Company registration number: 411442

Irish Progressive Association for Autism Company C.L.G.
Trading as Shine Ireland
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and Not Having a Share Capital)

Financial statements

for the financial year ended 31st December 2017

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Directors and other information

Directors Eamonn O'Donovan

Paul McGuirk Eoin Motherway

Secretary Paul McGuirk

Company number 411442

Registered office No. 7. Weston View

Ballinrea Road Carrigaline Co. Cork

Business address No. 7. Weston View

Ballinrea Road Carrigaline Co. Cork

Auditor Brendan Murphy & Company

Douglas WestDouglas Village

Cork

Bankers Allied Irish Bank

33. North Main Street

Cork

Solicitors Anne Tait & Company

7. St. Patrick's Terrace

Douglas West

Cork

Directors report Year ended 31st December 2017

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31st December 2017.

Directors

The names of the persons who at any time during the financial year were directors of the company are as follows:

Eamonn O'Donovan Paul McGuirk Eoin Motherway

Paul McGuirk held the position of company secretary for the duration of the financial year.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the organisation continues to be the provision of support and services to children with autism and their families in Cork city and county from our operational base at the Shine Centre, Weston View, Ballinrea Road, Carrigaline, Co Cork. The organisation continues to provide direct services through a range of programmes:

- " Early Learning Unit
- " Building Blocks Educational Support Service.
- " PALS- Personal and Life Skills Programme.
- " Family Support Service.
- " Advocacy Service.
- " Helpline.
- " Parent Training & Workshops.
- " Project Development Social Skills App Series/Autism Aware Project.
- " Autism Awareness Initiatives.
- " Website & Facebook.

During 2017 the organisation has continued to adhere to the Five Year Development Plan as agreed by the Board of Directors in 2015. All services and programmes remain at capacity and all targets for the 2017 Service Plan were achieved. All services remain free to the client at the point of delivery. As an organisation Shine remain in full compliance with our reporting obligations to the Revenue Commissions and Charities Regulatory Authority and the audit regimes of TUSLA, Dept of Special Education and the HSE.

The organisation is a registered charity with the Irish Revenue Commissioners (CHY 17702) The organisation is registered with the Charities Regulatory Authority (Reg No 20066444)

Directors report (continued) Year ended 31st December 2017

Development and performance

The financial position of the organisations remains robust with a strong cash and asset position at the end of the 2017 financial year. The organisation recorded a surplus in the 2017 financial year of € 131,510. The Board of Directors feel that it is important to clarify how this surplus was generated and outline the capital and other commitments on those funds in 2018. The organisation will commit € 30,000 of the funding donated by Boston Scientific to the development of an extension to the Shine Centre building. The extension will add two additional therapy rooms, a disabled bathroom to the building in 2018. The organisation is also committed to spending € 48,000 in funding received in late 2017 via the Community Foundation of Ireland to develop an informational portal for parents about autism in 2018. A total of € 78,000 has been ring fenced for these two projects in 2018. The Directors feel that these clarifications on spending in 2018 will give a more accurate picture of the organisation's surplus for 2017.

There have been no significant changes in the company's activities during the 2017 financial year. The financial position of the organisation remains robust with a strong cash and asset position at the end of 2017. The organisation recorded an operating surplus of € 131,510 for 2017 which reflects our continuing prudent approach to the management of the organisation's finances. In recognition of this our positive impact in the area of autism Shine was nominated as one of three finalists in the Cork Chamber's Non Profit Company of the Year in 2017.

Assets and liabilities and financial position

The total assets of the company have increased by € 121,768, the total liabilities have decreased by € 9,742, resulting in an increase in net assets of € 131,510.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Board remains vigilant at all times but does not foresee any major risks or uncertainties for the year ahead. As an organisation we remain in close contact with our primary programme funders (Dept of Special Education & HSE Disability Services) to ensure that we continue to deliver effective programmes and services to our children and client families. Our internal governance policy is robust and our reputation remains strong within the state and corporate sectors. The organisation is in a strong financial position and will continue to manage it finances in a prudent manner to give it capacity to absorb any major income or expenditure issues that may arise.

Likely future developments

Planning permission has been secured and funding allocated to develop an extension to the Shine Centre building in Carrigaline, Co Cork. The extension will accommodate new Play Therapy and Life Skills rooms. The Board has agreed funding for two additional services in 2018 with a new Behavioural Support Service and a Coaching & Coaching Psychology to come on stream in mid 2018. With the support of our funding partner Bon Secours Hospital (Cork) Shine will also launch the third app in our Social Skills for Autism series in September 2018. The Social Skills Series achieved the milestone of 100,000 downloads in December 2017. Shine will also develop a new online portal called AutismAware in 2018 to support parents with practical information and skills in the area of autism. The new portal is expected to launch in July 2018. The organisation remains in contact with Government Departments, State Agencies and corporate and private funders to monitor opportunities to expand our service offering to our children and client families.

Results

The retained surplus for the financial financial year amounted to € 131,510 and this was transferred to reserves at the financial year end.

Directors report (continued) Year ended 31st December 2017

Directors and secretary

The company is limited by guarantee and does not have any share capital. Therefore the directors and secretary who served during the year did not have a beneficial interest in the company. All directors serve in a voluntary capacity.

There were no changes in directorships or memberships between the year end and the date of signing the financial statements.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the requirements of section 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records are the implementation of necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, the employment of competent accounting personal with appropriate expertise and the provision of adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the company are maintained at the registered office.

Relevant audit information

In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved in accordance with section 332 of Companies Act 2014:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's statutory auditors are unaware, and
- each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

Small company exemption

The entity has availed of the small companies exemption contained in the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the requirements for exclusion of certain information in the directors report.

Auditors

In accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act, 2014, the auditors, Brendan Murphy & Co., Chartered Accountants, will continue in office.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 21st May 2018 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Paul McGuirk

Director

Director

Directors responsibilities statement Year ended 31st December 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the surplus or deficit of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and surplus or deficit of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and directors report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Irish Progressive Association for Autism Company C.L.G. (continued)

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Irish Progressive Association for Autism Company C.L.G. for the financial year ended 31st December 2017 which comprise the income and expenditure account, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31st December 2017 and of its surplus or deficit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice: and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note 16 to the financial statements, 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 .

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (Ireland) require us to report to you where:

- the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
 accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
 authorised for issue.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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 we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Irish Progressive Association for Autism Company C.L.G. (continued)

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- in our opinion, the information given in the report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors 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 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 management either intends 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 (Ireland) 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 economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/ Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Irish Progressive Association for Autism Company C.L.G. (continued)

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's 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 company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Brendan Murphy

Brendan Murphy
For and on behalf of
Brendan Murphy & Company
Chartered Accountant & Statutory Audit Firm
12. Douglas West
Douglas Village
Cork

Date: 21st May 2018

Income and expenditure account Financial year ended 31st December 2017

	Note	2017 €	2016 €
Income		625,758	482,064
Administrative expenses Other operating income		(540,277) 46,264	(507,630) 46,266
Operating surplus	5	131,745	20,700
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses		2 (237)	5 (714)
Surplus before taxation		131,510	19,991
Tax on surplus	7	-	-
Surplus for the financial year		131,510	19,991

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

The company has no other recognised items of income and expenses other than the results for the financial year as set out above.

Balance sheet As at 31st December 2017

			2017		2016
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9	311,934		330,097	
			311,934		330,097
Current assets					
Debtors	10	77,447		47,364	
Cash at bank and in hand		186,945		77,097	
		264,392		124,461	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(28,148)		(31,626)	
Net current assets			236,244		92,835
Total assets less current liabilities			548,178		422,932
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	12		(269,504)		(275,768)
Net assets			278,674		147,164
Capital and reserves					
Income and expenditure account			278,674		147,164
Members funds			278,674		147,164

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 21st May 2018 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Paul McGuirk	Eoin Motherway
Director	Director

Statement of changes in equity Financial year ended 31st December 2017

	Income and expenditure account €	Total €
At 1st January 2016	127,173	127,173
Surplus for the financial year	19,991	19,991
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	19,991	19,991
At 31st December 2016 and 1st January 2017	147,164	147,164
Surplus for the financial year	131,510	131,510
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	131,510	131,510
At 31st December 2017	278,674	278,674

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31st December 2017

1. General information

These financial statements comprising income and expenditure account, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and related notes constitute the individual financial statements of Irish Progressive Association for Autism Company C.L.G. for the financial financial year ended 31st December 2017.

The company is a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital (registered under Part 2 of the Companies Act 2014), registered in the Republic of Ireland. The address of the registered office is No. 7. Weston View, Ballinrea Road, Carrigaline, Co. Cork, which is also the principle place of business of the company and its company registration number is 411442. The nature of the company's operations and its principle activities are set out in the directors report.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 (the Act) and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland. The company qualifies as a small company for the period, as defined by section 280A of the Act, in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Act and Section 1A of FRS 102.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to surplus or deficit.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st December 2017

Income

Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered and donations, net of discounts.

Revenue from the rendering of services (tuition fees and certain fund raising activities) is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Revenue from the sale of goods (certain fund raising activities) is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

When the outcome of a transaction cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Donations (which consists of monetary donations from the public and from corporates and major donors, together with related tax refunds and legacies) and In the case of monetary donations from the public this income is generally recognised when the donations are received, with legacies it is when confirmation of unconditional entitlement to the bequest is received, with tax refunds it is when all legislative requirements have been met and the amounts can be measured with reasonable certainty.

Taxation

No charge to current or deferred taxation arises as the company has been granted exemption by the revenue authorities in Ireland. Irrecoverable value added tax arising is expensed as incurred.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in surplus or deficit. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in surplus or deficit.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st December 2017

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold property - 2% straight line
Fixtures and fittings - 20% straight line
Office equipment - 20% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Hire purchase and finance leases

Assets held under finance leases are recognised in the balance sheet as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st December 2017

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st December 2017

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in surplus or deficit. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in surplus or deficit, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in surplus or deficit immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in surplus or deficit immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in surplus or deficit in the period in which it arises.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st December 2017

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense in surplus or deficit immediately. Termination benefits are recognised as a liability and expense only when the company is demonstrably committed either to terminate the employment of an employee or group of employees before the normal retirement date or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made in order to encourage voluntary redundancy.

Termination benefits are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure that would be required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, measurement is based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. When termination benefits are due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period, they shall be measured at their discounted present value.

4. Limited by guarantee

The company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital. As 31st December 2017, the company had 7 members (2016: 7) whose guarantee is limited to € 1.00 each. The guarantee continues for one year after individual membership ceases.

5. Operating surplus

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2017	2016
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	20,091	20,001
Impairment of trade debtors	896	1,307
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	3,567	3,383
Amortisation of government grants	(6,264)	(6,266)

6. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year was 13 (2016: 13).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2017	2016
	€	€
Wages and salaries	368,915	351,957
Social insurance costs	40,629	38,639
Other retirement benefit costs	16,453	15,905
	425,997	406,501

All the amounts stated above were treated as an expense of the company in the financial year. No amount was capitalised into assets.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st December 2017

7. Tax on profit

There is no charge to taxation in respect of the company, as the company has been granted charitable exemption by the Revenue Authorities in Ireland.

8.	Appropriations of profit and loss account

2017	2016
€	€
147,164	127,173
131,510	19,991
278,674	147,164
	€ 147,164 131,510

9. Tangible assets

rangible assets				
-	property	Fixtures and Fittings	Office equipment	Total
	€	€	€	€
Cost				
At 1st January 2017	323,928	14,303	69,495	407,726
Additions	-	-	1,928	1,928
At 31st December 2017	323,928	14,303	71,423	409,654
Denvesiation				
Depreciation				
At 1st January 2017	32,191	12,520	32,918	77,629
Charge for the financial year	6,478	1,526	12,087	20,091
At 31st December 2017	38,669	14,046	45,005	97,720
Corruing amount				
Carrying amount	005.050	057	00.440	044 004
At 31st December 2017	285,259	257 ======	26,418 ======	311,934
At 31st December 2016	291,737	1,783	36,577	330,097

10. Debtors

	2017	2016
	€	€
Trade debtors	34,532	46,286
Prepayments	42,915	1,078
	77,447	47,364

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st December 2017

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

· ·	2017 €	2016 €
Amounts owed to credit institutions Other creditors including tax and social insurance Accruals Deferred income	8,640 13,073 6,435	10,238 7,916 7,207 6,265
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	28,148	31,626

12.

	2017	2010
	€	€
Deferred income	269,504	275,768

13. **Employee benefits**

The amount recognised in profit or loss in relation to defined contribution plans was €16,453 (2016: €15,905).

14. Capital commitments

At the financial year end the company had the following commitments for capital expenditure:

	2017	2016
	€	€
Authorised but not contracted	30,000	-

During the financial year the company secured planning permission to develop an extension to its premises. During the financial year the company spent € 14,417, included in current assets, on planning and foundation works. The directors have earmarked funds of an additional € 30,000 for the completion of this project, which they hope will be completed in 2018.

In addition to the above, during the financial year the company spend € 27,600, included in current assets, on the development of a third social skills app, which the directors plan to launch in September 2018. The directors do not anticipate any significate expenditure on this app in 2018.

15. Events after the end of the reporting period

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st December 2017

16. Ethical standards

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature we use our auditors for assistance, where deemed necessary, to prepare and submit returns to the tax authorities, assist with the preparation of the financial statements and assist with the preparation of the abridged financial statements for the companies registration office, filing the company's annual return with the companies registration office and filing relevant changes to the company's directorships and secretary with the companies registration office.

17. Controlling party

The company is a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital. The operations and development of the company are controlled by a board of management. The current members of the board of management are; Eamonn O'Donovan (Chairperson); Paul McGuirk (Secretary); Kieran McAuliffe (Treasurer and General Manager); Kieran Kennedy (Family Support and Advocacy Service Manager); Grace O'Callaghan (Early Learning Unit Manager); Laura Crowley (Pals Programme and Building Blocks Service Manager) and Eoin Motherway (Director).

18. Creditors relating to more than one balance sheet item

An amount of € 275,769 (2016: € 282,033) was included in creditors with regarded to deferred government grants. € 6,265 of this liability is included within creditors: amounts falling due within one year and € 269,504 included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year.

19. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 21st May 2018.