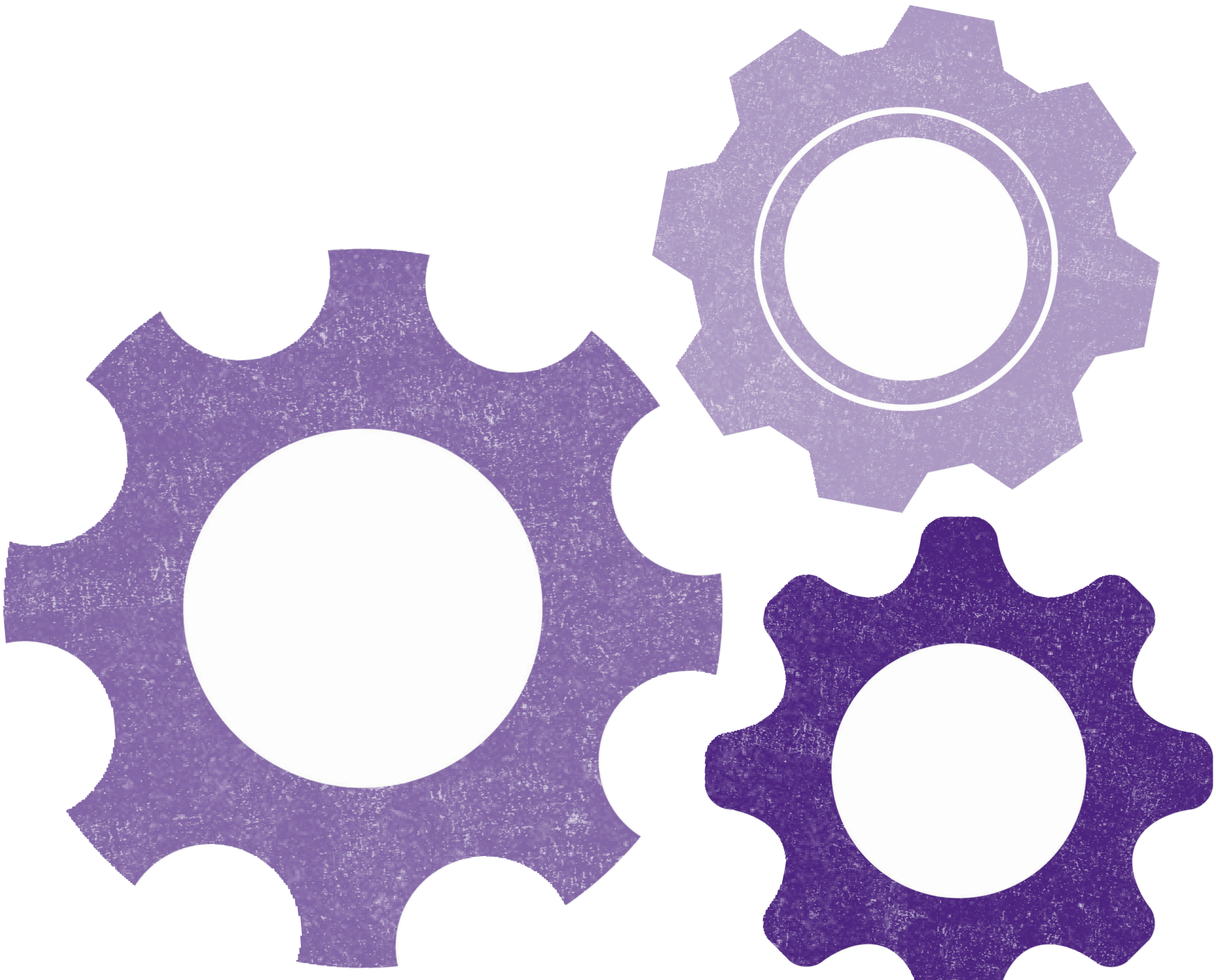
PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Sporting Body Inc
Example tier 2 report



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Directory

Board of Trustees

Registered office

123 Sports Avenue
New Zealand

Nature of business

Providing sporting facilities and training to the wider New Zealand area.

Charities Commission Registration number: CC56789

Consolidated statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses

	Notes	Group 2016 $000	Group 2015 $000
Revenue from non-exchange transactions	7		
Government grants		X	X
Sport NZ funding		X	X
Other grants		X	X
Fundraising		X	X
Donations		X	X
		XX	XX
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Membership fees		X	X
Function and events		X	X
Dividends		X	X
Interest income		X	X
Other operating revenue		X	X
		XX	XX
Total revenue		**XX**	**XX**
Expenses	8		
Employee related costs		X	X
Functions and events		X	X
Grants and donations		X	X
Fundraising expenses		X	X
Interest Expense		X	X
Depreciation and amortisation	13, 14	X	X
Other expenses		X	X
Total expenses		**XX**	**XX**
Total surplus/(deficit) for the year		**XX**	**XX**
Other comprehensive revenue and expenses			
Revaluation of land and buildings		X	X
Total comprehensive revenue and expenses		**X**	**X**
Total comprehensive revenue and expenses for the year		**X**	**X**

Guidance note
- Classification of revenue between exchange transactions and non-exchange transactions is a required disclosure
- Expenses are presented using the "nature" format. Presenting by "function" is another alternative

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements on pages 6-19.

Consolidated statement of changes in net assets

	Asset revaluation reserve $000	Special projects reserve $000	Accumulated comprehensive revenue and expense $000	Total equity
Opening balance 1 July 2015	XX	XX	XX	XX
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	-	X	X
Other comprehensive income	X	-	-	X
Transfers	-	X	(X)	-
Closing equity 30 June 2016	**XX**	**XX**	**XX**	**XX**
Opening balance 1 July 2014	XX	XX	XX	XX
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	-	X	X
Other comprehensive income	X	-	-	X
Transfers	-	X	(X)	-
Closing equity 30 June 2015	**XX**	**XX**	**XX**	**XX**

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements on pages 6-19.

Consolidated statement of financial position

	Notes	Group 2016 $000	Group 2015 $000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	X	X
Investments	11	X	X
Receivables from exchange transactions		X	X
Receivables from non-exchange transactions		X	X
Prepayments		X	X
Inventories	12	X	X
Income tax refund due		X	X
		XX	XX
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	13	X	X
Investments	11	X	X
Property plant and equipment	14	X	X
		XX	XX
Total assets		**XX**	**XX**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other creditors		X	X
Employee entitlements		X	X
Loans and borrowings	15	X	X
Income in advance		X	X
		XX	XX
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	15	X	X
Income in advance		X	X
		XX	XXX
Total liabilities		**XX**	**XX**
Net assets		**XXX**	**XXX**
Equity			
Accumulated comprehensive revenue and expense		X	X
Special projects reserve		X	X
Asset revaluation reserve		X	X
Total net assets attributable to the owners of the controlling entity		**XX**	**XX**

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements on pages 6-19.

Signed for and on behalf of the Board of Trustees who authorised these financial statements for issue on 1 August 2016:

Trustee

Trustee

Consolidated cashflow statement

	Notes	Group 2016 $000	Group 2015 $000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Receipts from Government grants		X	X
Receipts from other grants		X	X
Receipts from other non-exchange transactions		X	X
Receipts from membership fees		X	X
Receipts from functions and events		X	X
Receipts from other exchange transactions		X	X
Receipts from exchange transactions		X	X
Interest received		X	X
Dividends received		X	X
		XX	XX
Payments			
Payments to suppliers		X	X
Payment to employees		X	X
Grants, contributions and sponsorship paid		X	X
Interest paid		X	X
		XX	XX
Net cash flows from operating activities		**XX**	**XX**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Receipts			
Sale of property plant and equipment		X	X
Withdrawal of short term investments		X	X
		XX	XX
Payments			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		X	X
Investments in short term deposits		X	X
Purchase of investments		X	X
		XX	XX
Net cash flows from investing activities		**XX**	**XX**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Receipts			
Proceeds from borrowings		X	X
		XX	XX
Payments			
Repayment of borrowings		X	X
		XX	XX
Net cash flows from financing activities		**X**	**X**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		X	X
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		X	X
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	**11**	**XX**	**XX**

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements on pages 6-19.

Consolidated notes to financial statements

1 Reporting entity

The reporting entity is Sporting Body Inc. (“Sporting Body”). Sporting Body is domiciled in New Zealand and is a charitable organisation registered under the Incorporated Societies Act 1908 and the Charities Act 2005.

The financial statements comprising of Sporting Body and its controlled entity, the Sports Park Limited, together the “Group”, are presented for the year ended 30 June 2016.

These Group financial statements and the accompanying notes summarise the financial results of activities carried out by Sporting Body. The Group provides sporting services and facilities to people living in the wider New Zealand area. All entities within the Group are charitable organisations registered under the Charitable Trusts Act 1957 and the Charities Act 2005.

These consolidated financial statements have been approved and were authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 1 August 2016.

2 Statement of compliance

The Group financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (“NZ GAAP”). They comply with Public Benefit Entity International Public Sector Accounting Standards (“PBE IPSAS”) and other applicable financial reporting standards as appropriate that have been authorised for use by the External Reporting Board for Not-For-Profit entities. For the purposes of complying with NZ GAAP, the Group is a public benefit not-for-profit entity and is eligible to apply Tier 2 Not-For-Profit PBE IPSAS on the basis that it does not have public accountability and it is not defined as large.

The Board of Trustees has elected to report in accordance with Tier 2 Not-For-Profit PBE Accounting Standards and in doing so has taken advantage of all applicable Reduced Disclosure Regime (“RDR”) disclosure concessions.

3 Effect of first-time adoption of PBE standards on accounting policies and disclosures

This is the first set of financial statements of the Group that is presented in accordance with PBE standards. The Group have previously reported in accordance with NZ IFRS (PBE).

The accounting policies adopted in these financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for instances when the accounting or reporting requirements of a PBE standard are different to requirements under NZ IFRS (PBE) as outlined below. The changes to accounting policies and disclosures caused by first time application of PBE accounting standards are as follows:

PBE IPSAS 1 - Presentation of financial statements

There are minor differences between PBE IPSAS 1 and the equivalent NZ IFRS (PBE) standard. These differences have an effect on disclosure only. The main changes in disclosure resulting from the application of PBE IPSAS 1 are the following:

Receivables from exchange and non-exchange transactions:

In the financial statements of the previous financial year, receivables were presented as a single total in the statement

Consolidated notes to financial statements

of financial position. However, PBE IPSAS 1 requires receivables from non-exchange transactions and receivables from exchange transactions to be presented separately in the statement of financial position. This requirement affected the presentation of both current and comparative receivables figures.

PBE IPSAS 23 - Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions
PBE IPSAS 23 prescribes the financial reporting requirements for revenue arising from non-exchange transactions. There is no equivalent financial reporting standard under NZ IFRS. The application of this standard affected the Group's accounting for funding and grants revenue.

In the previous financial year, grants received in relation to the provision of a service were recognised as revenue on a percentage of completion basis. However, PBE IPSAS 23 requires revenue from non-exchange transactions, such as grants, to be recognised as revenue as they are received, unless the grant meets the definition of and recognition criteria for a liability.

Non-exchange revenue from grants can only be deferred and recognised as a liability if there is a condition attached to the grant that require an entity to use the grant as specified or return of the grant if the entity does not perform as specified.

In the previous two financial years (2014 and 2015), cash was received from various funding organisations for the upgrade and refurbishment of the gymnasium facilities. The amounts received were $XXX,XXX in 2014, and $XXX,XXX in 2015.

These amounts were recognised as income in advance to the extent that this project had not yet commenced. However, while the grants stipulated a specific upgrade programme, these stipulations did not include a return obligation. Therefore, there is no specific condition attached to the grant, and as a result, on initial application of PBE IPSAS 23, the entire amount of cash received in connection with these grants must be recognised as revenue.

The current year and comparative figures in the statement of financial performance and statement of financial position for 2014 and 2015 have been amended accordingly, as shown below:

Impact on statement of financial performance

	Group 2015 $000
Increase in grant revenue	XXX
Net impact on net surplus/deficit	XXX

Impact on net assets/equity

	Group 2015 $000
Increase in opening accumulated comprehensive revenue and expense (as at 01 July 2014)	XXX
Increase in net surplus (as at 30 June 2015)	XXX
Total impact on net assets/equity	XXX

Impact on financial position

	Group 2015 $000
Decrease in income in advance	(XXX)
Total impact on liabilities	(XXX)

Consolidated notes to financial statements

4 Summary of accounting policies

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements as set out below have been applied consistently to both years presented in these financial statements.

4.1 Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, as modified by the fair value measurement of non-derivative financial instruments and land and buildings which are measured at fair value.

4.2 Functional and presentational currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars ($), which is the Group's functional currency. All financial information presented in New Zealand dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

4.3 Basis of consolidation

Controlled entities are all those entities over which the controlling entity has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to benefit from its activities. The controlled entities are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred and are de-consolidatedfrom the date that control ceases. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all inter entity balances and transactions, and unrealised gains and losses arising within the consolidated entity are eliminated in full. The accounting policies of the controlled entity are consistent with the policies adopted by the Group and have a 30 June 2016 reporting date.

4.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Group and revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received. The following specific recognition criteria must be met before revenue is recognised.

Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Donations

Donations are recognised as revenue upon receipt and include donations from the general public, donations received for specific programme or services or donations in-kind. Donations in-kind include donations received for services, furniture and volunteer time and is recognised in revenue and expense when the service or good is received. Donations in-kind are measured at their fair value as at the date of acquisition, ascertained by reference to the expected cost that would be otherwise incurred by Sporting Body.

Grant revenue

Grant revenue includes grants given by other charitable organisations, philanthropic organisations and businesses. Grant revenue is recognised when the conditions attached to the grant has been complied with. Where there are unfulfilled conditions attaching to the grant, the amount relating to the unfulfilled condition is recognised as a liability and released to revenue as the conditions are fulfilled.

Revenue from exchange transactions

Membership fees

Fees and subscriptions received in exchange for monthly access to members' facilities are initially recorded as income in advance and recognised in revenue evenly over the membership period.

Where members purchase specific services (for example, attendance at the coaching and development course), revenue is initially recorded as revenue in advance, and then recognised proportionally on the basis of the value of each session relative to the total value of the purchased services.

Event income

Entrance fees for functions and events are recorded as revenue when the function or event takes place.

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Interest and dividend income

Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

Dividend income is recognised when the dividend is declared.

4.5 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

The Group derecognises a financial asset or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or are waived, or the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party; and either:

- the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Financial assets

Financial assets within the scope of NFP PBE IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets. The classifications of the financial assets are determined at initial recognition.

The categorisation determines subsequent measurement and whether any resulting income and expense is recognised in surplus or deficit or in other comprehensive revenue and expenses. The Group's financial assets are classified as either financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, or loans and receivables. The Group's financial assets include: cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, receivables from non-exchange transactions, receivables from exchange transactions and investments.

All financial assets except for those at fair value through surplus or deficit are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described below.

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit.

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit include items that are either classified as held for trading or that meet certain conditions and are designated at fair value through surplus or deficit upon initial recognition. The Group's investments equities fall into this category of financial instruments.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for impairment. The Group's cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, receivables from non-exchange transactions, receivables from exchange transactions and non-equity investments fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, if there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and

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receivables carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit for the reporting period.

In determining whether there is any objective evidence of impairment, the Group first assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment of financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively significant for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that there is no objective evidence of impairment for an individually assessed financial asset, it includes the asset in a group of financial asset's with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment for impairment.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. If the reversal results in the carrying amount exceeding its amortised cost, the amount of the reversal is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other creditors (excluding GST and PAYE), employee entitlements, loans and borrowings and deferred income (in respect to grants whose conditions are yet to be complied with).

All financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value (plus transaction cost for financial liabilities not at fair value through surplus or deficit) and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit.

4.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

4.7 Short term investments

Short term investments comprise term deposits which have a term of greater than three months and therefore do not fall into the category of cash and cash equivalents.

4.8 Inventories

Inventories held for consumption in the provision of services that are not sold on a commercial basis are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

For inventory that was acquired through non-exchange transactions, the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition. For inventory held for distribution or consumption in providing goods and services to be distributed at no charge or for nominal charge, these are measured at cost adjusted for any loss of service potential.

4.9 Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Subsequent to initial recognition, land and buildings is measured using the revaluation model. Under the revaluation model, land and buildings are measured at fair value, less accumulated depreciation on buildings and impairment losses recognised since the date of the last revaluation.

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The fair value of land and buildings is their market value as determined by a registered valuer.

Revaluation is performed on a class-by-class basis.

If an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, the entire class to which the asset belongs is revalued.

Valuations are performed with sufficient frequency to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount. The valuation cycle for revalued asset classes is normally three years.

A revaluation surplus is recorded in other comprehensive revenue and expense and credited to the asset revaluation reserve in equity. However, to the extent that it reverses a revaluation deficit of the same class of asset previously recognised in surplus or deficit, the increase is recognised in surplus or deficit. A revaluation deficit is recognised in the surplus or deficit, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset class recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

Depreciation is charged on a straight line basis over the useful life of the asset, except for land and buildings. Land and buildings are not depreciated. Depreciation is charged at rates calculated to allocate the cost or valuation of the asset less any estimated residual value over its remaining useful life:

- Buildings:	X%
- Motor vehicles	XX%
- Sporting equipment	XX% - XX%
- Office equipment	XX% - XX%
- Computer equipment	XX% - XX%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted if there is a change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset.

4.10 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction is their fair value at the date of the exchange. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in surplus or deficit in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in surplus or deficit as the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

The Group does not hold any intangible assets that have an indefinite life.

The amortisation periods for the Groups assets are as follows:

- Licenses	XX% - XX%
- Software	XX% - XX%

4.11 Leases

Payments on operating lease agreements, where the lessor

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retains substantially the risk and rewards of ownership of an asset, are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4.12 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. The Group have chosen not to capitalise borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets.

4.13 Employee benefits

Wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, annual leave and accumulating sick leave are recognised in surplus or deficit during the period in which the employee provided the related services. Liabilities for the associated benefits are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Long service leave

Employees of the Group become eligible for long service leave after a certain number of years of employment, depending on their contract. The liability for long service leave is recognised and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method.

4.14 Income tax

Due to its charitable status, the Group is exempt from income tax.

4.15 Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except for receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Inland Revenue Department is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the Inland Revenue Department is classified as part of operating cash flows.

4.16 Equity

Equity is the community's interest in the Group, measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is made up of the following components:

Accumulated comprehensive revenue and expense

Accumulated comprehensive revenue and expense is the Group's accumulated surplus or deficit since its formation, adjusted for transfers to/from specific reserves.

Special projects reserve

This is a restricted equity reserve created by the Group for the purpose of financing special projects, such capital replacement of certain significant assets. The use of these funds is restricted to the specific purpose of the projects.

Asset revaluation reserve

This reserve is for the revaluation of those PP&E items that are measured at fair value after initial recognition.

5 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates

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could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

Operating lease commitments

The Group has entered into a number of vehicle leases.

The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a substantial portion of the economic life of the vehicles, that it does not retain all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Revaluation of property, plant and equipment

The Group measures land and buildings at revalued amounts with changes in fair value being recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense.

The Group engaged an independent valuation specialist to assess fair value as at 30 June 2016 for land and buildings.

Land and buildings were valued by reference to market-based evidence, using comparable prices adjusted for specific market factors such as nature, location and condition of the property.

Useful lives and residual values

The useful lives and residual values of assets are assessed using the following indicators to determine potential future use and value from disposal:

- The condition of the asset
- The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes
- The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed
- Availability of funding to replace the asset
- Changes in the market in relation to the asset

The estimated useful lives of the asset classes held by the Group are listed in note 4.9 and 4.10

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6 Group information subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include the following subsidiaries:

Name of subsidiary	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Percentage equity interest		Sporting Body – carrying value of investment (at cost)	
			2016	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
Be Active Foundation	Promoting sport in New Zealand	NZ	100%	100%	XX	XX

The reporting date of the Sporting Body and all subsidiaries is 30 June. There are no significant restrictions on the ability of the subsidiaries to transfer funds to the Body in the form of cash distributions or to repay loans or advances.

7 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Revenue from non-exchange transactions received during each reporting period are made up of the following:

	Group 2016 $000	Group 2015 $000
Government grants	X	X
Sport NZ funding – high performance	X	X
Other grants	X	X
Donations – bequests	X	X
Donations – general	X	X
Donations – goods and services	X	X
	XX	XX

8 Components of net surplus

Surplus before tax includes the following specific expenses:

	Group 2016 $000	Group 2015 $000
Grants – high performance funding	X	X
Grants – community funding	X	X
Funding – kiwisport	X	X
Audit fees	X	X
Leasing and rental costs	X	X
Loss/ (gain) on disposal of assets	X	X
Trustees' fees and expenses	X	X
Loss/(gain) on investments	X	X

Consolidated notes to financial statements

9 Auditor's remuneration

XYZ New Zealand Audit Partnership provides audit services to the Group on a pro bono basis. Therefore, the donation of services for the audit of the financial statements is offset by a corresponding audit fees expense.

Total amount recognised for as an audit expense with a corresponding donation is $XX (2015: $XX). No non-audit services are provided by XYZ New Zealand Audit Partnership.

10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include the following components:

	Group 2016 $000	Group 2015 $000
Cash at bank	X	X
Short-term deposits with maturities of less than 3 months	X	X
Total cash and cash equivalents	XX	XX

11 Investments

	Group 2016 $000	Group 2015 $000
Term deposits – maturing within 12 months of balance date	X	X
	X	X
Term deposits – maturing 12 months after balance date	X	X
Shares	X	X
	XX	XX

12 Inventories

	Group 2016 $000	Group 2015 $000
Inventory held for distribution or provision of services at no charge or nominal charge	X	X
Inventory held for sale or provision of services at commercial terms	X	X
Total cash and cash equivalents	XX	XX

Consolidated notes to financial statements

13 Intangible Assets

Group 2016	Software $000	Licenses $000	Total $000
Cost/valuation	X	X	X
Accumulated depreciation	X	X	X
Net book value	XX	XX	XX

Group 2015	Software $000	Licenses $000	Total $000
Cost	X	X	X
Accumulated depreciation	X	X	X
Net book value	XX	XX	XX

Reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period:

Group 2016	Software $000	Licenses $000	Total $000
Opening balance	X	X	X
Additions	X	X	X
Disposals	X	X	X
Amortisation	X	X	X
Closing balance	XX	XX	XX

Consolidated notes to financial statements

14 Property plant and equipment

Group 2016	Land $000	Buildings $000	Motor Vehicles $000	Sporting Equipment $000	Computer equipment $000	Office equipment $000	Total $000
Cost/valuation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Accumulated	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Depreciation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Net book value	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

Group 2015	Land $000	Buildings $000	Motor Vehicles $000	Sporting Equipment $000	Computer equipment $000	Office equipment $000	Total $000
Cost/valuation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Accumulated	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Depreciation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Net book value	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

Reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period:

Group 2016	Land $000	Buildings $000	Motor Vehicles $000	Sporting Equipment $000	Computer equipment $000	Office equipment $000	Total $000
Opening balance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Additions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Disposals	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Depreciation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Net book value	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

Consolidated notes to financial statements

15 Loans

	Effective interest rate %	Maturity	2016 $000	2015 $000
Current interest bearing loans and borrowings				
Obligations under finance lease	X.X%	[Date]	XX	XX
Secured bank loan	X.X%	[Date]	XX	XX
			XX	XX
Non-current interest bearing loans and borrowings				
Obligations under finance lease	X.X%	[Date]	XX	XX
Secured bank loan	X.X%	[Date]	XX	XX
			XX	XX

Secured bank loan

This loan was drawn down on 1 July 2014 repayable over 5 years. The loan is secured by a first charge over certain of the Group's land and buildings, with a carrying value of $XXX,XXX (2015: $XXX,XXX).

16 Related party transactions

		2016 $000	2015 $000	2016 $000	2015 $000
Related party	**Description for the transaction**	**Value of transactions**	**Value of transactions**	**Amount outstanding**	**Amount outstanding**
Mr K. Frog (Board member)	Provided legal advice in respect to certain matters.	X	X	X	X
Mr C. von Count (Board member)	Provided community funding to the Foosball Association. C von Count is a Board Member of this association	X	-	-	-

Key management personnel

The key management personnel, as defined by PBE IPSAS 20 Related Party Disclosures, are the members of the governing body which is comprised of the Board of Trustees, General Manager of operations and the Chief Financial Controller, which constitutes the governing body of the Group. No remuneration is paid to members of the Board of Trustees. The aggregate remuneration of key management personnel and the number of individuals, determined on a full-time equivalent basis, receiving remuneration is as follows:

	Group 2016 $	Group 2015 $
Total remuneration	X	X
Number of persons	Y	Y

Remuneration and compensation provided to close family members of key management personnel

During the reporting period, total remuneration and compensation of $XX (2015: $XX) was provided by the Group to employees who are close family members of key management personnel.

Consolidated notes to financial statements

17 Leases

As at the reporting date, the Board of Trustees has entered into the following non-cancellable operating leases:

	Group 2016 $000	Group 2015 $000
Not later than one year	X	X
Later than one year and no later than five years	X	X
Later than five years	X	X
	X	**X**

18 Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of financial instruments presented in the statement of financial position relate to the following categories of assets and liabilities:

	Group 2016 $000	Group 2015 $000
Financial assets		
Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit	X	X
Investments	X	X
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	X	X
Short term investments	X	X
Receivables from exchange transactions	X	X
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	X	X
	XX	XX
Financial liabilities		
At amortised cost		
Trade and other creditors	X	X
Employee entitlements	X	X
Loans and borrowings	X	X
Deferred income (conditions attached)	X	X
	X	X

19 Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments at the reporting date. (2015: $Nil).

20 Contingent assets and liabilities

There are no contingent assets for liabilities at the reporting date. (2015: $Nil).

21 Events after the reporting date

The Board of Trustees and management is not aware of any other matters or circumstances since the end of the reporting period, not otherwise dealt with in these financial statements that have significantly or may significantly affect the operations of the Sporting Body Inc. (2015: $Nil).

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