Company Registration No. 317308 (Republic of Ireland)
CHY No. 13164

MALIN HEAD COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

MALIN HEAD COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Jim Mullin	
	Hugh Farren	(Appointed 13 February 2017)
	Robert Farren	
	Kevin Farren	
	Caroline Harley	
	Eamonn Ward	
Secretary	Charlie McDaid	
Company number	317308	
Registered office	Killourt Malin Head Co. Donegal	
Auditor	McLaughlin McGonigle St Helens St Oran's Road Buncrana Co. Donegal Ireland	
Business address	Malin Head Community Centre Malin Head Co. Donegal Ireland	
Bankers	Bank of Ireland The Diamond Carndonagh Co. Donegal Ireland	
Solicitors	McGuinness & Canavan Solicitors 42 Great James Street Derry Co. Derry Northern Ireland BT48 7DW	

MALIN HEAD COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

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MALIN HEAD COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company during the year continued to be the promotion and operation of a community development programme.

Fair review of the business
The directors consider the results for the year and the financial position at the year end satisfactory.

Principal risks and uncertainties
The principal risk faced by the company is that it is largely dependent on grant income. Whilst the directors have secured Pobal funding for a manager and caretaker from January 2016, cost control and fundraising are still a priority.

The directors are continually looking to grow the range of services offered by the facility and to enhance its ability to generate income. They are confident that the organisation will continue to meet its obligations as they fall due and on that basis they have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments that may arise if the company was unable to trade as a going concern.

Directors and secretary
The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Jim Mullin	
Hugh Farren	(Appointed 13 February 2017)
Robert Farren	
Kevin Farren	
Caroline Harley	
Maria Stevens	(Resigned 13 February 2017)
Aisling Davis	(Resigned 13 February 2017)
Eamonn Ward	

Results and dividends
The results for the year are set out on page 7.

Accounting records
The company's directors are aware of their responsibilities, under sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 as to whether in their opinion, the accounting records of the company are sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and are discharging their responsibility by ensuring that sufficient company resources are available for the task and liaising with the company's auditors.

The accounting records are held at the company's business premises, Malin Head Community Centre, Malin Head, Co. Donegal, Ireland.

Future developments
The directors are not expecting to make any significant changes in the nature of the business in the near future.

Auditor
In accordance with the Companies Act 2014, section 383(2), McLaughlin McGonigle continue in office as auditor of the company.

Statement of disclosure to auditor
Each of the directors in office at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

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

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 330 of the Companies Act 2014.

On behalf of the board

Jim Mullin	Robert Farren
Director	**Director**
23 November 2017	

MALIN HEAD COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

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

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with 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 surplus or deficit of the company for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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.

On behalf of the board

Jim Mullin
Director
23 November 2017

Robert Farren
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF MALIN HEAD COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

We have audited the financial statements of Malin Head Community Association Company Limited By Guarantee for the year ended 30 September 2017 set out on pages 7 to 20.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Company give a true and fair view of the state of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 30 September 2017 and of its surplus for the year then ended and are prepared in accordance with Irish law and FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

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

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 Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA) Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other 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
We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (Ireland) require us to report to you where:

- the directors’ 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 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.

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 for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and;
- 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 the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of our 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 are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council, 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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 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.

We have complied with the IAASA's Ethical Standards for Auditors (Ireland) 2016, including IAASA Ethical Standard - Provisions Available for the Audit of Small Entities, in the circumstances set out in note 18 to the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, 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 Company’s internal control

Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s 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.

Philip McGonigle (Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of McLaughlin McGonigle

23 November 2017

Chartered Certified Accountants
Statutory Auditors

St Helens
St Oran's Road
Buncrana
Co. Donegal
Ireland

MALIN HEAD COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 €	2016 €
Income	**3**	123,759	99,732
Administrative expenses		(114,431)	(97,832)
Other operating income		16,811	16,811
Operating surplus	**4**	26,139	18,711
Interest receivable and similar income	**6**	8	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	**7**	(570)	-
Surplus before taxation		25,577	18,711
Taxation	**8**	-	-
Surplus for the financial year		25,577	18,711

The Income and Expenditure Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

MALIN HEAD COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 €	2017 €	2016 €	2016 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**9**		777,362		806,718
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		87,569		48,349	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**11**	(35,256)		(39,440)	
Net current assets			52,313		8,909
Total assets less current liabilities			829,675		815,627
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**12**		(818,324)		(829,853)
Net assets/(liabilities)			11,351		(14,226)
Reserves					
Income and expenditure account			11,351		(14,226)

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 November 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Jim Mullin
Director

Robert Farren
Director

MALIN HEAD COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Notes	Income and expenditure account €
Balance at 1 October 2015		(32,937)
Year ended 30 September 2016:		
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		18,711
Balance at 30 September 2016		(14,226)
Year ended 30 September 2017:		
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		25,577
Balance at 30 September 2017		11,351

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 €	2017 €	2016 €	2016 €
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	**16**		64,246		41,428
Interest paid			(570)		-
Net cash inflow from operating activities			63,676		41,428
Investing activities					
Interest received		8		-	
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities			8		-
Financing activities					
Repayment of borrowings		(24,464)		(22,500)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(24,464)		(22,500)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			39,220		18,928
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			48,349		29,421
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			87,569		48,349

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Malin Head Community Association Company Limited By Guarantee is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Republic of Ireland. The registered office is Killourt, Malin Head, Co. Donegal.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland” (“FRS 102”) and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 are the first financial statements of Malin Head Community Association Company Limited By Guarantee prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 October 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Income and expenditure

Income and expenses are included in the financial statements as they become receivable or due.

Expenses include VAT where applicable as the company cannot reclaim it.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings	Not depreciated
Leasehold land and buildings	2% Straight line
Fixtures and fittings	15% Straight line

Freehold land is not depreciated.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to surplus or deficit.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 ‘Basic Financial Instruments’ and Section 12 ‘Other Financial Instruments Issues’ of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in surplus or deficit, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through surplus and deficit, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in surplus or deficit in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company’s contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.8 Taxation

The company has obtained exemption from the Revenue Commissioners in respect of corporation tax, it being a company not carrying on a business for the purposes of making a profit.

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee’s services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company’s accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Income/Service charges

The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the Republic of Ireland.

4 Operating surplus

	2017	2016
Operating surplus for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	€	€
Government grants	(16,811)	(16,811)
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	1,714	1,598
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	29,356	34,180

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2017 Number	2016 Number
Manager	1	1
Caretaker	1	1
	2	2

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2017 €	2016 €
Wages and salaries	47,656	32,818
Social security costs	4,702	3,227
	52,358	36,045

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2017 €	2016 €
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	8	-

(Continued)

6 Interest receivable and similar income

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through surplus or deficit	8	-

7 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2017	2016
	€	€
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	536	-
Other finance costs:		
Other interest	34	-
	570	-

8 Taxation

The company is registered with the Revenue Commissioners as a Charity under the reference number CHY 13164 and, on this basis, it is not subject to any tax on any surplus. The company is compliant with circular 44/2006 "Tax Clearance Procedures Grants, Subsidies and Similar Type Payments".

9 Tangible fixed assets

Current financial year	Freehold land and buildings	Leasehold land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	€	€	€	€
Cost				
At 1 October 2016 and 30 September 2017	50,000	839,250	121,522	1,010,772
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 October 2016	-	100,710	103,344	204,054
Depreciation charged in the year	-	16,785	12,571	29,356
At 30 September 2017	-	117,495	115,915	233,410
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2017	50,000	721,755	5,607	777,362
At 30 September 2016	50,000	738,540	18,178	806,718

9 Tangible fixed assets (Continued)

Prior financial year	Freehold land and buildings	Leasehold land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	€	€	€	€
Cost				
At 1 October 2015 and 30 September 2016	50,000	839,250	121,522	1,010,772
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 October 2015	-	83,925	85,949	169,874
Depreciation charged in the year	-	16,785	17,395	34,180
At 30 September 2016	-	100,710	103,344	204,054
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2016	50,000	738,540	18,178	806,718
At 30 September 2015	50,000	755,325	35,573	840,898

10 Financial instruments

	2017	2016
	€	€
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	98,735	127,512

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2017	2016
		€	€
Other borrowings	13	13,500	13,500
Payments received on account		13,250	7,899
Trade creditors		837	7,363
PAYE and social security		1,807	1,678
Other creditors		3,500	7,000
Accruals		2,362	2,000
		35,256	39,440

12 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2017 €	2016 €
Other borrowings	**13**	65,286	89,750
Government grants	**14**	753,038	740,103
		818,324	829,853

13 Loans and overdrafts

	2017 €	2016 €
Other loans	78,786	103,250
Payable within one year	13,500	13,500
Payable after one year	65,286	89,750

14 Government grants

Pobal and the Minister for Children and Youth Affairs have a legal charge over the land and premises to the value of €500,000. This charge relates to the capital grant of €500,000 awarded for the childcare facility.

15 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding €1.27.

16 Cash generated from operations

	2017 €	2016 €
Surplus for the year after tax	25,577	18,711
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs	570	-
Investment income	(8)	-
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	29,356	34,180
Movements in working capital:		
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(4,184)	5,348
Increase/(decrease) in deferred income	12,935	(16,811)
Cash generated from operations	64,246	41,428

17 Grants received - Circular 13 Requirements

Grant 1

Agency	Pobal
Sponsoring Government Dept.	Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection
Grant Programme	Community Services Programme
Purpose of the Grant	Pay and general administration
Total Grant Received	€65,108
- Grant taken to income in the period	€52,358
- Any grant amounts deferred or due at year end	€12,750
Expenditure	€52,358
Term	Expires 31 December 2020
Received year end	30 September 2017
Capital Grant?	No
Restriction on use	Support for staff wages and operating costs
Tax Clearance	Yes

The company is compliant with relevant Circulars, including Circular 44/2006, "Tax Clearance Procedures Grants, Subsidies and Similar Type Payments".

Grant 2

Agency	Pobal
Sponsoring Government Dept.	Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs
Grant Programme	Dormant Accounts Funds Measure 1 Social Enterprise
Purpose of the Grant	Service provision/charitable activity
Total Grant Received	€29,746
- Grant taken to income in the period	Nil
- Any grant amounts deferred or due at year end	€29,746
Expenditure	Nil
Term	Expires 31 December 2018
Received year end	30 September 2017
Capital Grant?	Yes
Restriction on use	Replacement of hall roof
Tax Clearance	Yes

The company is compliant with relevant Circulars, including Circular 44/2006, "Tax Clearance Procedures Grants, Subsidies and Similar Type Payments".

Grant 3

Agency	Donegal County Council
Sponsoring Government Dept.	Donegal County Council
Grant Programme	Member's Development Fund
Purpose of the Grant	Service provision/charitable activity
Total Grant Received	€500
- Grant taken to income in the period	€500

17 Grants received - Circular 13 Requirements **(Continued)**

- Any grant amounts deferred or due at year end	Nil
Expenditure	€720
Term	N/A
Received year end	30 September 2017
Capital Grant?	No
Restriction on use	None
Tax Clearance	Yes

The company is compliant with relevant Circulars, including Circular 44/2006, "Tax Clearance Procedures Grants, Subsidies and Similar Type Payments".

<u>Grant 4</u>

Agency	Donegal Education and Training Board
Sponsoring Government Dept.	Department of Education and Skills
Grant Programme	Community Education Programme
Purpose of the Grant	Service provision/charitable activity
Total Grant Received	€3,111
- Grant taken to income in the period	€3,111
- Any grant amounts deferred or due at year end	Nil
Expenditure	€4,193
Term	N/A
Received year end	30 September 2017
Capital Grant?	No
Restriction on use	Provision of specific courses
Tax Clearance	Yes

The company is compliant with relevant Circulars, including Circular 44/2006, "Tax Clearance Procedures Grants, Subsidies and Similar Type Payments".

18 Non-audit services provided by auditor

In common with many businesses of our size and nature we use our auditor to assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

19 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on the 23 November 2017