



New Zealand AIDS Foundation
Te Tūāpapa Mate Āraikore o Aotearoa

Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

New Zealand AIDS Foundation

Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

New Zealand AIDS Foundation for year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019	2018
Revenue from exchange transactions		\$	\$
Ministry of Health		4,250,387	4,230,387
Fundraising NZAF Events		35,170	16,321
Other Income		92,707	83,286
Interest income		7,500	25,980
		<u>4,385,764</u>	<u>4,355,974</u>
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Grants - Operating		95,888	48,081
Fundraising NZAF Events		188,228	175,451
Donations / Bequests		306,479	177,212
Funding from Pharmac		73,480	73,480
Other Income		1,140	1,050
		<u>665,215</u>	<u>475,274</u>
Total Revenue		<u>5,050,979</u>	<u>4,831,248</u>
Office Resourcing	7	390,974	371,101
Board Expenses		24,299	21,540
Communications, Fundraising & Events		509,021	344,979
Depreciation	9, 10	66,640	76,752
HIV Prevention		1,018,477	1,050,738
Health Services		149,868	132,483
Policy and Science		138,163	79,630
Personnel	7	2,340,460	2,283,308
National Support Services		56,888	55,066
Travel	7	99,357	110,767
		<u>4,794,147</u>	<u>4,526,364</u>
Total Expense		<u>4,794,147</u>	<u>4,526,364</u>
Total surplus for the year		<u>256,832</u>	<u>304,884</u>
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year		<u>256,832</u>	<u>304,884</u>

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity

New Zealand AIDS Foundation for year ended 30 June 2019

	<i>Notes</i>	2019	2018
Accumulated comprehensive revenue and expense		\$	\$
Opening balance at start of year 01 July		1,920,863	1,615,979
Net surplus / (deficit) for the year		256,832	304,884
Total recognised revenue and expense		<u>256,832</u>	<u>304,884</u>
Total closing equity at the end of year 30 June		<u>2,177,695</u>	<u>1,920,863</u>
Closing equity 30 June		<u>2,177,695</u>	<u>1,920,863</u>

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

New Zealand AIDS Foundation as at 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019	2018
Current Assets		\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	8	233,768	119,182
Receivables from exchange transactions		278	1,759
Prepayments		50,525	57,256
GST Receivable		57,918	48,216
		<u>342,489</u>	<u>226,413</u>
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	10	2,278,514	2,300,900
Intangible Assets	9	18,590	18,691
		<u>2,297,104</u>	<u>2,319,591</u>
Total Assets		<u>2,639,593</u>	<u>2,546,003</u>
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other creditors from exchange transactions		304,812	261,711
Employee benefits		86,762	89,782
Accrued Expenditure		34,048	31,947
Income in Advance	11	36,276	41,700
Borrowings	12	-	200,000
Total Liabilities		<u>461,898</u>	<u>625,140</u>
Net Assets		<u>2,177,695</u>	<u>1,920,863</u>
Equity			
Accumulated comprehensive revenue and expense		2,177,695	1,920,863
Total		<u>2,177,695</u>	<u>1,920,863</u>

These financial statements have been approved by the Board Finance Sub-committee and will be approved for issue by the Board of Trustees on 18 September 2019.



Anthony Fallon - Chair

04 September 2019

Date



Samuel Humphrey - Deputy Chair

04 September 2019

Date

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flow

New Zealand AIDS Foundation for year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019	2018
		\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
<i>Receipts</i>			
Ministry of Health		4,250,387	4,230,387
Fundraising NZAF Events		223,398	191,772
Donations & Grants		405,034	210,093
Interest received		7,500	25,980
Other Income		61,328	122,817
Net GST Received		(9,702)	(13,225)
		<u>4,937,945</u>	<u>4,767,824</u>
<i>Payments</i>			
Suppliers		2,228,199	1,952,927
Employees		2,338,216	2,279,964
Interest paid		12,790	14,934
		<u>4,579,205</u>	<u>4,247,825</u>
Net cash inflow from operating activities		<u>358,740</u>	<u>519,999</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		\$	\$
<i>Receipts</i>			
Funds (repaid) from borrowings		(200,000)	(400,000)
		<u>(200,000)</u>	<u>(400,000)</u>
Net cash (outflow) from financing activities		<u>(200,000)</u>	<u>(400,000)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		\$	\$
<i>Payments</i>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		33,594	26,896
Purchase of intangible assets		10,560	-
		<u>44,154</u>	<u>26,896</u>
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities		<u>(44,154)</u>	<u>(26,896)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		114,586	93,103
Cash and cash equivalents at 01 July		<u>119,182</u>	<u>26,079</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	8	<u>233,768</u>	<u>119,182</u>

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

1. Reporting entity

The reporting entity is the New Zealand AIDS Foundation (“NZAF”). NZAF is domiciled in New Zealand and is a charitable entity registered under the Charitable Trusts Act 1957 and Charities Act 2005. DIA Charities Services registration number: CC22230.

These financial statements and the accompanying notes summarise the financial results of activities carried out by the NZAF. The purpose of the New Zealand AIDS Foundation is to prevent the transmission of HIV and to support people affected by HIV and AIDS to maximise their health and wellbeing.

These financial statements have been approved by the Board Finance Sub-committee and will be approved for issue by the Board of Trustees on the date indicated on page 4.

2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practise (“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. The NZAF 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 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. Changes in accounting policy

There have not been any changes to the accounting policy in the year ending 30 June 2019.

4. Significant 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.

The significant accounting policies of the NZAF are detailed below:

- 4.1 - Basis of measurement
- 4.2 - Functional and presentational currency
- 4.3 - Revenue
- 4.4 - Financial instruments
- 4.5 - Cash and cash equivalents
- 4.6 - Short term investments
- 4.7 - Loans Payable
- 4.8 - Property, plant and equipment
- 4.9 - Intangible assets
- 4.10 - Leases
- 4.11 - Employee Benefits
- 4.12 - Income tax
- 4.13 - Goods and services tax (GST)
- 4.14 - Statement of cash flow
- 4.15 - Equity

4.1 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, as modified by the fair value measurement of non-derivative financial instruments.

4.2 Functional and presentational currency

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

4.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, and it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the NZAF and measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

The following specific recognition criteria in relation to the NZAF's revenue streams must be met before revenue is recognised.

Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of Services Ministry of Health

The NZAF provides a range of HIV and AIDS related services including; HIV prevention and health promotion, HIV testing, counselling and support, policy and scientific analysis and information.

Revenue from contracted services rendered is recognised in surplus or deficit in proportion to the stage-of-completion of the transactions at the reporting date.

The stage of completion is assessed by reference to:

- Reporting on the performance of the Ministry of Health (MoH) contract in accordance with the service specifications; and
- Where the MoH contract has a specific amount for a specific service or function and such activity has not occurred prior to year-end, the amount is recorded as revenue in advance as it is unearned at balance date. Where the NZAF has not utilised the MOH general (unspecific) funding in a financial year, it has the option to either carry this forward in retained earnings via a residual profit for the year, or to transfer the unearned portion to a separate reserve in equity.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Fundraising Events

Fundraising Events revenue is recognised as it is earned when services are provided.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised as it is earned including rental revenue and other one-off contracts other than the Ministry of Health.

Interest revenue

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

Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Non-exchange revenue transactions are those where the NZAF receives an inflow of resources (i.e. cash and other tangible or intangible items) but does not provide any nominal or direct consideration in return.

Grants Revenue

Grant revenue includes grants given by other charitable organisations, philanthropic organisations and businesses. Where there are unfulfilled conditions attached to the grant and only where there are use or return clauses, the amount relating to the unfulfilled condition is recognised as a liability and released to revenue as the conditions are fulfilled.

Fundraising Events

The NZAF's fundraising activities involve one public cash donation collection per year, World AIDS Day. Fundraising non-exchange revenue is recognised at the point at which cash is received.

Donations

Donations are recognised as revenue upon receipt and include donations from the general public, donations received for specific programmes or services and donated goods in-kind. Donations in-kind include donations received for consumables and are recognised as both revenue and an expense when the goods are received. Donations in-kind are measured at their fair value as at the date of receipt, ascertained by reference to the expected cost that would be otherwise incurred by the NZAF.

Bequests

Bequests are recognised as revenue upon receipt, unless the conditions of the will require performance of certain conditions only when there are use or return clauses. However, if the conditions of the Will require performance of certain conditions, which cannot be met then the bequest is returned to the estate of the deceased. Where there is an unspent amount from conditioned bequest revenue relating to the specific purpose to the bequest, the remaining revenue is recorded as income in advance until such time as the conditions are met.

Pharmac

Pharmac revenue for donated goods in-kind is recognised on receipt.

Other revenue

Other non-exchange revenue is recognised as it is earned.

4.4 Financial instruments

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

The NZAF does not recognise any part of a financial asset, or any part of a group of similar financial assets when:

Significant accounting policies (continued)

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or are waived; or
- The NZAF has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the assets, or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay, to a third party; and either
- The NZAF has transferred substantially all the risk and rewards of the assets; or
- The NZAF 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 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 NZAF's financial assets are classified as either financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, or loans and receivables. The NZAF's financial assets include; cash and cash equivalents; short-term investments; receivables from non-exchange transactions; and receivables from exchange transactions.

The NZAF assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred '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.

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 NZAF's investments equities fall into this category of financial instruments.

Loans and receivables

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. 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 NZAF's cash and cash equivalents, receivables from non-exchange transactions, receivables from exchange transactions and non-equity investments fall into this category of financial instruments.

Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described below.

Impairment of financial assets

The NZAF 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 or 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.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, if there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and 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 assets 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 NZAF 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 NZAF determines that there is no objective evidence of impairment for an individually assessed financial asset, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets 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 NZAF financial liabilities include trade and other creditors (excluding GST and PAYE).

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

4.5 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.

4.6 Short term investments

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

4.7 Loans Payable

Loans payable are financial liabilities, other than short-term trade payable on normal credit terms.

4.8 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 attributed 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.

Depreciation is charged on a diminishing value basis over the useful life of the asset. 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.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

Assets are depreciated as follows:

Office Furniture	11 – 26% DV
Office Equipment	11 – 67% DV
Clinic Equipment	12 – 33% DV
Leasehold Alterations	3 – 20% DV
Land and Building	3 – 25% DV

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

4.9 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.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

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

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 amortisation period for the NZAF assets are as follows:

- Databases / Software 48% DV (2018: 48% DV)

4.10 Leases

(i) NZAF as a lessee

Payments on operating lease agreements, where the lessor 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.

(ii) NZAF as a lessor

Leases in which the NZAF does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term.

Rent received from an operating lease is recognised as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.11 Employee Benefits

Annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date, are classified as a current liability.

Salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liabilities for salaries and annual leave are recognised in surplus and 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 NZAF 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.

4.12 Income tax

The New Zealand AIDS Foundation is registered with Department of Internal Affairs Charities Services as a charitable entity; registration number CC22230. Due to its charitable status, the NZAF is exempt from income tax.

4.13 Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except for receivable and payments, 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 receivable or payables in the statement of financial position.

4.14 Statement of cash flow

Basis of preparation

The statement of cash flow has been prepared using the direct approach.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, current bank accounts and bank overdraft accounts.

Split of activities

Investing activities are those activities relating to the acquisition, holding and disposal of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets.

Financing activities are those activities which result in changes in the size of and composition of the capital structure of NZAF. This includes cash proceeds from, and repayments of, bank borrowings and inter-company debt, and cash payments to owners to acquire the entity's shares.

Operating activities include all transactions and other events that are not investing or financing activities and include the cash received from and paid in relation to principal revenue producing activities.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.15 Equity

Equity is the community's interest in the NZAF, 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 NZAF's accumulated surplus or deficit since its formation, adjusted for transfers to/from specific reserves.

5. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the NZAF's financial statements requires the Board and 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 could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

5.1 Judgements

Judgements made in applying the NZAF's accounting policies that have had the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements include the following:

- Revenue recognition - Grants – non-exchange revenue (conditions vs restrictions)

Grant revenue is treated as non-exchange revenue where revenues received for projects and other expenditure is not, in all likelihood, received for a specific purpose and does not have reasonable equal costs associated with it.

Non exchange grant revenue is recognized immediately in the P&L unless there is a return clause associated with the performance of certain obligations. Exchange grant revenue by its nature would be recognized once the goods or services or equal value have been delivered.

The NZAF must exercise judgement when recognising grant revenue to determine if conditions of the grant contract have been satisfied. This judgement will be based on the facts and circumstances that are evident for each grant contract.

- Operating lease commitments – as lessor

The NZAF has entered into commercial property leases for part of its main building. The NZAF 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 commercial property, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

5.2 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 NZAF based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the 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 NZAF. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Useful lives and residual values

The useful lives and residual values of assets are assessed using the following indicators:

- 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; and
- Change in the market in relation to the asset.

The estimated useful lives of the asset classes held by the NZAF are listing in Note 4.8 (property, plant and equipment) and 4.9 (Intangible Assets).

Notes to the Financial Statements

New Zealand AIDS Foundation

For Year ended 30 June 2019

Donated goods

Some sponsorship revenue is received as goods in kind, this includes:

- 50,000 Durex Play Feel 5ml lube sachets valued at \$11,250 donated by Reckitt Benckiser;
- Pharmac supplied 5,500 packs of the 144 pack size condoms for distribution valued at \$73,480; and
- Google Ad Grants programme for registered non-profit used to the value of \$14,659.

6. Components of net profit

The following specific expenses are part of the total expenditure resulting in the net deficit:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Depreciation	66,640	76,752
Employer Costs	2,340,460	2,283,308
Loss / (gain) on disposal of assets	-	7,093

7. Programme shared costs

	Office Resourcing	Personnel	Travel
	\$	\$	\$
2019			
HIV Prevention	94,605	734,052	41,951
Health Services	162,468	678,066	27,451
Communications, Fundraising and Policy & Science	30,212	363,810	6,598
National Support Services	103,689	564,532	23,357
	390,974	2,340,460	99,357
2018			
HIV Prevention	98,553	724,947	43,656
Health Services	146,687	660,102	35,182
Communications, Fundraising and Policy & Science	29,853	361,481	10,843
National Support Services	96,008	536,778	21,086
	371,101	2,283,308	110,767

8. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include the following components:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	233,768	119,182
Total cash and cash equivalents	233,768	119,182

No restrictions on cash held.

Notes to the Financial Statements

New Zealand AIDS Foundation

For Year ended 30 June 2019

9. Intangible Assets

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Cost / Valuation	228,550	217,990
Accumulated depreciation	(209,960)	(199,299)
Net book value	<u>18,590</u>	<u>18,691</u>

Intangible assets comprise the Fundraising & Health Services Databases and Fundraising software/licence.

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

	2019
	\$
Opening balance	18,691
Additions	10,560
Disposals	-
Amortisation	(10,661)
Closing balance	<u>18,590</u>

10. Property, plant and equipment

2019	Office Furniture	Office Equipment	Leasehold Alterations	Land	Building	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost / Valuation	83,149	262,506	14,038	1,525,327	1,059,339	2,944,359
Accumulated depreciation	56,692	240,884	10,228	-	358,041	665,845
Net book value	<u>26,457</u>	<u>21,622</u>	<u>3,810</u>	<u>1,525,327</u>	<u>701,298</u>	<u>2,278,514</u>
2018	Office Furniture	Office Equipment	Leasehold Alterations	Land	Building	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost / Valuation	91,842	252,245	12,454	1,525,327	1,036,576	2,918,444
Accumulated depreciation	59,741	227,792	9,718	-	320,294	617,545
Net book value	<u>32,101</u>	<u>24,453</u>	<u>2,736</u>	<u>1,525,327</u>	<u>716,282</u>	<u>2,300,899</u>

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

2019	Office Furniture	Office Equipment	Leasehold Alterations	Land	Building	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance	32,101	24,453	2,736	1,525,327	716,282	2,300,899
Additions	-	5,470	1,584	-	22,763	29,817
Disposals	(8,693)	-	-	-	-	(8,693)
Accumulated Depreciation on Disposals	7,679	-	-	-	-	7,679
Depreciation	(4,630)	(13,092)	(510)	-	(37,747)	(55,979)
Work in Progress	-	4,791	-	-	-	4,791
	<u>26,457</u>	<u>21,622</u>	<u>3,810</u>	<u>1,525,327</u>	<u>701,298</u>	<u>2,278,514</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

New Zealand AIDS Foundation

For Year ended 30 June 2019

11. Income in Advance / Operational Grants

Grants / Funding		2019	2018
		\$	\$
Grassroots		-	7,700
Lion Foundation	Grant towards HomeTest kits and other testing supplies	10,850	-
One Foundation	Grants towards Peer Tester salary	3,505	-
Oxford Sports Trust	Grant towards HomeTest kits	5,000	-
The Southern Trust	Grant towards Peer Tester salary	16,921	-
Total Grants		36,276	7,700
Pharmac Funding		-	34,000
Total		36,276	41,700

Grants are received from various sources to be used for the benefit to fund specific projects. Projects still in progress at balance date are recorded as Income in Advance, provided there is a specified return obligation to each grant. Pharmac Funding; PrEP Behavioural Research performed and finalised in 2018/19.

Operational Grants

During the year the following grants and sponsorships were received for operational costs:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Almond Breese (Brand Spanking)	-	4,750
American Embassy	7,671	-
ANZ Bank NZ Ltd	3,000	4,750
ASB Bank	3,000	-
Auckland Council	28,250	22,000
AUT University	5,250	4,750
Bluesky Community Trust Ltd	1,880	1,000
BNZ Bank	3,000	-
Central Lakes District	6,343	-
Chorus NZ	5,250	-
Dragon Community Trust	1,000	-
Fletcher Building	5,250	-
Foundation North	10,000	20,000
Grassroots Trust Ltd	10,350	20,000
Lion Foundation	17,450	-
Lottery Grants Board	20,000	10,000
LUSH Handmade Cosmetics	-	4,750
Mainland Foundation	-	5,000
MediaWorks	1,739	-
Mt Wellington Foundation	-	5,000
NZ Sexual Health Society	-	391
One Foundation (formerly First Sovereign)	10,000	4,950
Oxford Sports Trust	5,000	-
Pelorus Trust	1,000	2,000
Pub Charity	8,000	23,073
Rata Foundation (formerly The Canterbury Community Trust)	-	10,000
Reckitt Benckiser (NZ) Ltd (Durex)	40,000	45,000

Notes to the Financial Statements

New Zealand AIDS Foundation

For Year ended 30 June 2019

11. Income in Advance / Operational Grants

Operational Grants (continued)

The Southern Trust	50,000	-
The Warehouse Group	5,250	-
Vodafone	5,250	-
Westpac Bank	3,000	-
Total	256,933	187,414

Movements during the year:

- Operational Grants

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Operational grants from income in advance released with conditions completed with return specified	7,700	1,850
Operational Grants received throughout the year	171,694	123,414
Sponsorships received throughout the year	85,239	64,000
Operational grants income in advance with conditions not completed with return specified	(36,276)	(7,700)
Total	228,357	181,564

- Other Income in Advance

Movements during the year:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Operational Income Other received throughout the year	-	34,000
Operational Income in Advance Other for future year	-	(34,000)
Total	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

New Zealand AIDS Foundation

For Year ended 30 June 2019

12. Borrowings

Flexible Credit Facility

The Flexible Credit Facility from the ANZ Bank New Zealand Ltd is supported by a registered first ranking mortgage over 31-35 Hargreaves Street, St Marys Bay, Auckland by the NZAF.

Summary of Facility;

	NZ\$
Flexible Credit Facility	1,150,000
Total Limits	1,150,000

As at 30 June 2019 NZAF had banking facilities with ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited in place until 30 November 2020.

The Facility may be drawn in tranches, so long as the sum of all tranches outstanding does not exceed the Facility Limit. The NZAF draws down as required and repays the tranches in full when it receives the main Ministry of Health exchange revenue payments.

Balance;

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Flexible Credit Facility	-	200,000
Total	-	200,000

Interest;

2019 Facility balance had no tranche drawdowns \$0.00

2018 Facility balance is made up of one tranche \$200,000 @ 2.60%;

Financial Covenant;

For the year ended 30 June 2019 all covenants imposed on NZAF by ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited were met.

13. Reserves

There have been no reserves for the current or prior year.

14. Related Parties*Related Parties*

- 17 November 2018 – AGM: Board Chair David Friar, Massimo Giola and Michael Moore retired as Trustees. Carol Maibvisira-Lucas, Ian Kaihe-Wetting and Edward Coughlan were elected as Trustees for a two-year term. Deputy Board Chair Daniel Keys became Acting Chair.
- 9 February 2019 – Trust Board meeting: Anthony Fallon was elected as Board Chair for a 12-month term. Trustees David Ting and Daniel Keys retired from the Board. Samuel Humphrey was appointed as a General Trustee for a two-year term commencing 10 February 2019. Virginia Cattell was re-appointed as non-voting Board Secretary for a further 12 months.
- 11 May 2019 – Trust Board meeting: Benjamin Mander was appointed as a General Trustee for a two-year term commencing 11 May 2019. Samuel Humphrey was elected as Board Deputy Chair for a 12-month term.

There have been no transactions between the Trust Board and the NZAF.

Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel, as defined by PBE IPSAS 20 Related Party Disclosures, are the Trust Board together with the Chief Executive Officer, Operations Director and Administration & Finance Director. The aggregate remuneration of key management personnel and the number of individuals, determined on a full-time equivalent basis is as follows;

Category	Number of FTEs		2019	2018
	2019	2018	\$	\$
Board of Trustees	7	9	-	-
Senior Management	3	3	412,652	382,633
			412,652	382,633

Remuneration and compensation provided to close family members of Key Management Personnel

During the reporting period, total remuneration and compensation of \$ [redacted] (2018: \$ [redacted]) was provided by the NZAF to employees who are close family members of key management personnel. There have been no other remuneration or loan advances paid to any other close family members of key management personnel.

There have been no other material related party transactions during the year.

* Charities Services has approved to restrict and withhold sensitive information in disclosure note 14.

15. Operating Leases*Operating Leases as lessee*

The NZAF has entered into commercial leases on premises, right of use assets and equipment. These leases have an average life of between one and five years, with no renewal option included in the contracts. There are no restrictions placed upon the NZAF by entering into these leases.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 30 June 2019 and 2018 are as follows;

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Less than one year	155,011	134,032
Between one and five years	14,200	114,265
Total non-cancellable operating leases payments	169,211	248,297

As at the reporting date, the following lease payments have been recognised as an expense;

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Premises - Rental	118,563	118,034
IT Contract & Online database subscription	49,146	39,822
Photocopiers	9,852	11,159
Telephone System	7,727	10,303
Mobile phones	11,375	12,636
	196,663	191,954

Operating Leases as lessor

The NZAF has entered into commercial property leases for the surplus office space in its owner-occupied office building. These non-cancellable leases have remaining terms of between one and two years. Of these lease agreements one can be terminated with three months' notice by the lessee if it no longer has operational funding and the NZAF is satisfied that the lessee has expended all reasonable resources and efforts to source such funding. All leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge on an annual basis in line with prevailing CPI rate. One lease has one right of renewal for a further two years each term. The other lease has one right of renewal for a further three-year term. These leases did not result in restrictions being imposed on NZAF.

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 30 June 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Less than one year	37,550	26,840
Between one and five years	34,050	14,850
Total non-cancellable operating lessor revenue	71,600	41,690

As at the reporting date, the following lease income has been recognised as revenue;

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Premises - Rental	44,677	37,848
	44,677	37,848

Notes to the Financial Statements

New Zealand AIDS Foundation

For Year ended 30 June 2019

16. Categories of financial assets and liabilities

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

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Loans and receivables at amortised cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents	233,768	119,182
Receivables from exchange transactions	50,525	57,256
Receivable from non-exchange transactions	278	1,759
	<u>284,570</u>	<u>178,196</u>
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost		
Trade and other creditors	304,812	261,711
Accrued Expenditure	34,048	31,761
	<u>338,860</u>	<u>293,473</u>

17. Capital commitments

At reporting date, the NZAF capital commitments are \$Nil (2018: \$Nil)

18. Contingent assets and liabilities

There are no contingent assets or liabilities at reporting date (2018: \$Nil). The NZAF has not granted any securities in respect of liabilities payable by any other party.

19. Events after the reporting date

The Board and management are 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 NZAF.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the trustees of New Zealand AIDS Foundation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of New Zealand AIDS Foundation (the Foundation), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019;
- the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in net assets/equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flow for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements on pages 2 to 22 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of New Zealand AIDS Foundation as at 30 June 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISAs (NZ)). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Foundation in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised) *Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners* issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interests in, the New Zealand AIDS Foundation.

Responsibilities of the trustees for the financial statements

The trustees are responsible, on behalf of New Zealand AIDS Foundation, for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board, and for such internal control as those charged with governance determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible, on behalf of the Foundation, for assessing the Foundation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the Foundation or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities 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 conducted in accordance with ISAs (NZ) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the XRB's website at:

https://xrb.govt.nz/Site/Auditing_Assurance_Standards/Current_Standards/Page8.aspx

Who we report to

This report is made solely to the trustees, as a body. Our audit has been undertaken so that we might state to the trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Foundation and the trustees as a body, for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



RSM Hayes Audit
Auckland

6 September 2019