical Maintenance - Term 7,414 3,126 18,494	Provision at the End of the Year	39,970	28,670	47,370
Cýclical Maintenance - Term 7,414 3,126 18,494				
·				
39,970 28,670 47,370	Cyclical Maintenance - Term	7,414	3,126	18,494
		39,970	28,670	47,370





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:

	2021	2021 Budget	2020
	Actual	(Unaudited)	Actual
	\$	\$	\$
No Later than One Year	16,755	13,034	14,516
Later than One Year and no Later than Five Years	10,742	20,231	15,871
Future finance charges	(2,358)	-	(3,365)
	25,139	33,265	27,022
Represented by			
Finance lease liability - Current	14,980	13,034	12,315
Finance lease liability - Term	10,159	20,231	14,707
	25,139	33,265	27,022

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 (Kaikohe Christian Fellowship Trust) 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".

Under an agency agreement, the School collects funds on behalf of the Proprietor. These include attendance dues, building levy and special character donations payable to the Proprietor. The amounts collected in total were \$x,xxx (2020: \$x,xxx). These do not represent revenue in the financial statements of the school. Any balance not transferred at the year end is treated as a liability. The total funds held by the school on behalf of the proprietor are \$x,xxx, (2020: \$x,xxx).





16. Remuneration

Key management personnel compensation

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

	2021 Actual \$	2020 Actual \$
Board Members		
Remuneration	5,280	2,440
Leadership Team		
Remuneration	1,134,459	460,262
Full-time equivalent members	11.00	4.00
Total key management personnel remuneration	1,139,739	462,702

There are 9 members of the Board excluding the Principal. The Board had held 10 full meetings of the Board in the year. The Board also has Finance (0 members) and Property (0 members) that met 0 and 0 times respectively. As well as these regular meetings, including preparation time, the Presiding Member and other Board members have also been involved in ad hoc meetings to consider student welfare matters including stand downs, suspensions, and other disciplinary matters.

Principal 1

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

The total value of formation part of payone to the payone	2021 Actual	2020 Actual
Salaries and Other Short-term Employee Benefits:	\$000	\$000
Salary and Other Payments	150 - 160	150 - 160
Benefits and Other Emoluments	4 - 5	4 - 5
Termination Benefits	-	-

Other Employees

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

Remuneration	2021	2020
\$000	FTE Number	FTE Number
100 - 110	5.00	3.00
110 - 120	1.00	-
,	6.00	3.00

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

17. Compensation and Other Benefits Upon Leaving

The total value of compensation or other benefits paid or payable to persons who ceased to be board members, committee members, 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:

	2021 Actual	2020 Actual
Total	-	-
Number of People	-	-
		AUDIT



18. Contingencies

There are no contingent liabilities (except as noted below) and no contingent assets as at 31 December 2021 (Contingent liabilities and assets at 31 December 2020: nil).

Holidays Act Compliance - schools payroll

The Ministry of Education performs payroll processing and payments on behalf of boards, 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. 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 2021, a contingent liability for the school may exist.

19. Commitments

(a) Capital Commitments

There are no capital commitments as at 31 December 2021 (Capital commitments at 31 December 2020: nil).

(b) Operating Commitments

As at 31 December 2021 the Board has entered into the following contracts:

(a) operating lease of photocopiers;

	2021 Actual \$	2020 Actual \$
No later than One Year Later than One Year and No Later than Five Years	14,304 4,848	14,304 19,152
Later than Five Years	-	-
	19,152	33,456

20. Financial Instruments

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

	2021	2021 Budget	2020
Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables	Actual \$ 204,813 136,008	(Unaudited) \$ 191,701 98,582	Actual \$ 289,490 127,892
Investments - Term Deposits	240.004	200.002	447 200
Total Financial assets measured at amortised cost Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	340,821	290,283	417,382
Payables Finance Leases	158,920 25,139	108,818 33,265	146,725 27,022
Total Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost	184,059	142,083	173,747





21. Events After Balance Date

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

22. Comparatives

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

23. COVID 19 Pandemic on going implications

Impact of Covid-19

During 2021 the country moved between alert levels. During February and March 2021 Auckland was placed into alert levels 3 and 2 and other parts of the country moved into alert level 2.

Towards the end of June 2021, the Wellington region was placed into alert level 2 for one week.

Towards the end of August 2021, the entire country moved to alert level 4, with a move to alert level 3 and 2 for everyone outside the Auckland region three weeks later. While Auckland has remained in alert level 3 for a prolonged period of time the Northland and Waikato regions have also returned to alert level 3 restrictions during this period.

Impact on operations

Schools have been required to continue adapting to remote and online learning practices when physical attendance is unable to occur in alert level 4 and 3. Schools continue to receive funding from the Te Tāhuhu o te Mātauranga | Ministry to Education, even while closed.

However, the ongoing interruptions resulting from the moves in alert levels have impacted schools in various ways which potentially will negatively affect the operations and services of the school. We describe below the possible effects on the school that we have identified, resulting from the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 alert level changes.

Reduction in locally raised funds

Under alert levels 4,3, and 2 the school's ability to undertake fund raising events in the community and/ or collect donations or other contributions from parents, may have been compromised. Costs already incurred arranging future events may not be recoverable.

Increased Remote learning additional costs

Under alert levels 4 and 3 ensuring that students have the ability to undertake remote or distance learning often incurs additional costs in the supply of materials and devices to students to enable alternative methods of curriculum delivery.





Kaikohe Christian School

Members of the Board

		How	Term
		Position	Expired/
Name	Position	Gained	Expires
Mike Norman	Presiding Member	Elected	Sep 2022
David Rogers	Principal		·
Craig Zielinski	Parent Representative	Elected	May 2021
John Whitehead	Parent Representative	Elected	Sep 2022
Elizabeth Cook	Parent Representative	Elected	Sep 2022
Peter Giesbers	Parent Representative	Elected	Sep 2022
David Prickett	Staff Representative	Elected	Sep 2022
Monte Tito	Proprietors Representative	Co-opted	Sep 2022
Mike Shaw	Proprietors Representative	Appointed	Sep 2022
Priti Puru-Clarke	Student Representative	Elected	Sep 2021
Te Rangimarie Kingi	Student Representative	Elected	Sep 2022



Kaikohe Christian School

Kiwisport

Kiwisport is a Government funding initiative to support students' participation in organised sport. In 2021, the school received total Kiwisport funding of \$3,045 (excluding GST). The funding was spent on sporting endeavours.

Measure	Targets (by the end of)							
	2021							
Writing Years one to ten. Students needing accelerated learning approaches are identified in first term Initial teacher OTJs informed using a range of information about their students. Marked work, formal assessment of writing samples, teacher observation and feedback from the student, colleagues and family/whanau. End of year OTJs using the same range of information.	Target: There are 61 students in Years 3 to 10 who are not experiencing success in writing as measured against 'typical and expected' levels demonstrated in the PaCT. Our goal is to accelerate progress for all students so that their progress trajectory increases towards the 'band' of expectation. PLD: Korero ki te Tuhi - Talk to Write							
NCEA: At risk students identified in first term. Students who are at risk of not achieving NCEA L2 in this current year are identified through collegial dialogue, interviews with students and receiving feedback from family/whanau.	Target: All Year 11 students to achieve L1 Numeracy and Literacy by the end of the year. Target: All students achieve NCEA L1, L2 and L3 by participation at their respective year levels before they leave school.							

Writing Year Group Comparisons End 2020 and End 2021

	Y8 Y9 Y10	4 (22%) 1 (8%) 4 (33%)	3 (17%) 4 (31%) 6 (50%)	5 (28%) 8 (62%) 2 (17%)	6 (33%)			18 13 12		Y9 Y10 Y11		3 23%) 5 (36%)		7 (54%) 5 (36%)) 3 (23%) 3 (21%)	1 (7%)			13
	Y7		1 (5%)	9 (47%)	8 (42%)	1 (5%)		19		X8		4 (15%)		3 (12%)	12 (46%)	6(23%)		1 (4%)	9,6
	9X				3 (30%)	(%09) 9	1 (10%)	10		Y7					5 (29%)	7 (41%)	4 (24%)	1 (6%)	17
120	Y5				5 (28%)	12 (67%)	1 (6%)	18	1112	9.X					2 (12%)	9 (53%)	6 (35%)		17
End of 2020	Y4			1 (6%)	(%86)	8 (50%)	1 (6%)	16	End of 202112	Y5					3 (20%)	8 (53%)	3 (20%)	1 (7%)	7
	Y3					10 (59%)	7 (41%)	17		Y4						6 (38%)	8 (50%)	2 (13%)	16
	Y2					3 (15%)	17 (58%)	20		Y3							19 (76%)	6 (24%)	25
	Yı			-		1 (7%)	14 (93%)	15		Y2						٠		13(100%)	13
									:	Y1								22 (100%)	22
	Curriculum Level	Beyond NZC L5	NZC LS	NZC L4	NZC L3	NZC L2	NZC L1	Total		Curriculum	revel	Beyond	NZC L5	NZC L5	NZC L4	NZC L3	NZC L2	NZC L1	Total

Key Needing Acceleration On Track Advanced

Analysis and Comment

1. Writing

The two charts are set up in columns to show the comparisons in achievement in Writing for Years 1 to 10 students for the same cohort over a full school year. The data points are End of 2020 and End of 2021.

What we are looking for in general principal is to see a shift up the curriculum levels for students – for example looking at the 17 Year 3 students in the 2020 data and the same students (in the same column) a year later at the bottom of the chart (16 students) we can see a group of students now working within Curriculum Level 3 (from 0 students at the end of 2020 to 6 students at the end of 2021).

Observations

- Year one to ten roll increased from 158 to 178
- Number of students needing acceleration decreased from 53 to 44 during a time of roll increase.
- Number of students on track increased from 81 to 84 (to 106 if including the 2021 Year 1 cohort).
- Number of advanced students increased from 24 to 26.

This is the general trend across the Year levels and it is very encouraging observe this pattern (year 3-4 experience) reflected across most of the group data.

Some pertinent points;

- Changes in Year Group numbers reflect students enrolling or leaving the school.
- Year 1 and 2 data tends to be unhelpful in this type of analysis because when they begin their literacy acquisition journey they are working within the first level of the curriculum. It can be misleading to make interpretations of data at the Year one and two level
- Year 7 & 8 roll experiences an increase each year impacting continuity (like for like)
 of data
- 2021 Was a full year of participation in the Korero Ki Te Tuhi, Talk to Write PLD.
- Increasing the achievement impact of teaching and learning programmes from the early years enables students to access the curriculum and sets them up for success when they enter NCEA learning.

Comment

The impact of KKTT is clearly observable. It could be argued that the more robust the engagement with the PLD, the greater the impact on achievement. The PLD focus has been coaching teachers to bring a scaffolded programme into their planning and teaching of writing, employing a range of strategies that students are easily able to connect with . Key features in the approach include; modelling, memorising, dissecting text, creating, modifying and reflecting.

Student feedback has been very positive and there is an observed (teacher feedback) increase

in engagement and enjoyment in writing.

The Literacy Lead Teacher is now vacant and a careful selection to fill this role will enable a continued success in this area.

Recommendation

New application for KKTT PLD to continue for next 18 months.

Analysis and Comment

2. NCEA

Target #1. All students in Year 11 achieve Numeracy and Literacy

Result.

Eleven students in Year 11 for the 2021 year.

One student did not gain Literacy Two students did not gain Numeracy. By participation that changes to 10/10 achieving Literacy and 9/10 achieving Numeracy.

Observations

Attaining Numeracy and Literacy is foundational to achieving NCEA and is impacted by many factors including attendance, engagement, participation, Teaching, home support, monitoring and intervention. Other factors include provision of sufficient opportunities for success, pace and coverage.

While most of our students have been successful in gaining Literacy and Numeracy we need to clearly understand #1, the importance of these credentials and #2 what barriers exist for students who we would have been expected to be successful.

It remains imperative that our systems provide for early identification of those who are at risk of not achieving so that early intervention can take place and keep students on track for success.

Recommendation

- 1. On track profiles are established for each student using the weekly achievement summaries provided to teaching staff.
- 2. Interventions for any 'at risk' students begins early -i.e. during Term One
- 3. Whanau are engaged and kept up to date with progress towards achieving Literacy and Numeracy.

Target #2. All students achieve NCEA L1, L2 and L3 by participation at their respective year levels before they leave school.

Result.

There were five school leavers at the end of 2021. One at Year 11 who did not Gain NCEA L1 and four at Year 13 who all gained NCEA L3. One student was also awarded University Entrance.

Observations

One key observation is that the school continues to enable successful NCEA outcomes for students who remain on the roll. The one school leaver not achieving NCEA left to move back to Australia.

As with the above observation, our next step towards ensuring success (with excellence) is to tighten our early identification/interventions, to negotiate authentic learning pathways for our students and to regularly engage in our monitoring processes with students and whanau.

Recommendations

As with Numeracy and Literacy recommendations – to build on our systems for monitoring and intervening and engagement with whanau.

Promoting excellence.

Increased success in gaining University Entrance.

David Rogers PRINCIPAL



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE READERS OF KAIKOHE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

57 Clyde Street PO Box 627 WHANGAREI 0140 Phone: (09) 438 2312 Fax: (09) 438 2912 info@bennettca.co.nz www.bennettca.co.nz

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

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the School on pages 2 to 18, that comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, 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:
 - o its financial position as at 31 December 2021; and
 - o its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime.

Our audit was completed on 25 July 2022. 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 arises from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other information

The Board is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Analysis of Variance, the Kiwisport Statement, the List of Trustees and Statement of Responsibility 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.

Steve Bennett

BENNETT & ASSOCIATESOn behalf of the Auditor-General Whangarei, New Zealand



