

Company registration number: 307967

Tuam Cancer Care CLG
Financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 April 2018

Tuam Cancer Care CLG

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Tuam Cancer Care CLG
Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information

Directors/trustees	Eric Gleeson Patricia Wynne Daniel Hardiman John Hansberry Tom Jinks Violet Powell Sean Carter Josephine Hanrahan Vera Bray Valerie McGrath
Secretary	Patricia Wynne
Company number	307967
Registered office	Cricket Court Dunmore Road Tuam Co. Galway
Business address	Cricket Court Dunmore Road Tuam Co. Galway
Auditor	McDonald Walsh & Co. Ltd Shop Street Tuam Co. Galway
Bankers	Allied Irish Bank Vicar Street Tuam Co. Galway

Tuam Cancer Care CLG
Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information (continued)

Solicitors

TA O'Donoghue & Son
Dublin Road
Tuam
Co. Galway

Tuam Cancer Care CLG

Directors/trustees report

The directors/trustees present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 April 2018.

Directors

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

Eric Gleeson
Patricia Wynne
Daniel Hardiman
John Hansberry
Tom Jinks
Violet Powell
Sean Carter
Josephine Hanrahan (resigned 21/02/18)
Vera Bray (resigned 21/02/18)
Valerie McGrath (appointed 21/02/18)

Reference and administrative details

The organisation is a charitable company with a registered office at Cricket Court, Dunmore Road, Co. Galway. The Charity trades under the name Tuam Cancer Care. The companies registered number is 307967. The charity has been granted charitable tax status under Sections 207 and 208 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 under number CHY13826 and is registered with the Charities Regulatory Authority under number 20044046. The charity had a total of 8 directors/trustees at 30 April 2018.

Principal activities

The charity has 8 directors/trustees who meet on a quarterly basis and are responsible for the strategic direction of the charity. The charity is ran on a day-to-day basis by the general manager who is responsible for ensuring that the charity meets its long and short term aims and the day-to-day operations run smoothly.

The activities of the company consist of the provision of psycho-social, emotional and practical support to people diagnosed with cancer and their families.

The mains areas of the company's charitable activity are:

- the provision of Drop-In centre where people can access support without an appointment
- the provision of psycho-social support including counselling, complementary therapies and programmes proven to have a beneficial effect on people affected by a cancer diagnosis
- the provision of workshops open to the general public on a range of topics related to cancer
- the provision of an information and resource library

The Company had 198 active clients in the year which acts as evidence how the charity fulfils its objectives. All services are provided free of charge and confidentiality is assured.

Tuam Cancer Care CLG

Directors/trustees report (continued)

Development and performance

Against the backdrop of limited resources and insecurities over funding, it has continued to be difficult to plan or develop services. Nevertheless the charity, with the aid of sound financial management and the generous support of the local community, volunteers and staff generated a positive financial outcome for the period. As a result, the directors/trustees were satisfied with the performance of the company for the year. The company recorded an overall surplus for the year of €1,859 (2017 - deficit of €24,886) and had net cash inflows to the company of €15,093 (2017 - net cash outflows of €9,361).

The principal source of funding for the charity are events organised in the community for the benefit of Tuam Cancer Care together with the generosity of the general public with donations. The company also receives some grant funding, mainly from the Irish Cancer Society. Grants of €12,600 were received in the current year, €12,100 of which came from the Irish Cancer Society.

Assets and liabilities and financial position

At the end of the year the company had assets of €830,584 (2017: €828,283) and liabilities of €61,339 (2017: €60,897). The total reserves at the year end amounted to €769,245 (2017 - €767,386).

There were no restricted reserves at 30 April 2018.

Reserves policy

The charity needs reserves to:

- ensure the charity can continue to provide a stable service to those who need them;
- meet contractual obligations as they fall due;
- meet unexpected costs;
- provide working capital when funding is paid in arrears;
- meet the costs of winding up in the event that was necessary;
- be adequate to cover 12 months of current expenditure.

Based on this, the directors/trustees are satisfied that it holds sufficient reserves to allow the charity to trade successfully.

Achievements and performance

The main achievements of the organisation during the year were:

- there were 198 active clients in the year
- provided 478 complementary therapy sessions
- provided 252 counselling sessions
- 93 people participated on programmes such as Physical Activity, Yoga, Cookery & Nutrition, Art Therapy and attended workshops such as "Colour Analysis"
- increased fundraising income from €137,428 to €188,095 as a result of significant levels of support from the local community and as a result of the implementation of the organisations fundraising plan
- awarded with "All Ireland Community Charity of the Year 2018/19" at the All Ireland All Star Business Awards

Structure, governance and management

The organisation is a charitable company limited by guarantee. The company does not have 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 one €1.27. The charity was established under a Memorandum of Association which established the objects and powers of the charitable company and is governed under its current Constitution and managed by a board of directors/trustees.

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Directors/trustees report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors/trustees have identified that the key risks and uncertainties the Charity faces relate to the risk of a decrease in the level of donations and the potential increase in compliance requirements in accordance with company, governance, health and safety, taxation and other legislation.

The charity mitigates these risks as follows:

- income is, by its nature, volatile and the company manages this uncertainty by having a separate fundraising committee that is focused on income generation;
- the charity continually monitors the level of activity, prepares and monitors its targets. The charity has a policy of maintaining significant cash reserves and it has also developed a strategic plan which will allow for the diversification of funding and activities; and
- the charity closely monitors emerging changes to regulations and legislation on an on-going basis

Operational/internal control risks are minimised by the implementation of procedures for authorisation of all transactions and projects and the requirements for budgets covering all activities. Procedures are in place to ensure compliance with health and safety of staff, volunteers, clients and visitors to the centre by ensuring all accreditation is up to date.

Reputational risk: In common with many charities, the company's principal risk is reputational damage. Reputation damage could be caused by an event either within or outside the company's control. In order to mitigate this risk the charity continues to adopt best practices including complying with the Code of Practice for Good Governance of Community, Voluntary and Charitable Organisations in Ireland.

Likely future developments

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

Dividends

During the financial year the directors/trustees have not paid any dividends or recommended payment of a final dividend.

Events after the end of the reporting period

No significant events affecting the company have occurred since the year end.

Code of Practice for Good Governance of Community, Voluntary and Charitable Organisations in Ireland

We comply with the Governance Code for community, voluntary and charitable organisations in Ireland. Such compliance is reviewed on a regular basis.

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 Cricket Court, Dunmore Road, Tuam, Co. Galway.

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Directors/trustees report (continued)

Relevant audit information

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

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

This report was approved by the board of directors on 5 September 2018 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Eric Gleeson
Director

Patricia Wynne
Director

Tuam Cancer Care CLG

Directors/trustees responsibilities statement

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

Irish company law requires the directors/trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors/trustees have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the directors/trustees 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/trustees 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/trustees 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/trustees 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 Tuam Cancer Care CLG

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tuam Cancer Care CLG (the 'company') for the financial year ended 30 April 2018 which comprise the statement of financial activities, statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 30 April 2018 and of its surplus for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

- the directors'/trustees use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors'/trustees 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'/trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
Tuam Cancer Care CLG (continued)**

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

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

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors'/trustees 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'/trustees responsibilities statement, the directors/trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors/trustees 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/trustees are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
Tuam Cancer Care CLG (continued)**

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

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

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

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

Our report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Patrick McSharry (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
McDonald Walsh & Co. Ltd
Registered Auditors & Accountants
Shop Street
Tuam
Co. Galway

Tuam Cancer Care CLG

**Statement of financial activities
Financial year ended 30 April 2018**

	Note	2018 €	2017 €
Income	5	200,695	151,318
Other operating income	6	1,200	1,200
		<u>201,895</u>	<u>152,518</u>
Staff costs	8	(102,824)	(85,625)
Depreciation and other value adjustments in respect of tangible and intangible fixed assets		(13,359)	(13,359)
Other operating expenses		(84,355)	(80,013)
Operating surplus/(deficit)	7	<u>1,357</u>	<u>(26,479)</u>
Other interest receivable and similar income	9	635	1,726
Interest payable and similar expenses		(133)	(133)
Surplus/(deficit) before taxation		<u>1,859</u>	<u>(24,886)</u>
Tax on surplus/(deficit)		-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year		<u><u>1,859</u></u>	<u><u>(24,886)</u></u>

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

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

Restricted Funds

Restricted funds of €12,100 was received during the year from the Irish Cancer Society. Expenditure related to this restricted activity totalled €22,195 with any shortfall being met by company resources. All other income and expenditure of the company was unrestricted.

Company Activity

All the income and expenditure of the company relates to the single activity of the company which comprises the provision of psychosocial, emotional and practical support to people diagnosed with cancer and their families.

The notes on pages 15 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Tuam Cancer Care CLG

**Statement of income and retained earnings
Financial year ended 30 April 2018**

	2018	2017
	€	€
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	1,859	(24,886)
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year	<u>767,386</u>	<u>792,272</u>
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	<u><u>769,245</u></u>	<u><u>767,386</u></u>

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**Balance sheet
As at 30 April 2018**

	Note	2018 €	€	2017 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12	384,942		398,301	
			384,942		398,301
Current assets					
Debtors	13	4,038		3,471	
Cash at bank and in hand		441,604		426,511	
		445,642		429,982	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(11,539)		(9,622)	
Net current assets			434,103		420,360
Total assets less current liabilities			819,045		818,661
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15		(49,800)		(51,275)
Net assets			<u>769,245</u>		<u>767,386</u>
Capital and reserves					
Income and expenditure account	18		769,245		767,386
Members funds			<u>769,245</u>		<u>767,386</u>

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 5 September 2018 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Eric Gleeson
Director

Patricia Wynne
Director

The notes on pages 15 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Tuam Cancer Care CLG
Statement of cash flows
Financial year ended 30 April 2018

	2018	2017
	€	€
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	1,859	(24,886)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation of tangible assets	13,359	13,359
Government grant income	(1,200)	(1,200)
Other interest receivable and similar income	(635)	(1,726)
Interest payable and similar expenses	133	133
Accrued expenses/(income)	2,319	3,911
<i>Changes in:</i>		
Trade and other debtors	(1,002)	168
Trade and other creditors	(893)	(934)
Cash generated from operations	<u>13,940</u>	<u>(11,175)</u>
Interest paid	(133)	(133)
Interest received	635	1,726
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	<u>14,442</u>	<u>(9,582)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	-	(431)
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>(431)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Government grant income	1,200	1,200
Payment of finance lease liabilities	(549)	(548)
Net cash from financing activities	<u>651</u>	<u>652</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	15,093	(9,361)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	<u>426,511</u>	<u>435,872</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	<u>441,604</u>	<u>426,511</u>

Tuam Cancer Care CLG

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 30 April 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Cricket Court, Dunmore Road, Tuam, Co. Galway.

Taxation

The company has charitable status under charity no. 13826.

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'.

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Income

Income represents the total raised by the company through fundraising, donations and other income during the year. The company is not registered for VAT.

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

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

Tuam Cancer Care CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 April 2018

Tangible assets

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

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

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

Depreciation

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

Freehold property	- 2%	straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 10%	straight line

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

Impairment

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

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

Hire purchase and finance leases

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

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

Tuam Cancer Care CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 April 2018

Government grants

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

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

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

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

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

Tuam Cancer Care CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 April 2018

Financial instruments

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

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

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Limited by guarantee

The company is limited by guarantee not having a share capital. The liability of each member, in the event of the company being wound up is €1.27.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 2018

5. Income

Income arises from:

	2018	2017
	€	€
Community projects	141,116	69,743
Gifts and donations	45,736	58,742
Marathon income	1,243	8,943
Grants	12,600	13,890
	<u>200,695</u>	<u>151,318</u>

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company which is wholly undertaken in Ireland.

6. Other operating income

	2018	2017
	€	€
Government grant income	1,200	1,200
	<u>1,200</u>	<u>1,200</u>

7. Deficit

Operating surplus/(deficit) is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2018	2017
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	13,359	13,359
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	2,788	2,972
	<u>16,147</u>	<u>16,331</u>

Tuam Cancer Care CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 2018

8. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, excluding the directors/trustees, was as follows:

	2018	2017
	Number	Number
Administration	4	3
Cleaning	1	1
	5	4
	5	4

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2018	2017
	€	€
Wages and salaries	92,558	77,332
Social insurance costs	10,266	8,293
	102,824	85,625
	102,824	85,625

No employee received employee benefits excluding employer pension costs of more than €70,000 in the year (2017: €0).

Directors/trustees

The directors/trustees of the company all carry out their duties on a voluntary basis.

9. Other interest receivable and similar income

	2018	2017
	€	€
Bank deposits	635	1,726
	635	1,726
	635	1,726

10. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2018	2017
	€	€
Other loans made to the company:		
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	133	133
	133	133
	133	133

Tuam Cancer Care CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 2018

11. Appropriations of statement of financial activities

	2018	2017
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	767,386	792,272
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	1,859	(24,886)
At the end of the financial year	<u><u>769,245</u></u>	<u><u>767,386</u></u>

12. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 May 2017 and 30 April 2018	<u>450,000</u>	<u>43,591</u>	<u>493,591</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 May 2017	67,500	27,790	95,290
Charge for the financial year	9,000	4,359	13,359
At 30 April 2018	<u>76,500</u>	<u>32,149</u>	<u>108,649</u>
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2018	<u>373,500</u>	<u>11,442</u>	<u>384,942</u>
At 30 April 2017	<u>382,500</u>	<u>15,801</u>	<u>398,301</u>

13. Debtors

	2018	2017
	€	€
Other debtors	1,115	-
Prepayments	2,923	3,036
Accrued income	-	435
	<u>4,038</u>	<u>3,471</u>

14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	€	€
Obligations under finance leases	275	549
Tax and social insurance:		
PAYE and social welfare	1,865	1,558
Accruals	9,399	7,515
	<u>11,539</u>	<u>9,622</u>

Tuam Cancer Care CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 2018

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

	2018	2017
	€	€
Obligations under finance leases	-	275
Government grants	49,800	51,000
	49,800	51,275

16. Obligations under finance leases

The total future minimum lease payments under finance lease agreements are as follows:

	2018	2017
	€	€
Not later than 1 year	275	549
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	275
	275	824

17. Government grants

	2018	2017
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	51,000	52,200
Released to profit or loss	(1,200)	(1,200)
At the end of the financial year	49,800	51,000

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

	2018	2017
	€	€
Recognised in creditors:		
Deferred government grants due after more than one year	49,800	51,000
Recognised in other operating income:		
Government grants released to profit or loss	1,200	1,200

18. Reserves

The reserves of the company are comprised of retained earnings.

19. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 5 September 2018.