



Swimming New Zealand Incorporated
Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2016

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Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2016

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
SWIMMING NEW ZEALAND INCORPORATED**

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Swimming New Zealand Incorporated on pages 2 to 14, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016, and the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses, statement of changes in net assets and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

This report is made solely to the Members, as a body, in accordance with Rule 15 of the Constitution. Our audit has been undertaken so that we might state to the Members 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 Members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Board of Director's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors are responsible on behalf of the entity for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements, in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime, and for such internal control as the Governing Body determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 society's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates, as well as the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Other than in our capacity as auditor, we have no relationship with or interests in Swimming New Zealand Incorporated, except that partners and employees of our firm deal with Swimming New Zealand Incorporated on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of Swimming New Zealand Incorporated.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements on pages 2 to 14 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Swimming New Zealand Incorporated as at 30 June 2016, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime.

Deloitte Limited

Chartered Accountants
17 August 2016
Auckland, New Zealand

This audit report relates to the financial statements of Swimming New Zealand Incorporated (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 June 2016 included on the Company's website. The Board of Directors is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Company's website. We have not been engaged to report on the integrity of the Company's website. We accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website. The audit report refers only to the financial statements named above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these financial statements. If readers of this report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communication they should refer to the published hard copy of the audited financial statements and related audit report dated 17 August 2016 to confirm the information included in the audited financial statements presented on this website. Legislation in New Zealand governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Swimming New Zealand Incorporated
Statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses
For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Sport NZ Funding	3	1,659,030	2,189,533
Other Grants	4	772,759	650,806
Fundraising		30,735	3,130
Donations		13,782	6,600
		<u>2,476,306</u>	<u>2,850,069</u>
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Affiliation Membership Fees		288,991	293,160
Event Entry Fees		330,971	284,223
Programme Fees		192,551	177,575
Merchandise Sales		28,415	14,173
Interest Income		5,074	14,133
User Pays Contributions		409,126	189,226
Rewards Incentive Scheme		77,270	32,000
		<u>1,332,398</u>	<u>1,004,490</u>
Total Revenue	2	<u>3,808,704</u>	<u>3,854,559</u>
Expenses			
Accountancy Fees		1,310	68
Administration		574,442	561,366
Audit Fees		15,075	13,291
Consultation / Communication / Marketing		27,302	44,817
Depreciation	5, 6	48,262	41,790
Events		626,591	523,855
Education		569,071	651,718
Governance		23,258	35,849
High Performance Athlete / Coach Support		438,492	468,710
High Performance International Team		656,587	482,176
High Performance Programmes / Other		585,694	561,207
Legal Expenses	7	33,428	9,998
Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets		5,030	225
Awards Function		24,356	1,000
Motor Vehicle Lease		30,983	37,509
PEGS / PM Scholarship Expenses		124,430	201,526
Rent Expense		80,316	77,741
Rewards Incentive Scheme		8,000	32,000
Total Expenses		<u>3,872,627</u>	<u>3,744,846</u>
Total (deficit)/surplus for the year		<u>(63,923)</u>	<u>109,713</u>
Total comprehensive revenue and expenses for the year		<u><u>(63,923)</u></u>	<u><u>109,713</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Swimming New Zealand Incorporated

Statement of changes in net assets

For the year ended 30 June 2016

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Equity at start of the year	424,568	314,855
(Deficit)/surplus for the year	(63,923)	109,713
Equity at end of the year	<u>360,645</u>	<u>424,568</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Swimming New Zealand Incorporated

Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		161,483	170,366
Receivables from exchange transactions		96,153	119,317
Prepayments		82,597	259,692
GST Refund Due		3,781	13,177
Stock on Hand		43,633	43,401
Total current assets		387,647	605,953
Non-current assets			
Property Plant and equipment	5	115,909	41,693
Intangible Assets	6	140,766	116,324
Total non-current assets		256,675	158,017
Total assets		644,322	763,970
Current liabilities			
Trade and other creditors		82,005	127,151
Accrued Expenses		50,499	19,500
Employee entitlements		82,308	143,911
Income in advance		-	48,840
Total current liabilities		214,812	339,402
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	8	56,481	-
Lease Incentive	9	12,384	-
Total non-current liabilities		68,865	-
Total liabilities		283,677	339,402
Net assets		360,645	424,568
Equity			
Accumulated comprehensive revenue and expenses		360,645	424,568
TOTAL EQUITY		360,645	424,568

Signed for and on behalf of the Board who authorised these financial statements for issue on 17th August 2016

Chairman



Director



The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Swimming New Zealand Incorporated

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts	Receipts from Grants and sponsorship	2,381,789	2,790,339
	Receipts from affiliation fees	312,155	448,594
	Receipts from program fees	192,551	177,575
	Receipts from functions and events	810,027	249,777
	Receipts from interest income	4,189	14,133
	Receipts from other income	28,286	19,710
	GST refund received/(paid)	9,397	(13,177)
Payments	Payments to suppliers and employees	(3,664,937)	(3,897,332)
Net cash flows from operating activities		73,457	(210,381)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(77,090)	(101,599)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(77,090)	(101,599)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payments	Repayment of loans	(5,250)	0
Net cash flows from financing activities		(5,250)	0
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash held		(8,883)	(311,980)
Opening cash brought forward		170,366	482,346
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June		161,483	170,366

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Swimming New Zealand Incorporated

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2016

1 STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting entity

These are the financial statements of Swimming New Zealand. Swimming New Zealand is an Incorporated Society registered under the Incorporated Societies Act 1908. Swimming New Zealand is the National Sports Organisation for competitive pool and open water swimming in New Zealand. Swimming New Zealand also has an active role in the promotion of water safety, learn to swim, education and certification of swimming instructors and swim schools.

These financial statements have been approved and were authorised for issue by the Board on 17th August 2016.

Statement of compliance

The 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, Swimming New Zealand 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.

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

This is the first set of financial statements of Swimming New Zealand that is presented in accordance with PBE standards. Swimming New Zealand 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 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.

PBE IPSAS 23

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 did not affect Swimming New Zealand's accounting for funding and grants revenue.

In the prior 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.

Summary of accounting policies

The following specific accounting policies which materially affect the measurement of financial performance and financial position have been applied:

Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis unless otherwise stated.

Swimming New Zealand Incorporated

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2016

Functional and presentational currency

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

Revenue from grants

Revenue is recognised at the point that it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the entity. This is normally when a cash donation is received or when the entity takes control of the asset. 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.

- 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 are recognised over the subscription period.

- Reward Programme Levy

The SNZ Rewards Programme recognises and rewards the achievements of NZ Swimmers setting New Zealand Open, Commonwealth and World Records and achieving medal performances at Short Course and Long Course Pinnacle events. The levy is recognised over the subscription period.

- Event income

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

- Interest income

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

Financial Instruments

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

Swimming New Zealand 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 Swimming New Zealand 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:

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

Swimming New Zealand Incorporated

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2016

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. Swimming New Zealand's financial assets are classified as loans and receivables. Swimming New Zealand's financial assets include: cash and cash equivalents, receivables from non-exchange transactions and receivables from exchange transactions.

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.

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 entity'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 entity 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 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 entity 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 entity 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

Financial liabilities include trade and other creditors (excluding GST and PAYE), employee entitlements, loans and borrowings.

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.

Swimming New Zealand Incorporated

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2016

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.

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.

Fixed and intangible assets

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.

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:

Office Equipment	14.4% - 67.0%
Furniture & Fittings	12.0% - 25.0%

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.

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

Amortisation periods for the assets are as follows:

Software	20%
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Leases

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.

Employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries and annual 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.

Income Tax

The entity is approved as an amateur sports promoter and is therefore exempt from income tax under the Section CW46 of the Income Tax Act 2007.

Swimming New Zealand Incorporated

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2016

Goods & services tax (GST)

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.

Equity

Equity is the community's interest in Swimming New Zealand, measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Accumulated comprehensive revenue and expense is Swimming New Zealand's accumulated surplus or deficit since its formation.

Operating lease commitments

Swimming New Zealand has entered into a number of vehicle leases and the rental property lease at 14 Antares Place.

Swimming New Zealand 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 and the property, that it does not retain all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the 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 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 accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

- 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. Swimming New Zealand 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 Swimming New Zealand. 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 to determine potential future use and value from disposal:

- The condition of the asset
- 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

Swimming New Zealand Incorporated

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2016

2 Revenue by business unit

Swimming New Zealand is managed internally through three business units: administration, membership and events; education; and high performance.

Administration, membership and events

Supports the regional associations; clubs; and swimmers in all matters pertaining to swimming.

Education

Promotes learn to swim and water safety, providing education and certification to swimming instructors and swim schools and education to schools.

High performance

Leads and is accountable for the implementation of the high performance strategy.

Revenue by business unit

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Administration, membership and events	1,113,073	967,403
Education	783,179	735,892
High performance	1,912,452	2,151,264
	<u>3,808,704</u>	<u>3,854,559</u>

Swimming New Zealand Incorporated

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2016

3 SPORT NEW ZEALAND GRANT FUNDING

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Sport New Zealand	1,534,600	2,009,625
PEGS / PM Scholarships	124,430	179,908
Total	1,659,030	2,189,533

4 Other Grant Funding

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Acorn Trust	-	2,000
Aktive Auckland	20,000	-
Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development	10,583	-
Bay of Plenty Community Trust	10,000	-
Brian Perry Charitable Trust	50,000	50,000
Canterbury West Coast Sport	11,680	-
FINA	43,227	10,455
First Sovereign Trust Ltd	20,000	-
Four Winds Foundation	5,000	-
Halberg Trust	10,000	7,500
Hutt City Council	30,000	40,000
Infinity Foundation Ltd	19,417	10,000
Lion Foundation	35,000	25,000
Mayfair Pools	12,000	11,000
New Zealand Community Trust	100,000	100,000
New Zealand Racing Board	13,043	-
North & South Trust	16,000	5,000
Otago Community Trust	15,000	-
Pelorus Trust	10,000	6,000
Rata Foundation (formerly Canterbury Community Trust)	32,800	39,400
Southern Trust	10,000	-
Sport Hawkes Bay	39,009	35,451
TSB Community Trust	45,000	44,000
Waikato Community Trust	45,000	45,000
Water Safety NZ	145,000	170,000
Wellington Community Trust	15,000	10,000
Youthtown Inc	10,000	40,000
Total	772,759	650,806

Swimming New Zealand Incorporated

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2016

5	Property plant and equipment			
	2016		Office equipment	Furniture & fittings
	\$			Total
	Opening cost	67,243	71,313	138,556
	Opening accumulated depreciation	(46,991)	(49,872)	(96,863)
	Additions	-	99,890	99,890
	Disposals	-	(5,170)	(5,170)
	Closing cost	20,252	116,161	136,413
	Depreciation for the year	(7,266)	(13,238)	(20,504)
	Net book value	12,986	102,923	115,909
	2015		Office equipment	Furniture & fittings
	\$			Total
	Opening cost	68,476	70,530	139,006
	Opening accumulated depreciation	(34,100)	(44,808)	(78,908)
	Additions	-	783	783
	Disposals	(1,233)	-	(1,233)
	Closing cost	33,143	26,505	59,648
	Depreciation for the year	(12,891)	(5,064)	(17,955)
	Net book value	20,252	21,441	41,693
	6			
	Intangible Assets			
	2016		Licenses	Software
	\$			Total
	Opening cost	-	141,825	141,825
	Opening accumulated depreciation	-	(25,501)	(25,501)
	Additions	-	52,200	52,200
	Disposals	-	-	-
	Closing cost	-	168,524	168,524
	Depreciation for the year	-	(27,758)	(27,758)
	Net book value	-	140,766	140,766
	2015		Licenses	Software
	\$			Total
	Opening cost	-	40,000	40,000
	Opening accumulated depreciation	-	(1,667)	(1,667)
	Additions	-	101,825	101,825
	Disposals	-	-	-
	Closing cost	-	140,158	140,158
	Depreciation for the year	-	(23,834)	(23,834)
	Net book value	-	116,324	116,324

7 Legal Expenses

A one-off expense of \$28,000 was incurred in respect of the Olympic nomination appeals heard by the Sports Tribunal on the 27th June, 2016.

8 Loan

Swimming New Zealand has received the benefit of an interest free loan from AUT/Millennium Ownership Trust in the sum of \$75,000. This loan was advanced in August 2015, to be used by Swimming New Zealand solely to assist with the costs of the fitout at 14 Antares Place. The principal amount is to be repaid by 102 monthly instalments.

Swimming New Zealand Incorporated

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2016

9 Loan and lease incentive

Due to the loan being interest free and being included as part of the lease agreement with AUT/Millennium Ownership Trust, a lease incentive needs to be recognised under PBE IPSAS 13. Swimming New Zealand have discounted the future loan payments per the lease agreement to calculate the net present value (NPV) of the loan. The difference between the nominal value of the loan and the NPV of the loan is the value of the lease incentive recognised. The lease incentive is to be amortised over the life of the lease agreement.

10 Commitments

Swimming New Zealand had the following motor vehicle operating and property lease (14 Antares Place) commitments as at 30 June:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Not later than one year	54,437	41,190
Later than one year and not later than five years	123,763	59,900
Later than five years	-	-
Total	178,200	101,090

Swimming New Zealand had no commitments for capital expenditure as at 30 June 2016 (2015: Nil).

11 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is defined in IPSAS PBE 19 as, "A possible obligation that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within control of the entity." The obligating event for the recognition of a liability is dependent on Swimming New Zealand's Rewards Programme. Swimming New Zealand is obligated to pay affiliated swimmers a sum of money if the swimmer either breaks a record or achieves a medal performance at certain swimming events. This event is not within the control of Swimming New Zealand and therefore a liability may arise in the future, however the timing and extent of this liability is uncertain.

12 Related parties

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, Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Controller, which constitutes the governing body of the Group. No remuneration is paid to members of the Board. The aggregate remuneration of key management personnel and the number of individuals, determined on a full-time equivalent basis, receiving remuneration is as follows:

	2016	2015
Total Remuneration	275,000	291,000
Number of persons	2	2

Swimming New Zealand had no other related party transactions during the year ended 30 June 2016.

13 Events after the report date

There have been no further events subsequent to balance date that require adjustments to or disclosure in these financial statements.