

Company registration number: 140759

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)
Retreat House
Charles Street
Sligo

Financial statements for the
financial year ended 31st December 2018

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)

Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information

Directors	Barry MacMahon Pat Forde Pat McCaffrey Fr. Michael Drumm Mary Harkin Johnny Watters Dan Scannell Liam McGurrin Frank Murphy Orla Barry
Secretary	Barry McMahon
Company number	140759
Registered office	Retreat House Charles Street Sligo F91 RVOD
Business address	Retreat House Charles Street Sligo
Auditor	Gilroy Gannon Stephen Street Sligo
Bankers	Allied Irish Banks Plc Stephen Street Sligo Company limited by guarantee

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)

Directors and other information (continued)

Permanent TSB
O'Connell Street
Sligo

Solicitors

Hegarty & Armstrong Solicitors
Top Floor, Millennium House
Stephen Street
Sligo

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)

Directors report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31st December 2018.

Directors

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

Barry MacMahon
Pat Forde
Pat McCaffrey
Fr. Michael Drumm
Mary Harkin
Johnny Watters
Dan Scannell
Liam McGurrin
Frank Murphy
Orla Barry

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.

Business review

Development and performance

Whilst the company experienced a challenging financial year which resulted in a deficit being incurred in the running of its services, the directors consider that the year end financial position of the company was satisfactory and they expect that the present level of service provision will be sustained through the company's income raising activities for the foreseeable 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

Deficit for the financial year amounted to	174,697
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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

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)

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.

Directors report

Subsequent Events

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

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

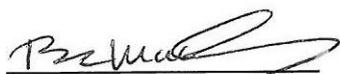
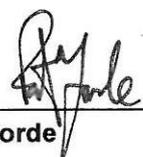
In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved in accordance with section 332 of Companies Act 2014:

- 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.

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 26 March 2019 and signed on behalf of the board by:


Barry MacMahon
Pat Forde

Directors responsibilities statement

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 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", applying Section IA of that Standard, which is 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

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)

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 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of
Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)



Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sligo Social Service Council (CLG) (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2018, which comprise the Income and Expenditure Account, Balance Sheet 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 December 2018 and of its deficit for the 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 properly 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of 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.

We have relied on the exemption provided by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority's Ethical Standard - Section 6 - Provisions Available for Audits of Small Entities in the circumstances as outlined in note 20 to the financial statements.

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;
- 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

Independent auditor's report to the members of

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.

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3ilroy Gannon, Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors, Stephen Street, Sligo

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG) (continued)

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 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 the 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 any 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 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

Independent auditor's report to the members of
Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)

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 directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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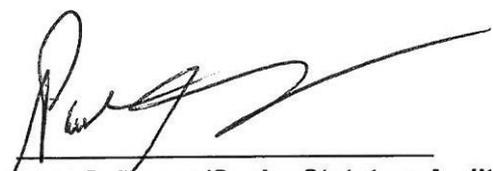
Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAS (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: www.iaasa.ie, under 'Description of auditor's responsibilities for audit'. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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.



Paul G. Moran (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
Gilroy Gannon
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Stephen Street
Sligo

26 March 2019

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)

Income and expenditure account
Financial year ended 31 December
2018

	Note	2018	2017
State Grants and Services Income	5	1,271,429	1,175,565
		<u>1,271,429</u>	<u>1,175,565</u>
Expenditure			
Administrative expenses		1,627,021	1,
Community employment scheme		<u>7,027</u>	
		(1,634,048)	(1,433,627)
Operating deficit	6	(362,619)	(258,062)
Fundraising and Donations Income		175,386	340,888
Loss on financial assets at fair value through income and expenditure		(172)	(1)
Other interest receivable and similar income		12,708	7,897
		<u>(174,697)</u>	<u>90,722</u>
(Deficit)/surplus for the financial year and total comprehensive income		(174,697)	90,722

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

Retained earnings at the start of the financial year			161,058	70,336	
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year			(13,639)	161,058	
Fixed assets	Net assets			11	5
Intangible assets					9
Tangible assets	Capital Contributions				,
					5
	Capital and reserves				1
Current assets	Designated Reserves				4
Debtors	Income and expenditure account		12		6
Investments	Balance sheet				7
Cash at bank and in hand	As at 31 December 2018				9
					,
					6
		2018			3
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	Note			570,051	6
				<u>1,309,201</u>	
Net current assets	9	4,888			
Total assets less current liabilities	10	526,300			
				13	(
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		<u>531,188</u>			2
					6
					5

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)

	,207)		1,526,743	1,203,480
	1,043,994	2017		1,724,238
	1,575,182			(22,798)
		520,758		
14	(48,439)		520,758	1,701,440
	1,526,743	116,720		940,382
		673,161		
16	940,382	683,663		600,000
		1,473,544		161,058
18	600,000			1,701,440
18	(13,639)	(270,064)		

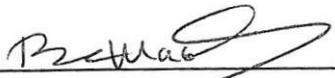
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Small Companies' Regime.

Balance sheet (continued)

As at 31 December 2018

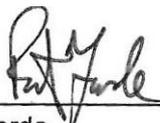
These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 26 March 2019 and signed on behalf of the board by:

These:


Barry MacMahon

Barry MacMa

Director


Pat Forde

Director

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)

Notes to the financial statements
December
Financial year ended 31 2018

1. General information

The financial statements comprising the Income and Expenditure Account, the Balance Sheet, and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of Sligo Social Service Council (CLG) for the financial year ended 31 December 2018. The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in Ireland (CRO number 140759). The company is a charity and has been granted charitable tax exemption (CHY 9731). The address of the registered office is Retreat House, Charles Street, Sligo, F91 RVOD which is also the principal place of business of the company.

2. 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" (FRS 102), applying Section IA of that standard.

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 (the Act) and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a small company for the period, as defined by Section 280A of the Act, and has applied the rules of the "Small Companies Regime" in accordance with Section 280C of the Act and Section IA of FRS102.

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

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)

Notes to the financial statements

Financial year ended 31 December 2018

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.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at a revalued amount, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are recorded at the fair value at the acquisition date.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Software	25 % straight line per annum
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If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible fixed assets

All tangible fixed assets are initially recorded at historic cost. This includes legal fees, stamp duty and other non-refundable purchase taxes, and also any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, which can include the costs of site preparation, initial delivery and handling, installation and assembly, and testing of functionality.

Depreciation

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)

Notes to the financial statements

Financial year ended 31 December 2018

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset systematically over its expected useful life, on a straight-line basis, as follows:

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

The residual value and useful lives of tangible assets are considered annually for indicators that these may have changed. Where such indicators are present, a review will be carried out of the residual value, depreciation method and useful lives, and these will be amended if necessary. Changes in depreciation rates arising from this review are accounted for prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

Impairment of assets, other than financial instruments

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. If any such indication exists, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount, resulting in an impairment loss. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in the income and expenditure account.

Where the circumstances causing an impairment of an asset other than goodwill no longer apply, then the impairment is reversed through the income and expenditure account. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

The recoverable amount of tangible fixed assets, goodwill and other intangible fixed assets is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell of the asset and its value in use. The value in use of these assets is the present value of the cash flows expected to be derived from those assets. This is determined by reference to the present value of the future cash flows of the company which is considered by the directors to be a single cash generating unit.

Income

Voluntary income consists of annual donations, gifts and the proceeds of fundraising activities which are recognised as received. The value of services provided by volunteers has not been included.

As with many similar charitable organisations, independent groups from time to time organise fundraising activities. However, as amounts collected in this way are outside the control of the company, they are not included in the financial statements until received or deemed receivable by the company.

Government grants

Grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset receivable using the accruals model when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Grants towards capital expenditure are credited to deferred income and are released to the income and expenditure account over the expected useful life of the related assets, by equal annual

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)

Notes to the financial statements

Financial year ended 31 December 2018

instalments. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the income and expenditure account as the related expenditure is incurred.

Defined contribution plans

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. Retirement benefit contributions in respect of the scheme for employees are charged to the income and expenditure account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme. The assets are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Differences between the amounts charged in the income and expenditure account and payments made to the retirement benefit scheme are treated as assets or liabilities.

Once-off termination payments that are not required by contract, legislation, or other obligations or commitments, are recognised in the financial year in which they become payable.

Short term employee benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay, are recognised as an expense in the period in which employees have become entitled to the benefits as a result of service rendered to the company.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the financial year end date.

Capital Contributions .

The company recognises funding amounts specifically provided under local authority capital assistance schemes as capital contributions.

Financial instruments

Listed securities

Listed securities are measured at fair value through income and expenditure, with fair value determined by reference to the quoted market price of the securities at the balance sheet date.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents consist of short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including trade creditors arising from goods purchased from suppliers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount owed to the creditor, which is normally the invoice price. Liabilities that are settled within one year are not discounted. If payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, this constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Impairment of financial assets

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)

Notes to the financial statements

Financial year ended 31 December 2018

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment of any financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost, including cash. If there is objective evidence of impairment, impairment losses are recognised in the Income and Expenditure account in that financial year.

4. 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.

5. 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.

5.1. HSE (Department of Health) Income

Funds received from the HSE in the financial year ended 31 December 2018 amounted to €547,944. When account is taken of income received in advance and in arrears from the HSE, a sum of €81,738 is not accounted for as income in the financial year ended 31 December 2018, giving total income from the HSE for the financial year of €466,206.

The total income of €466,206 from the HSE for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 is broken down as follows:

HSE Income	367,194
Included within capital grants received (balance sheet)	6,600
North West Drugs Task Force	44,015
HSE Meals on Wheels	48,397
	<hr/>
	466,206

5.2. Tusla (Department of Health) Income

Income received from Tusla in the financial year ended 31 December 2018 amounted to €125,112. When account is taken of income received in advance from Tusla, an additional sum of €12,646 is accounted for as income in the financial year ended 31 December 2018, giving total income from Tusla for the financial year of €137,758.

5.3. Pobal (Department of Children and Youth Affairs/Department of Health) Income

Funding received from Pobal towards the costs of running childcare services in the financial year ended 31 December 2018 amounted to €162,334. This has all been accounted for as income in the financial year ended 31 December 2018. Additionally, a capital grant in the amount of €10,216 was

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)

Notes to the financial statements

Financial year ended 31 December 2018

received from Pobal during the financial year towards the costs of capital works carried out on premises used by childcare services.

5.4. Pobal (Department of Health) Income

Funding received from Pobal under the Healthy Ireland programme in the financial year ended 31 December 2018 amounted to €35,100. When account is taken of income received in advance, an additional sum of €38,689 is accounted for as income in the financial year ended 31 December 2018, giving total income from Pobal under the Healthy Ireland programme in the financial year of €73,789.

5.5. Sligo County Council (Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government) Income

Section 10 funding received from Sligo County Council towards the costs of homeless service provision in the financial year ended 31 December 2018 amounted to €118,095. When account is taken of income not yet received as of each financial year end there are no additional sums to be accounted for as income in the financial year ended 31 December 2018 and thus the total income from Sligo County Council recognised in respect of Section 10 funding for the financial year is €118,095.

5.6. Sligo County Council (Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government) Capital Funding

An amount of €4,180 was received from Sligo County Council during the financial year ended 31 December 2017 under the RAPID Capital Grant Scheme and this amount was deferred at 31 December 2017 as it had not been spent. The capital works related to this grant were undertaken in the financial year ended 31 December 2018 and the grant amount was classified as a capital grant in the financial year ended 31 December 2018.

5.7. Sligo County Council (Department of Justice and Equality) Income

Funding received from Sligo County Council under the Resettlement Programme in the financial year ended 31 December 2018 amounted to €142,882. When account is taken of income received in advance and in arrears from Sligo County Council, a sum of €24,924 is not accounted for as income in the financial year ended 31 December 2018, giving total income from Sligo County Council for the financial year of €117,958. The total funding allocation in respect of this programme, which is funded by the Department of Justice and Equality in partnership with the EU, is €204, 117.

5.8. ESB - Energy for Generations Fund Income

An amount of €9,514 was received from the ESB Energy for Generations Fund during the financial year ended 31 December 2018 towards the cost of a new kitchen in the Maryville hostel unit. The capital works related to this grant were undertaken in the financial year ended 31 December 2018 and the grant amount was classified as a capital grant in the financial year ended 31 December 2018.

6. Operating deficit

Deficit on ordinary activities is stated after charging/(crediting):

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)

Notes to the financial statements
Financial year ended 31 December 2018

	2018	2017
Amortisation of intangible assets	834	
Depreciation of tangible assets	51,164	62,831
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible assets		(300)
Impairment of trade debtors	625	

7. Staff costs

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the financial year was 26 (2017: 26). This figure does not include the CE Scheme participants referred to in the second part of note 7.

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were.

	2018	2017
Wages and salaries	1,092,043	1,000
Social insurance costs	103,318	102,682
Other retirement benefit costs	3,309	3,866
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,198,670	1,113,231

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31 December 2018

7.1. 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.

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG) also operates a Social Inclusion strand of the CE Project, the CE Drug Rehabilitation Project aimed specifically at participants recovering from a substance misuse. This strand employs 15 CE participants, 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

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31 December 2018

- Participant Development Grant

Income received from the Department of Social Protection in the financial year ended 31 December 2018 amounted to €661,463. When account is taken of income received in advance and arrears, a sum of €9,039 is not accounted for as income in the financial year ended 31 December 2018, giving total income from the Department of Social Protection for the financial year of €652,424.

The total wages and salaries costs, inclusive of social insurance costs, included within expenditure on the CE Project for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 amounted to €604,618 (31 December 2017: €559,079). This amount is not included within the total wages and salaries costs referred to in the first part of note 7.

8. Appropriation of profit and loss account

	2018	2017
At the start of the financial year	161,058	70,336
(Deficit)/surplus for the financial year	(174,697)	90,722
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)

Notes to the financial statements
Financial year ended 31 December 2018

At the end of the financial year	(13,639)	161,058
9. Intangible assets		
	Software	Total
Cost		
At 1 January 2018		
Additions	5,722	5,722
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2018	5,722	5,722
Amortisation		
At 1 January 2018		
Charge for the financial year	834	834
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2018	834	834
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2018	4,888	4,888
At 31 December 2017		

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)

Notes to the financial statements
Financial year ended 31 December 2018

10. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost						
At 1 January 2018	1,017,412	141,243	72,447	152,802	20,000	1,400,000
Additions	-	14,919	5,791	35,996	-	56,706
At 31 December 2018	1,017,412	156,162	78,238	188,798	20,000	1,460,410
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2018	590,921	83,761	66,612	121,852	20,000	883,146
Charge for the financial year	30,148	10,176	2,956	7,884	-	51,164
At 31 December 2018	621,069	93,937	69,568	129,736	20,000	934,310
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2018	396,343	62,225	8,670	59,062	-	526,300
At 31 December 2017	426,491	57,482	5,835	30,950	-	520,758

The basis by which depreciation is calculated is stated in Note 3.

Debtors

	2018	2017
Trade debtors		
Other debtors	8,194	3,245

11.

Prepayments	10,775	11,119
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Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)

Notes to the financial statements
Financial year ended 31 December 2018

Accrued income	40,545	102,356
	<u>59,514</u>	<u>116,720</u>
12. Investments		
	2018	2017
Other investments	679,636	673,161
13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2018	2017
Trade creditors	26,089	17,923
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	24,578	39,633
Accruals	21,033	28,488
Deferred income	193,507	184,020
	<u>265,207</u>	<u>270,064</u>
14. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	2018	2017
Deferred income	48,439	22,798
15. Capital Grants (State & Other)		
	2018	2017
At the start of the financial year	22,798	22,018

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)

Notes to the financial statements
Financial year ended 31 December 2018

Grants received or receivable	30,510	6,000
Released to profit or loss	(4,869)	(5,220)
At the end of the financial year	48,439	22,798

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for capital grants (state & other) are as follows:

2018	2017
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Recognised in creditors:

Deferred capital grants due after more than one year	48,439	22,798
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A breakdown of capital grants received/receivable from state funds and other sources during the financial year ended 31 December 2018 is outlined in note 5, which also details the impact of revenue grants from state funds on the income and expenditure account for the year ended 31 December 2018.

16. 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.

17. Financial instruments at fair value

	2018	2017
Financial assets measured at fair value through income and expenditure		
Listed investments	1,394	1,566

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31 December 2018

18. 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.

The movements in designated reserves are summarised as follows:

	Contingency Reserve	Buildings Sinking Fund Reserve	Total Designated Reserves
Opening balance as at 1 January 2018	600,000	-	600,000
Transfers within designated reserves	(50,000)	50,000	-
Transfers (to)/from income and expenditure account			
Closing balance as at 31 December 2018	550,000	50,000	600,000

19. Contingent assets and liabilities

At the date of approval of the financial statements, the company has not prepared and submitted a claim under the Value Added Tax (VAT) Compensation Scheme for Charities in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2018. However, the company does expect to submit a claim under the scheme in advance of the deadline for submission of claims in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2018 (30th June 2019). The company does not have a reliable estimate of the amount expected to be claimed as at the date the financial statements have been approved and for this reason it has not recognised an income amount or a debtor amount in respect of the scheme claim in the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2018.

As referred to in note 16 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.

20. Ethical standards

Sligo Social Service Council (CLG)

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31 December 2018

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.

21. 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 2018 (31 December 2017 €72,168).

22. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 26th March 2019.