Company registration number: 258611

# FRIENDS OF THE ELDERLY IRELAND (LITTLE BROTHERS) LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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#### DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors Deirdre Devaney (Resigned 1st September 2022)

Omega Goodwin Tom Horan Liz Roche

Geraldine McCarthy (Resigned 3rd May 2022)

Raymond Brennan Sean Darcy Richard Nolan Paula Butterly

Secretary Sean Darcy

Company number 258611

Registered office 25 Bolton Street

Dublin 1 D01V6H9

Auditor Hayden Brown

Grafton Buildings 34 Grafton Street

Dublin 2

Bankers Bank of Ireland

Blackrock Co. Dublin

Solicitors Patrick O'Donaghy & Co.

13/16 Dame Street

Dublin 2

Date of Incorporation 21st December 1996

Charity Number CHY12003

Charity Regulator Number 20034276

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

#### **Directors**

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

Deirdre Devaney (Resigned 1st September 2022)
Omega Goodwin
Tom Horan
Liz Roche
Geraldine McCarthy (Resigned 3rd May 2022)
Raymond Brennan
Sean Darcy
Richard Nolan
Paula Butterly

#### Principal activities

The principal activities of the company are to serve the elderly, who may be socially isolated and/or alone, so as to ease the life of such persons by doing everything possible to enable them to continue living at home.

#### Development and performance

The surplus for the financial year after providing for depreciation and taxation amounted to €110,447 (2021 - surplus €129,790).

The company is a registered charity and surpluses are retained for the benefit of the charity. Consequently dividends are not paid.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors have responsibility for, and are aware of the risks associated with the operational activities of the company. They are confident that adequate systems of internal control provide reasonable assurance against such risks. The internal control systems aim to ensure compliance with laws and policies, ensure efficient and effective use of the company's resources, safeguard the company's assets, and maintain the integrity of financial information produced.

Financial information is subject to detailed and regular review at director level allowing for continuous monitoring of the company's operation and financial status. The directors continuously monitor and plan for the financial sustainability of the organisation in an ever changing external funding environment.

In addition to the application of internal procedures, the company is subject to statutory external audit, with rigorous reporting to external funders. The company has developed procedures and practices throughout the organisation to ensure compliance with funder rules and regulations. The company will continue to improve these systems to ensure it maintains the highest standards of transparency and accountability.

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

#### Accounting

The accounting framework adopted by the organisation is FRS 102. In particular, the company adopts the specific provision contained within FRS102 in respect of Public Benefit Entities. In applying the provision of FRS 102 the directors considered the principles to be applied in recognising income from donations and bequests to the organisation. The resulting policy adopted by the organisation is such that where income is received which does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the organisation, then that income is recognised in full in that reporting period. This approach will inevitably lead to fluctuations in the results reported by the organisation from year to year. The directors will continue to manage such situations through the strategic budgetary and cash management process currently in place and where appropriate by the designation of specific funds to be used for future planned expenditure.

Whilst much of the provisions of FRS 102 relevant to Public Benefit Entities are consistent with those of the Charity SORP 2015, the organisation has not as yet adopted the SORP. The organisation is currently undertaking a review of its internal operating procedures with a view to putting in place any requisite changes in standard operating procedures which would facilitate a planned move to adopt the SORP.

#### Political contributions

The company made no political donations during the year, as defined by the Electoral Act 1997.

#### Directors and secretary and their interests

The directors and secretary at the financial year end and their interests in shares in the company were as follows:

	At 31/03/22 Number	At 01/04/21 Number
Directors:		
Deirdre Devaney	₩.	.=
Omega Goodwin	-	_
Tom Horan	1	_
Liz Roche	_	-
Geraldine McCarthy	_	_
Raymond Brennan	_	_
Sean Darcy	20X	_
Richard Nolan	-	-
Paula Butterly	-	-
i dala butteriy	-	-
Company secretary:		
Sean Darcy		
Sean Darcy	-	-

The shares are held in trust on behalf of the International Federation of Little Brothers of the Poor.

#### Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 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 personnel with appropriate expertise and the provision of adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the company are located at 25 Bolton Street, Dublin 1

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

#### 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.

#### **Auditors**

The auditors, Hayden Brown, have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 8 November 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Tom Horan

Raymond Brennan

#### **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

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. 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 profit or loss 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 confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

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 profit or loss 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in Republic of Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Signed on behalf of the board on 8th November 2022

Tom Horan

Director

Raymond Brennan

Director

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FRIENDS OF THE ELDERLY IRELAND (LITTLE BROTHERS) LIMITED

#### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Friends of the Elderly Ireland (Little Brothers) Limited (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in members' funds, statement of cash flows 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 31 March 2022 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; 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 auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements 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 we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report

#### 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 and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we 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 FRIENDS OF THE ELDERLY IRELAND (LITTLE BROTHERS) LIMITED (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 directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the directors' 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 directors' 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 directors' 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 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 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 has 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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FRIENDS OF THE ELDERLY IRELAND (LITTLE BROTHERS) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

#### 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.

Cierci Murray Ciarán Murray

For and on behalf of Hayden Brown Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm Grafton Buildings 34 Grafton Street Dublin 2

8 November 2022

### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 €	2021 €
Income		552,414	543,185
Charitable activities and expenses		(441,967)	(413,395)
Surplus before taxation		110,447	129,790
Tax on surplus	6		-
Surplus for the financial year		110,447	129,790

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

Signed on behalf of the board on 8th November 2022

Tom Horan

Director

Raymond Brennan

Director

#### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		2022		202	2021	
	Note	€	€	€	€	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	8	35,741		42,674		
Financial assets	9	200,000		130,000		
			205 744		170.071	
			235,741		172,674	
Current assets						
Debtors	10	46,649		34,341		
Cash at bank and in hand		254,729		201,271		
		301,378		235,612		
		301,370		255,012		
Creditors: amounts falling due						
within one year	11	(37,169)		(18,783)		
Net current assets			264,209		216,829	
Total assets less current liabilities			499,950		389,503	
Total assets less current habilities			499,930		309,303	
N. A			100.050			
Net assets			499,950		389,503	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital presented as equity			8		8	
Members' funds			499,942		389,495	
Shareholders funds			499,950		389,503	

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 8 November 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Tom Horan Director Raymond Brennan

Director

The notes on pages 13 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' FUNDS FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Called up share capital	Members' funds	Total
	€	€	€
At 1st April 2020 Surplus for the financial year	8	259,705 129,790	259,713 129,790
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	129,790	129,790
At 31st March 2021 and 1st April 2021 Surplus for the financial year	8	389,495 110,447	389,503 110,447
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	110,447	110,447
At 31st March 2022	8	499,942	499,950

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022 €	2021 €
Cash flows from operating activities Surplus for the financial year	110,447	129,790
Adjustments for: Depreciation of tangible assets Accrued expenses/(income)	6,977 12,008	6,911 (19,775)
Changes in: Trade and other debtors Trade and other creditors	(12,308) 6,352	18,920 5,695
Cash generated from operations	123,476	141,541
Net cash from operating activities	123,476	141,541
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of tangible assets Purchase of other investments Net cash used in investing activities	(44) (70,000) (70,044)	(1,883) (50,000) (51,883)
Cash flows from financing activities Proceeds from borrowings	26	(123)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	26	(123)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	53,458 201,271	89,535 111,736
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	254,729	201,271

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 1. General information

Friends of the Elderly Ireland (Little Brothers) Limited is a private limited company by shares (registered under part 2 of the Companies Act 2014), incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The address of the registered office is 25 Bolton Street, Dublin 1, D01V6H9.

#### 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 historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

#### Income

Income represents the total sales value of shop sales, donations and fundraising proceeds in the year. Third parties may undertake fundraising on behalf of the company and this is not recognised as income by the company until it is acknowledged as received by an officer of the company and banked.

Donations (cash or in-kind), bequests and legacies which do not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the organisation are recognised in income when the resources are received or identified as receivable by an authorised officer of the organisation. Where donations, bequests or legacies are received which do impose specified future performance-related conditions on the organisation, then such income is only recognised as received or receivable by an authorised officer of the organisation when the performance-related conditions are met.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 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 profit or loss. 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 profit or loss.

#### 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:

Leasehold improvements - 5% straight line
Office equipment - 33.3% straight line
Fixtures and fittings - 12.5% 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.

#### **Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the company's cash management.

#### **Financial Assets**

Financial assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any provision for diminution in value. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 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.

#### 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 profit or loss. 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 profit or loss, 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 profit or loss 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 are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss 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.

#### Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### Members' funds

To mitigate against the effects of closure of the organisation's service activities caused by an unplanned cessation of public funding, the company maintains a level of financial reserves in order to ensure that these activities can continue on an immediate to short term basis.

The reserves also enable the organisation the opportunity to secure replacement funding and to support service users in moving on to other local services, should this be deemed necessary.

The organisation accrues and maintains its reserves at a minimum level which is equivalent to twelve months operating costs, statutory grant funding obligations and statutory closure costs.

#### Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the Statement of Financial Position date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Statement of Financial Position date.

#### Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

#### Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

#### Critical judgments and accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Statement of Financial Position date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

#### **Borrowing costs**

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they are incurred.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### Valuation of investments

Investments in unlisted company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each Statement of Financial Position date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

#### 4. Going Concern

The directors have carefully considered the impact of COVID-19, noting the widespread disruption to normal activities and the uncertainty over the duration of this disruption. They are satisfied given the nature of the organisation and its activities that it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have assessed the likely future activities of the organisation and based on this assessment together with the cash and other resources available to the organisation they are confident that the company can continue in operational existence for a period not less than 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. The financial statements do not include any adjustments which may be required should the going concern basis of preparation be inappropriate.

#### 5. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year was 4 (2021: 3).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2022	2021
	€	€
Wages and salaries	189,210	134,732
	****	

There is no directors remuneration paid or payable during the period (2021: €Nil)

No staff received remuneration of over €60,000 in 2022 or 2021.

#### 6. Taxation

The company has charitable status (CHY12003) and no taxation arises on net income

#### 7. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	Am V In Ra	2021
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	389,495	259,705
Surplus for the financial year	110,447	129,790
At the end of the financial year	400.042	200 405
The time of the findingial year	499,942	389,495
		-

2022

2021

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

8.	Tangible assets				
		Leasehold improvements	Office equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Total
		€	€	€	€
	Cost At 1 April 2021 Additions	69,806	29,389 44	81,194 -	180,389 44
	At 31 March 2022	69,806	29,433	81,194	180,433
	Depreciation At 1 April 2021 Charge for the financial year	33,231 3,490	27,511 786	76,973 2,701	137,715
	At 31 March 2022				6,977
		36,721	28,297	79,674	144,692
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2022	33,085	1,136	1,520	35,741
	At 31 March 2021	36,575	1,878	4,221	42,674
9.	Financial assets			0.11	
				Other investments other than loans	Total
	Cost			€	€
	At 1 April 2021 Additions			130,000 70,000	130,000 70,000
	At 31 March 2022			200,000	200,000
	Provision for diminution in value At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022			-	
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 March 2022			200,000	200,000
	At 31 March 2021			130,000	130,000

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 10. Debtors

	2 52 50 50		
		2022	2021
		€	€
	Other debtors	3,414	3,414
	Prepayments	43,235	30,927
		46,649	34,341
2.000			
11.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2022	2021
	•	€	€
	Amounts owed to credit institutions	34	8
	Trade creditors	14,928	4,143
	Other creditors including tax and social insurance	4,327	8,760
	Accruals	17,880	5,872
		37,169	18,783

# 12. Goods and Services in Kind

During the year Friends of the Elderly Ireland (Little Brothers) Limited received goods and services valued at €36,752 from various businesses and organisations. This has been recorded in the accounts for this year in donations received.

All goods in kind received were distributed to the elderly during the year.

# 13. Post balance sheet events

Apart from those disclosed, there have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end which require disclosure in the financial statements.

### 14. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 8 November 2022.