
BlueSky Community Trust Limited

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

BlueSky Community Trust Limited

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 July 2019

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BlueSky Community Trust Limited

Directory

For the year ended 31 July 2019

Registered office	19 Ohau Court Fairview Heights Auckland 0632
Nature of business	BlueSky Community Trust Limited generates funds for its Authorised Purpose by operating gaming machines primarily to support the wider communities around New Zealand.
Directors	Rong Lin Bei Zhang Chaowen Wu Dandan Zhang
Company number	3412631
Independent auditor	RSM Hayes Audit Level 1, 1 Broadway Newmarket Auckland 1023
Bankers	ASB Bank Limited Bank of New Zealand
Solicitors	True Legal Hamilton
Shareholders	Bei Zhang 10 shares Chaowen Wu 90 shares

BlueSky Community Trust Limited

**Directors' Report and Statement of Responsibility
For the year ended 31 July 2019**

Directors' Report

The Directors of BlueSky Community Trust Limited ("the Company") present this Annual Report, being the financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 July 2019, and the independent auditor's report thereon.

The shareholders of the Company have exercised their right under section 211(3) of the Companies Act 1993, whereby pursuant to a decision of the shareholders of the Company who together hold at least 95% of the voting shares, they have agreed not to comply with the paragraphs (a) and (e) to (j) of section 211(1) of the Act.

Statement of Responsibility

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and the preparation and integrity of the financial statements and related information.

The independent external auditors, RSM Hayes Audit, have audited the financial statements and their report appears on pages 3 to 4.

The Directors are also responsible for the systems of internal control. These are designed to provide reasonable but not absolute assurance as to the reliability of the financial statements, and to adequately safeguard, verify and maintain accountability for assets, and to prevent and detect material misstatements.

Appropriate systems of internal control have been employed to ensure that all transactions have been executed in accordance with authority and correctly processed and accounted for in the financial records. The systems are implemented and monitored by suitably trained personnel with an appropriate segregation of authority and duties. Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that any material breakdown in the functioning of these controls, procedures and systems has occurred during the year under review.

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the Company will not remain a going concern in the foreseeable future. Please see Note 2(e) for further information.

In the opinion of the Directors:

- the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense is drawn up so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the financial result of the Company for the financial year ended 31 July 2019;
- the statement of financial position is drawn up so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 July 2019;
- the statement of cash flows is drawn up so as to present fairly, in all material respects, the cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended 31 July 2019;
- other than as disclosed in note 2(e), there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

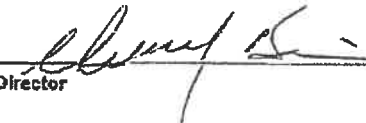
For and on behalf of the Directors:



Chairperson

22/10/2019

Date



Director

22 Oct 2019

Date

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Company directory and Directors' report and statement of responsibility on pages 1 and 2 (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible, on behalf of the Company, for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime, 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 directors are responsible, on behalf of the Company, for assessing the Company'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 directors either intend to liquidate the Company 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://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards-for-assurance-practitioners/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-8/>

Who we report to

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, as a body. Our audit has been undertaken so that we might state 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 Company and the Company's shareholders, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'RSM', with a horizontal line underneath.

RSM Hayes Audit
Auckland

24 October 2019

BlueSky Community Trust Limited

**Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense
For the year ended 31 July 2019**

	Notes	2019	2018
		\$	\$
Revenue from exchange transactions	17		
Gaming machine income		18,331,473	10,656,010
Other operating revenue		4,495	226,855
Total revenue		<u>18,335,968</u>	<u>10,882,865</u>
Expenses			
Depreciation	10	1,546,094	786,519
Gaming machine duty & Problem gambling levy		4,479,265	2,610,190
Venue rental		2,913,991	1,707,040
Legal fees		25,521	47,254
Management Fee		438,665	335,250
Licences & Registrations		190,131	123,693
Audit Fees		15,000	13,136
Finance expense	13	211,461	90,373
Other operating expenses	6	891,036	505,157
Total expenses		<u>10,711,164</u>	<u>6,218,612</u>
Total surplus/(deficit) for the year - before distributions		<u>7,624,804</u>	<u>4,664,253</u>
Less: distributions		(7,501,318)	(4,754,783)
Other comprehensive revenue and expense		-	-
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year		<u>123,486</u>	<u>(90,530)</u>



The above statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

BlueSky Community Trust Limited

**Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity
For the year ended 31 July 2019**

	Note	Accumulated Comprehensive Revenue & Expense	Accumulated Comprehensive Revenue & Expense
		\$ 2019	\$ 2018
Opening balance 1 August		41,099	131,629
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year		123,486	(90,530)
Other comprehensive revenue and expense		-	-
Closing equity 31 July		164,585	41,099



The above statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

BlueSky Community Trust Limited

**Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 July 2019**

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	337,211	89,711
Current Assets held for resale		-	-
Receivables from exchange transactions	8	485,402	316,652
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	8	-	-
		<u>822,613</u>	<u>406,363</u>
Non-current assets			
Property plant and equipment	10	2,988,826	2,287,259
		<u>2,988,826</u>	<u>2,287,259</u>
Total Assets		<u>3,811,439</u>	<u>2,693,622</u>
Current liabilities			
Loan Facility - secured	11	1,248,677	757,299
Trade and other payables	14	1,216,049	792,549
		<u>2,464,726</u>	<u>1,549,848</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Loan Facility - secured	11	1,182,128	1,102,675
Total Liabilities		<u>3,646,854</u>	<u>2,652,523</u>
Total net assets		<u>164,585</u>	<u>41,099</u>
Net assets			
Accumulated comprehensive revenue and expense		164,585	41,099
Total net assets attribution		<u>164,585</u>	<u>41,099</u>

For and on behalf of the Board:

Chairperson



22/10/2019

Date

Director



22 Oct 2019

Date

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

 RSM

BlueSky Community Trust Limited

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 July 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Receipts from non-exchange transactions		-	-
Receipts from exchange transactions		18,192,050	10,547,877
Interest received		3	-
Payments			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(8,450,553)	(5,223,526)
Distributions		(7,501,318)	(4,754,783)
Interest paid		(205,141)	(88,242)
Net cash flows from operating activities		2,035,041	481,326
Cash flows from investing activities			
Receipts			
Proceeds from sale of property plant and equipment		15,140	374,970
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(2,373,513)	(2,237,852)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(2,358,373)	(1,862,882)
Net cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from draw down of loans		1,720,743	1,996,199
Repayments of loan principal		(1,149,911)	(622,834)
Net cash flows from financing activities		570,832	1,373,365
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		247,500	(8,191)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 August		89,711	97,902
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 July	7	337,211	89,711


RSM

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

BlueSky Community Trust Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 July 2019**

1. REPORTING ENTITY

BlueSky Community Company Limited (the "Company") is a public benefit entity for the purposes of financial reporting in accordance with the Financial Reporting Act 2013. The Company was incorporated in New Zealand on 7 June 2011 under the Companies Act 1993, and commenced trading from 28 February 2012 upon the issue of its Class 4 Operator's Licence by the Department of Internal Affairs under the Gambling Act 2003.

The financial statements and the accompanying notes summarise the financial results of activities carried out by the Company. The Company is involved in operating gaming machines to support the wider communities around New Zealand.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP). The primary objective of the Company is to apply all of its net proceeds as grants in the application of its Authorised Purpose as per the Gambling (class 4 net proceeds) Regulations 2004. As such the Company is a public benefit entity for the purpose of complying with NZ GAAP. The financial statements of the Company comply with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime ("PBE Standards RDR") and disclosure concessions have been applied. The Company is eligible to report in accordance with PBE Standards RDR because it does not have public accountability and is not large. All reduced disclosure regime exemptions have been adopted. This decision results in the Company not preparing a Statement of Service Performance for both reporting periods.

The financial statements for the Company are for the year ended 31 July 2019, and were authorised for issue by the Board on the date reflected on page 7.

b) Measurement basis

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand Dollars (\$), which is the functional and presentation currency. All values are rounded to the nearest dollar unless otherwise stated.

There has been no change in the functional currency of the Company.

d) Changes in accounting policy

There has been no changes to the accounting policies. All policies applied are consistent with prior year.

e) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, the validity of which depends on the Company continuing to generate adequate operating revenue and cash flows from its gaming machines to cover the Company's operating costs which include the payments required under the gaming machines finance agreements. It is the considered view of the Board of Directors that the gaming machines will continue to satisfy these requirements. The Company has net current liabilities of \$1,642,113 as at 31 July 2019 (2018: \$1,143,485) which is predominantly due to the BNZ Term loan facility - secured of \$1,246,677 and gaming duty payable of \$443,007 within the next year. The Company is also subject to annual relicensing by the Department of Internal Affairs. If the Company is unable to continue in operational existence in the foreseeable future, adjustments may have to be made to reflect the fact that assets and liabilities may need to be realised at amounts other than those at which they are currently recorded in the statement of financial position and the Company may have to provide for further liabilities that may arise.

3. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Company's principal activity is the operation of gaming machines for the purpose of generating surplus revenue to be distributed in accordance with the objectives of the Company. Under the terms and Constitution of the Company, the grants paid are required to be used for any charitable and non-commercial purpose that is beneficial to the whole or a section of a community. The Company prioritises funding applications which support wider communities across New Zealand.

BlueSky Community Trust Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 July 2019**

3. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY (CONT'D)

All gaming machine grants paid by the Company have been appropriately used for the Authorised Purpose.

4. SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's 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.

a) Judgements:

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

Classification of non-financial assets as cash generating assets or non-cash-generating assets

For the purpose of assessing impairment indicators and impairment testing, the Company classifies non-financial assets as either cash-generating or non-cash-generating assets. The Company classifies a non-financial asset as a cash-generating asset if the primary objective of the asset is to generate commercial return. All other assets are classified as non-cash-generating assets.

The majority of property, plant and equipment held by the Company is classified as cash-generating assets.

b) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

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 Company 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 Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Useful lives and residual values

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

- The condition of the asset based on the assessment of Directors of the Company
- 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

Changes in accounting estimates

There have been no changes in the accounting estimates for the current reporting period.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

a) Revenue (cont'd)

i) Revenue from exchange transactions

Interest revenue

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest-bearing financial assets classified as available-for-sale, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate. Effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

Interest revenue is included in finance income in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

Gaming machine revenue

Revenue shown in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense comprise the amounts received and receivable for gaming services supplied to customers in the ordinary course of business. Revenue recognised in relation to the gaming proceeds is recognised on a daily basis.

Gaming profits represent the net win to the Company from gaming activities, being the difference between the amounts wagered and amounts won by gaming patrons.

ii) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

The Company did not receive any non-exchange revenue during the current financial period.

b) Finance Income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on financial assets. Interest income is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on financial liabilities.

c) Financial Instruments

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

BlueSky Community Trust Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 July 2019**

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

c) Financial Instruments (cont'd)

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises financial assets and financial liabilities when there has been significant changes to the terms and/or the amount of contractual payments to be received/paid.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company classifies financial assets as loans and receivables.

The Company recognises financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value, plus for those financial instruments not subsequently measured at fair value through surplus or deficit, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement is dependent on the classification of the financial instrument, and is specifically detailed in the accounting policies below.

i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents and receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

ii) Amortised cost financial liabilities

Financial liabilities classified as amortised cost are non-derivative financial liabilities that are not classified as fair value through surplus or deficit financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities classified as amortised cost comprise payables, loans and finance lease payable.

d) Impairment of non-derivative financial assets

A financial asset not subsequently measured at fair value through surplus or deficit is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event(s) had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes default or delinquency by a counterparty, restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise, indications that a counterparty or issuer will enter bankruptcy, adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers, economic conditions that correlate with defaults or the disappearance of an active market for a security.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

d) Impairment of non-derivative financial assets (cont'd)

i) Financial assets classified as loans and receivables

The Company considers evidence of impairment for financial assets measured at amortised cost (loans and receivables) at both a specific asset and collective level.

All individually significant assets are assessed for specific impairment. Those found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified.

Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in statement of comprehensive revenue and expense and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised.

When an event occurring after the impairment was recognised causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

e) Property, plant and equipment

i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Where an asset is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominated consideration, the asset is initially measured at its fair value.

Items of property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised as surplus or deficit in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company. Ongoing repairs and maintenance is expensed as incurred.

iii) Depreciation

For property, plant and equipment, depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value

Depreciation is recognised in statement of comprehensive revenue and expense on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

BlueSky Community Trust Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 July 2019**

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

e) Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

The estimated useful lives are:

Gaming machines & Equipment	3 years
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Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows (for cash-generating assets) or future remaining service potential (for non-cash-generating assets) are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

Impairment losses are recognised in statement of comprehensive revenue and expense. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

g) Leases

i) Classification and treatment

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases

Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

h) Equity

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

Accumulated comprehensive revenue and expense

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

BlueSky Community Trust Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 July 2019**

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

i) Income Tax

The Company is exempt from income tax in accordance with section CW48 of the (New Zealand) Income Tax Act 2007. The Act provides an exemption for gaming machine income of licensed operators provided all distributions are made in accordance with the Gambling Act 2003. Accordingly, all surpluses are distributed as grants in accordance with the Company's Authorised Purpose statement as approved by Department of Internal Affairs.

j) Goods and services tax

All amounts are shown exclusive of goods and services tax (GST), except for receivables and payables that are stated inclusive of GST.

k) Distributions to the Community

Distributions to the Community are recorded as an appropriation of the surplus for the year.

Net surplus generated by the Company is to be paid out in accordance with the Gambling (Class 4 Net Proceeds) Regulations 2004. The regulation stipulates that all or nearly all net surplus must be distributed during the financial year and any remainder of net surplus within 3 months after the end of each of its financial years. In addition, the Company is expected to generate net surplus equal to 40% of its GST exclusive gross receipts in each financial year.

For the current financial year the Company has generated net surplus equal to 41.58% of its GST exclusive gross receipts (2018: 42.86%). All net surplus generated from last financial year has been distributed in the current year.

Payment requires approval by the Board of Directors that the recipient has requested the donation for an "authorised purpose" as defined by the Gambling Act 2003.

BlueSky Community Trust Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 July 2019

6. OTHER OPERATING INCOME/EXPENSES

	2019	2018
Operating expenses include all the expenses including the following:		
Gaming machine maintenance	162,760	96,846
Servicing of equipment	78,937	56,478
EMS monthly fees	126,796	78,023

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include the following components:

Current assets:

Cash at bank	337,211	89,711
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Current liabilities:

Bank overdrafts	-	-
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Total cash and cash equivalents in statement of cash flows	<u>337,211</u>	<u>89,711</u>
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The Company has \$150,000 unsecured overdraft facility at reporting date (2018: \$150,000) all undrawn.

8. RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables from exchange transactions	420,821	276,889
Allowance for impairment	-	-
Net trade receivables from exchange transactions	<u>420,821</u>	<u>276,889</u>
Prepayments	64,581	39,763
Receivables from exchange transactions	<u>485,402</u>	<u>316,652</u>

BlueSky Community Trust Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 July 2019

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Compensation of key management personnel

An honorarium was paid to Directors of \$71,758 (2018: \$48,000) for services to the Net Proceeds Committee as well as their duties as directors.

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	31-Jul-19			31-Jul-18		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation & Impairment	Carrying value
Gaming machines & Equipment	5,926,917	2,938,091	2,988,826	4,137,432	1,850,173	2,287,259
	5,926,917	2,938,091	2,988,826	4,137,432	1,850,173	2,287,259

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - July 2019

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Closing balance
Gaming machines & Equipment	2,287,259	2,410,329	162,668	1,546,094	2,988,826
	2,287,259	2,410,329	162,668	1,546,094	2,988,826
Net book value					
As at 31 July 2019	2,988,826				
As at 31 July 2018	2,287,259				

11. LOANS

	Effective interest rate %	Year of Maturity	2019	2018
Current interest bearing loans & borrowings				
Secured bank loan	7.51% - 7.72%	2020 - 2022	1,248,677	757,299
Non-current interest bearing loans & borrowings				
Secured bank loan	7.51% - 7.72%	2020 - 2022	1,182,128	1,102,675
			<u>2,430,805</u>	<u>1,859,974</u>

At reporting date, all loans were secured over gaming machines and associated equipment in note 10.

BlueSky Community Trust Limited

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For the year ended 31 July 2019**

12. 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:

	2019	2018
Financial assets		
<i>Loans and receivables</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents (assets)	337,211	89,711
Receivables from exchange transactions	485,402	316,652
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-
	<u>822,613</u>	<u>406,363</u>
Financial liabilities		
<i>At amortised cost</i>		
Trade and other creditors	414,318	276,209
Cash and cash equivalents (liabilities)	-	-
Loan facility	2,430,805	1,859,974
	<u>2,845,123</u>	<u>2,136,183</u>

The Company has an overdraft facility with the Bank of New Zealand. As at 31 July 2019 the overdraft was for a maximum amount of \$150,000 (2018: \$150,000) at the prevailing Market Connect Overdraft Prime Rate of 7.22% (2018: 7.53%) per annum. The overdraft is unsecured and repayable on demand.

The Company also has Term loans with Bank of New Zealand. The term of the loans ranges from two to three years. The term loans are collateralised by all present and after acquired property of the Company. As at 31 July 2019 the Company's property had a net carrying value of \$2,988,826 (2018: \$2,287,259).

The Term loans requires the Company to comply with certain covenants. The Company is required to generate Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation & Amortisation (EBITDA) that is 3.0 times more than the interest servicing costs. As at 31 July 2019 the EBITDA is 8.90 times the interest servicing costs (2018: 8.70 times). No breaches of covenants have been noted.

13. NET FINANCE COSTS

	2019	2018
<i>Finance income</i>		
Interest income from loans and receivables	3	-
<i>Finance expense</i>		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	211,461	90,373
Net finance costs	(211,458)	(90,373)

BlueSky Community Trust Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 July 2019**

14. PAYABLES - EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

	2019	2018
Accounts payable	352,411	241,637
Accruals	61,907	34,572
Duty payable	443,007	299,458
GST/PAYE payable	358,724	216,882
	<u>1,216,049</u>	<u>792,549</u>

15. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There are no capital commitments at the reporting date. (2018: \$Nil).

16. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

There are no contingent assets or liabilities at the reporting date. (2018: \$Nil).

17. REVENUE

	2019	2018
Revenue from exchange transactions		
Gaming machine income	18,331,473	10,656,010
Gain on asset sales	4,492	228,855
Interest received	3	-
Other revenue	-	-
	<u>18,335,968</u>	<u>10,882,865</u>

Revenue from non-exchange transactions

There were no revenue from non-exchange transactions during the financial period.

18. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

The directors 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 Company (2018: \$Nil).