Company registration number: 140759

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)

Retreat House Charles Street Sligo

Reports and Financial Statements

Financial Year Ended 31 December 2016

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Company information

Directors

Fr. Thomas Hever

Pat Forde
Pat McCaffrey
Barry McMahon

Mary Harkin

Johnny Watters Dan Scannell Liam McGurrin Frank Murphy

Orla Barry

Secretary

Fr. Thomas Hever

Company number

140759

Registered office

Retreat House Charles Street

Sligo F91 RV0D

Auditor

Gilroy Gannon

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

Stephen Street

Sligo

Bankers

Allied Irish Banks Plc

Stephen Street

Sligo

Permanent TSB

O'Connell Street

Sligo

Solicitors

Hegarty & Armstrong Solicitors Top Floor, Millennium House

Stephen Street

Sligo

Directors report Financial Year ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31st December 2016.

Companies Act 2014

The Companies Act 2014 commenced on 1st June 2015. The company converted to a Company Limited by Guarantee (CLG) under Part 18 of that Act on 15th October 2016.

Principal activities

The company provides personal and community based services to a wide range of people. Services are provided to support children, families and single individuals. The company has been granted charitable status by the Revenue Commissioners and is registered under number CHY9731.

Review of Business & Future Developments

Both the level of activity and the year end financial position were satisfactory and the directors expect that the present level of activity will be sustained for the forseeable future. The company does not hold any bank borrowings, funding has been granted through HSE West, The Child and Family Agency (Tusla), The Department of Environment, Community and Local Government via local authorities, The Northwest Regional Drugs Task Force, The Family Support Agency, The Department of Social Protection and The Office of the Minister for Children and Department of Justice and Equality, administered by Pobal.

Results for the financial year and state of affairs as at 31 December 2016	2016	2015
(Deficit)/Surplus for the financial year amounted to	€ (28,245)	€ 13,197
Retained (deficit)/surplus for the financial year Income and Expenditure account at beginning of the financial year	(28,245) 98,581	13,197 127,687
Prior period adjustment Transferred to contingency reserve	-	157,697 (200,000)
Income and Expenditure account at the end of the financial year	70,336	98,581

Assets and liabilities and financial position

The net assets of the company amount to €1,610,718 at 31st December 2016, compared to €1,638,963 at 31st December 2015.

Directors report Financial Year ended 31 December 2016

Directors

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

Fr. Thomas Hever Pat Forde Pat McCaffrey Barry McMahon Mary Harkin Johnny Watters Dan Scannell Liam McGurrin Frank Murphy Orla Barry

Political donations

The company did not make any political contributions in the financial year ended 31 December 2016.

Subsequent Events

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

Principal risks and uncertainties

A majority of the company's income comes directly or indirectly from Government funds and the company is therefore exposed to the risk of decisions to reduce or remove funding in certain areas by the Government. The directors prepare budgets for each financial year in line with funding allocations from the company's main funders the HSE and Tusla Child and Family Agency.

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 Retreat House, Charles Street, Sligo.

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.

Directors report Financial Year ended 31 December 2016

Auditors

The auditors Gilroy Gannon Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm, are willing to continue in office in accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 28 Majch 2017 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Fr. Thomas Hever

Director

Pat Forde

Director

Directors responsibilities statement Financial Year ended 31 December 2016

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 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 ("relevant financial reporting framework"). 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 Sligo Social Service Council (CLG) Financial Year ended 31 December 2016

We have audited the financial statements of Sligo Social Service Council (CLG) for the financial year ended 31st December 2016 which comprise the Income and Expenditure Account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and related notes. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is 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 (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland).

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 auditors 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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the directors responsibilities statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors, including "APB Ethical Standard - Provisions Available for Small Entities (Revised)", in the circumstances set out in Note 21 to the financial statements.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the directors report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

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 2016 and of its deficit for the financial year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant reporting framework and, in particular the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

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Independent auditor's report to the members of Sligo Social Service Council (CLG) Financial Year ended 31 December 2016

Matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Act 2014

- 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.
- · The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- · In our opinion the information given in the directors report is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of our obligation under the Companies Act 2014 to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made.

Paul G. Horan

For and on behalf of

Gilroy Gannon

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

Stephen Street

Sligo

28th March 2017

Income and expenditure account Financial Year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 €	2015 €
State Grants and Services Income	4	1,258,519	1,354,003
Expenditure		1,258,519	1,354,003
Administrative expenses		1,494,433	1,657,427
		(1,494,433)	(1,657,427)
Operating deficit	5	(235,914)	(303,424)
Fundraising and Donations Income Gain / (loss) on financial assets at fair value		202,914	303,083
through income and expenditure		61	(120)
Other interest receivable and similar income	7	4,694	13,658
(Deficit)/surplus for the financial year		(28,245)	13,197

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 31 December 2016

		20	16	20	15
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9	549,685		599,090	
			E40 00E		500,000
			549,685		599,090
Current assets					
Debtors	10	65,347		68,741	
Investments	11	515,454		514,303	
Cash at bank and in hand	12	747,847		733,359	
		1,328,648		1,316,403	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	13	(245,597)		(249,592)	
and the second of the second of the second of					
Net current assets			1,083,051		1,066,811
Total assets less current liabilities			1,632,736		1,665,901
Creditores emounte falling due					
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(22,018)		(26,938)
and more than one year			(22,010)		(20,000)
Net assets			1,610,718		1,638,963
1401 400010			=====		====
Capital Contributions	17		940,382		940,382
Capital and reserves	40		000 000		000 000
Contingency Reserve	19		600,000		600,000
Income and expenditure account	19		70,336		98,581
			1,610,718		1,638,963

The notes on pages 13 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet 31 December 2016

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 28 March 2017 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Fr. Thomas Hever

Director

Pat Forde

The notes on pages 13 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity Financial Year ended 31 December 2016

	Contingency Reserve	Income and expenditure account	Total
	€	€	€
At 1 January 2015 (as previously reported) Prior period adjustments	400,000	127,687 157,697	527,687 157,697
At 1 January 2015 (restated)	400,000	285,384	685,384
Surplus for the financial year Other comprehensive income for the financial year:		13,197	13,197
Transfer to contingency reserve	200,000	(200,000)	
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	200,000	(186,803)	13,197
At 31 December 2015 (restated)	600,000	98,581	698,581
At 31 December 2015	600,000	98,581	698,581
Deficit for the financial year		(28,245)	(28,245)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	(28,245)	(28,245)
At 31 December 2016	600,000	70,336	670,336

Statement of cash flows Financial Year ended 31 December 2016

		2016 €	2015 €
Cash flows used in operating activities Operating deficit for the financial year		(235,914)	(303,424)
Adjustments for: Depreciation of tangible assets Amortisation of capital grants Gain on disposal of tangible assets Changes in: Trade and other debtors		62,586 (4,920) - 3,394	63,400 (4,920) (1,575) (16,913)
Trade and other creditors Cash used in operations		(3,995) (178,849)	81,347 (182,085)
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of tangible assets Proceeds from sale of tangible assets Capital grants received Interest received Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		(13,181) - 4,694 (8,487)	(24,832) 1,800 15,000 13,658 5,626
Cash flows from financing activities Income generated from fundraising and donations		202,914	303,083
Net cash from financing activities		202,914	303,083
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	12	15,578 1,246,156	126,624 1,119,532
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	12	1,261,734	1,246,156

Notes to the financial statements Financial Year ended 31 December 2016

1. Statement of compliance

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

2. Accounting policies

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 measured at fair value through surplus or deficit.

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

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgements:

Going Concern

The directors have prepared budgets for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements which demonstrate that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern. On this basis the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Useful lives of Tangible Fixed Assets

The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset. The directors regularly review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives management consider technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation charge for the financial year.

Notes to the financial statements Financial Year ended 31 December 2016

Tangible assets

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

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 deficits.

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 income or expenditure. 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 income or expenditure.

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	4% Straight line per annum
Plant and machinery	10% Straight line per annum
Fittings fixtures and equipment	10% Straight line per annum
Computer equipment	20% Straight line per annum
Motor vehicles	25% Straight line per annum

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.

Notes to the financial statements Financial Year ended 31 December 2016

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 deficits 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 they become 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.

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 income or expenditure. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

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 deficit is recognised in income or expenditure immediately.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in income or expenditure 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.

Notes to the financial statements Financial Year ended 31 December 2016

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 income or expenditure in the period in which it arises.

3. Limited by guarantee

The company is one limited by guarantee and does not have a share capital. The liability of each of the company's members in the event of the company being wound up is restricted to €1.00.

4. State Grants and Services Income

All of the company's grant income relates to grants provided for projects undertaken in the Republic of Ireland and all services income has been earned from services provided within the Republic of Ireland.

4.1. HSE Income

Funds received from the HSE in the financial year ended 31 December 2016 amounted to €495,420. When account is taken of income received in advance and in arrears from the HSE, a sum of €8,342 is not accounted for as income in the financial year ended 31 December 2016, giving total income from the HSE for the financial year of €487,078.

The total income of €487,078 from the HSE is reflected in the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 as outlined below:

	€
HSE Income	365,778
HSE Audit Grant	2,424
North West Drugs Task Force	49,151
HSE Meals on Wheels	69,725
	487,078

Notes to the financial statements Financial Year ended 31 December 2016

4.2. Tusla Income

Income received from Tusla in the financial year ended 31 December 2016 amounted to €412,976. When account is taken of income received in advance and in arrears from Tusla, a sum of €35,798 is not accounted for as income in the financial year ended 31 December 2016, giving total income from Tusla for the financial year of €377,178.

The total income of €377,178 from Tusla is reflected in the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 as outlined below:

	t c
TUSLA Main Income	359,778
Counselling Grant	17,400
	377,178

4.3. Department of Children and Youth Affairs and Pobal Income

Income received from Pobal and the Department of Children and Youth Affairs in the financial year ended 31 December 2016 amounted to €90,460 (€86,372 and €4,088 respectively). When account is taken of income received in advance, a sum of €3,006 is not accounted for as income in the financial year ended 31 December 2016, giving total income from the Department of Children and Youth Affairs and Pobal for the financial year of €87,454 (€90,460 - €3,006). The total income of €87,454 from Pobal and the Department of Children and Youth Affairs for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 is reflected under the heading EOCP Receipts.

5. Operating deficit

Operating deficit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2016	2015
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	62,586	63,400
Amortisation of capital grants	(4,920)	(4,920)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible assets		(1,575)
Defined contribution plans expense	4,242	4,604
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	9,225	9,225

2040

2045

Notes to the financial statements Financial Year ended 31 December 2016

6. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year was as follows:

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Chief Executive Officer	1.0	1.0
Homeless Services	9.0	9.5
Child and Family	9	13
Meals on Wheels	2	3
Shops and Fundraising	2.0	1.5
Cura	0.5	0.5
Finance and Administration	3.0	2.0
Counselling	0.5	0.5
	27	31
The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:		
	2016	2015
	€	€
Wages and salaries	1,063,104	1,208,180
Social insurance costs	105,900	113,959
Other retirement benefit costs	4,242	4,604
	1,173,246	1,326,743

Notes to the financial statements Financial Year ended 31 December 2016

6.1. Community Employment (CE) Scheme

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG) is the sponsor of a large Community Employment (CE) Project which employs 34 participants. Community Employment is an employment programme funded by the Department of Social Protection. CE aims to enhance the employability of people who are long-term unemployed by providing work experience and training opportunities. CE participants employed by Sligo Social Services Community Employment Project are employed to work on a temporary, fixed-term basis in areas such as administration, carers/hostel assistants, thrift shop assistants, meals on wheels assistants and cleaning and caretaking. Sligo Social Service Council (CLG) under the auspices of its CE Project also employ CE participants to work with other local community based organisations such as Sligo Family Support, MS Therapy Centre, Sligo County Childcare and Saint Mary's Presbytery. In 2016 Sligo Social Service Council (CLG) received approval to commence a new strand of the CE Project, the CE Drug Rehabilitation Project aimed specifically at participants recovering from a substance misuse. This strand will employ 10 CE participants and 2 CE Support Worker participants and a Supervisor.

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG) is in receipt of funding from the Department of Social Protection for the following in respect of the CE Project.

- Supervisors Wages
- Participants Wages
- Materials Grant
- Participant Development Grant

7. Other interest receivable and similar income

	2016	2015
	€	€
Interest on cash and cash equivalents	4,335	2,506
Bank deposits	359	11,152
	4,694	13,658

8. Taxation

No Corporation Taxation liability arises due to the Company having charitable status (CHY 9731).

Notes to the financial statements Financial Year ended 31 December 2016

9.	Tangible assets	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		€	€	€	€	€	€
	Cost At 1 January 2016 Additions Disposals	1,017,412	115,346	66,115	138,384 13,181	20,000	1,357,257 13,181
	At 31 December 2016	1,017,412	115,346	66,115	151,565	20,000	1,370,438
	Depreciation At 1 January 2016 Charge for the year Disposals At 31 December 2016 Carrying amount At 31 December 2016	511,306 40,699 	66,177 8,079 	61,894 1,994 	105,789 8,314 - 114,103 - 37,462	13,001 3,500 	758,167 62,586 820,753
	In respect of prior year:						
		Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		€	€	€	€	€	€
	Cost At 1 January 2015 Additions Disposals	1,017,412	94,507 21,294 (455)	65,057 1,058	135,904 2,480	20,000	1,332,880 24,832 (455)
	At 31 December 2015	1,017,412	115,346	66,115	138,384	20,000	1,357,257

Notes to the financial statements Financial Year ended 31 December 2016

	Depreciation At 1 January 2015 Charge for the year Disposals	470,610 40,696	58,462 7,945 (230)	58,357 3,537	98,067 7,722	9,501 3,500	694,997 63,400 (230)
	At 31 December 2015	511,306	66,177	61,894	105,789	13,001	758,167
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2015	506,106	49,169	4,221	32,595	6,999	599,090
	The basis by which deprecia	tion is calcula	ted is stated in	Note 2.			
10.	Debtors						
						2016 €	2015 €
	Other debtors					3,245	-
	Prepayments and accrued in	ncome				62,102	68,741
						65,347	68,741
11.	Investments						
						2016 €	2015 €
	Other investments					1,567	1,506
	Short-term deposits						512,797
						515,454	514,303

The other investments relate to investments in shares which are quoted on international stock indices. The value above is the market price as per the indices at the financial year end.

Notes to the financial statements Financial Year ended 31 December 2016

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	2016	2015
	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	747,847	733,359
Short-term deposits	513,887	512,797
	1,261,734	1,246,156
		

Balances shown within cash at bank and in hand are accessible on demand.

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	€	€
Trade creditors	10,355	12,612
Pension contributions	(81)	359
Tax and social insurance:		
Payroll taxes	36,278	25,727
Accruals	27,673	52,923
Deferred income	171,372	157,971
	245,597	249,592

The company receives the majority of its funding from government sources and as such it chooses to comply with the Prompt Payments Act 1997 (as amended). This requires the company to pay all suppliers in line with the terms outlined within its agreements with suppliers or in the absence of any such agreement within forty-five days of the receipt of goods/services or an invoice, whichever is the later.

Taxation creditors are subject to the terms of the relevant legislation. No interest was due in respect of taxation creditors at the financial year end date.

14. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2010	2015
	€	€
Government capital grants	22,018	26,938

Notes to the financial statements Financial Year ended 31 December 2016

15. Government capital grants

	2016	2015
	€	€
At 1 January 2016	26,938	16,858
Grants received or receivable	-	15,000
Released to the income and expenditure	(4,920)	(4,920)
At 31 December 2016	22,018	26,938

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government capital grants are as follows:

	2016	2015
	€	€
Recognised in creditors:		
Deferred government grants due after more than one year	22,018	26,938

16. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in income or expenditure in relation to defined contribution plans was €4,242 (2015: €4,604).

17. Capital Contributions

Capital Contributions include an amount of €266,886 that represents funding received from Sligo County Council under the Capital Assistance Scheme funded through the Department of the Environment. These funds were designated for the acquisition and refurbishment of the Maryville hostel located at Finisklin, Sligo.

There is also included a further amount of €673,496 that represents funding received from Sligo County Council under the Capital Assistance Scheme funded through the Department of the Environment. These funds were designated for the redevelopment of McAuley House, Charles Street, Sligo.

Notes to the financial statements Financial Year ended 31 December 2016

18. Financial instruments

The carrying amount for each category of financial instruments is as follows:		
	2016	2015
	€	€
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Listed investments	1,567	1,506
		====
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
Cash at bank and in hand	747,847	733,359
Cash on short-term deposit	513,887	512,797
	1,261,734	1,246,156
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Trade creditors	10,355	12,612

19. Reserves

The income and expenditure account represents cumulative surpluses and deficits recognised in the income and expenditure account, net of transfers to/from other reserves.

In accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice for Charities (SORP) it is the policy of Sligo Social Service Council CLG to build up sufficient contingency reserves to fund up to six months of its annual operating costs. No transfer to the contingency reserve has been made in the current year (2015: €200,000).

20. Contingent liabilities

As referred to in note 17 there are sums totalling €940,382 which have been received from Sligo County Council under the Capital Assistance Scheme to aid the acquisition, refurbishment and redevelopment of buildings used for sheltered accommodation. There is a contingent liability to repay these sums if the conditions of the scheme do not continue to be complied with. The directors have adhered to these conditions and intend to continue to do so and consequently the question of repayment is merely noted here and is unlikely to arise.

21. APB Ethical standard - Provision Available for Small Entities

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

Notes to the financial statements Financial Year ended 31 December 2016

22. Key management personnel

The total compensation including salary and all other benefits accruing to key management personnel amounted to €72,168 for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 (31 December 2015 €72,168).

23. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 28 March 2017.