Company registration number: 307967

Tuam Cancer Care CLG

Financial statements

for the financial year ended 30 April 2022

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Tuam Cancer Care CLG Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information

Directors/trustees

Tom Jinks (resigned 09/02/22)

Caroline Monahan

Daniel Hardiman (resigned 09/02/22)

Malachy Ryan

Fiona Zita Fitzpatrick

Violet Powell (resigned 09/02/22)

Frank Byrnes Derek Mitchell Valerie McGrath

Secretary

Caroline Monahan (appointed 09/02/22)

Derek Mitchell (resigned 09/02/22)

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

Ulster Bank

Shop Street

Tuam

Co. Galway

Tuam Cancer Care CLG Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information (continued)

Bank of Ireland Dublin Road Tuam Co. Galway

Solicitors

Eric Gleeson & Co. Shop Street

Tuam

Co. Galway

Chairperson's statement

Dear friends,

This report reflects the fiscal period May 2021 to April 2022 as we still try to navigate through various challenges in a post pandemic world.

Covid 19 remains in the community and while it's welcoming to see that we are all returning to a more normalised environment, people impacted by a cancer diagnosis or in fact their close family and friends are still very much adapting. We do not underestimate the challenge this poses and Tuam Cancer Care stands firmly beside you.

It was an honour to be asked to take over as Chair earlier this year and I want to take this opportunity to acknowledge and thank all previous Board members for their commitment and determination over the years.

Fundamentally, the Board is only one cog in a very large wheel with the clients at the core of all actions and decisions undertaken. There is a robust level of support and oversight in place to ensure that all expenditure adds value.

Tuam Cancer Care provided various levels of support to clients over the last year, despite the challenges of dealing with the pandemic. While face to face support is the preferred method, many of us have adapted to technological advances over the last two years in particular, albeit we are fully conscious that it's not a replacement for personal engagement. We continue to strive to provide more supports in this manner; however the risks remain heightened for our clients. It is also acknowledged this has hampered many fundraising events over the past year.

Over the last fiscal period, we continued to avail of much needed government supports, which amounted to €20,684 and we are also grateful to the Irish Cancer Society for providing funding of €20,500 towards counselling services. In addition, we were also in receipt of €101,346 from Community Projects and €148,252 from Fundraising, Donations & Bequests.

In addition, to the various supports received over the last year, the number of donations underpinned the support we continue to receive in the wider community, the importance of which can be underestimated.

While we acknowledge there are a lot of charities that have the same funding challenges, we continue to provide services locally that are visible and ensure the cancer journey for clients and their families is fully supported.

Earlier this year, we outlined to some members the current challenge we face in respect of the existing headquarters, which we have now outgrown. While this was always inevitable with a growing population and increased national cancer diagnosis, this did come sooner than expected and has been exacerbated by the impact of the pandemic. The devised property strategy will future proof Tuam Cancer Care into the next stage of its evolution but we are still at the initial stages.

This expansion is the one of the key priorities for the Board but we recognise the macroeconomic challenges we face at present. As a result, a measured and well-judged approach to our expansion is envisaged over the next couple of years. This will include a level of once off fundraising that will underpin the financing of a new premises that meets the needs of all stakeholders but requires some new fundraising arrangements.

On behalf of the Board, we are proud to be associated with all those involved with Tuam Cancer Care. We would like to thank all members, clients and volunteers for their continued unwavering support over the last year.

Chairperson's statement (continued)

It is a privilege to be the Chairperson of Tuam Cancer Care and I greatly appreciate the support and wishes received. Going forward, there will be various challenges, but we are well placed to overcome these and the future is certainly positive.

Finally, I would like to remember all clients and volunteers who passed away in the last year but are still very much in our thoughts.

Kind regards and stay safe.

Derek Mitchell

Chairperson

7 September 2022

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 2022.

Directors

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

Tom Jinks (resigned 09/02/22)
Caroline Monahan
Daniel Hardiman (resigned 09/02/22)
Malachy Ryan
Fiona Zita Fitzpatrick
Violet Powell (resigned 09/02/22)
Frank Byrnes
Derek Mitchell
Valerie McGrath

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 6 directors/trustees at 30 April 2022.

Principal activities

The charity has 6 directors/trustees who meet on a quarterly basis and are responsible for the strategic direction of the charity. The charity is run 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 approximately 200 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.

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. Thanks to sound financial management, state Covid-19 supports and the generous support of the local community, volunteers and staff, the company recorded an overall surplus for the year of €77,801 (2021 - €79,198) and had net cash inflows to the company of €95,430 (2021 - €96,454).

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 regular grant funding, mainly from the Irish Cancer Society. Grants of €39,474 were taken to the income & expenditure account in the current year, €20,500 of which came from the Irish Cancer Society. Covid-19 supports came in the form of Revenue EWSS wage subsidies and grants from the Pobal Stability Scheme for Community and Voluntary, Charity and Social Enterprise Organisations. The company is also taking part in the National Cancer Control Programme and recognised €8,787 in funding received under this programme in the income & expenditure account during the current year.

Covid-19 pandemic

At the start of the Covid-19 pandemic (Mar-20), the company closed its doors to the public and the staff began working from home and remotely supporting its clients. In June 2020 limited face-to-face services were reintroduced in line with operational guidance from the HSE's National Cancer Control Programme. At the time of signing of the financial statements, this situation had not changed.

In a year of uncertainty brought about by the pandemic, Tuam Cancer Care:

- Provided support to our pre-COVID registered clients as well as an additional 22 new clients
- Provided 83 individual support sessions to people needing immediate support
- Provided 166 essential face to face MLD therapies following very strict safety protocols
- Provided 313 adult and child counselling sessions, a combination of remote and face to face sessions depending on the preference of the client
- We hosted Physical Activity sessions via Zoom for 49 weeks, as well as Chair Yoga sessions via Zoom for 45 weeks of the year

Assets and liabilities and financial position

At the end of the year the company had assets of €948,239 (2021: €856,618) and liabilities of €78,438 (2021: €64,618). The total reserves at the year-end amounted to €869.801 (2021 - €792,000).

There were no restricted reserves at 30 April 2022.

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.

Structure, governance and management

Directors/trustees report (continued)

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.

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. At the time of approving the financial statements, the company remains exposed to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. The pandemic continues to impact activities as the company has to be mindful of the immunocompromised client's it serves. In planning its future activities, the directors will seek to develop the company's activities whilst managing effect of the pandemic on the company.

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.

Directors/trustees report (continued)

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors/trustees 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.

Relevant audit information

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

- so far as each director/trustee is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's statutory auditors are unaware, and
- each director/trustee has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director/trustee 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 7 September 2022 and signed on behalf of the board

Derek Mitchell

Caroline Monahan

Cawline Marahon

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 2022 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 2022 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

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

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

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

Other Information

The directors/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

7th September 2022

Statement of financial activities Financial year ended 30 April 2022

	Note	2022 €	2021 €
	11000	·	Ü
Income	5	289,072	184,470
Other operating income	6	2,910	46,160
		291,982	230,630
Staff costs Depreciation and other value adjustments in respect	8	(136,839)	(90,169)
of tangible and intangible fixed assets		(11,047)	(10,882)
Other operating expenses		(66,307)	(50,587)
Operating surplus	7	77,789	78,992
Other interest receivable and similar income	9	12	206
Surplus before taxation		77,801	79,198
Tax on surplus		-	-
Surplus for the financial year		77,801	79,198

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.

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.

Statement of income and retained earnings Financial year ended 30 April 2022

	2022 €	2021 €
Surplus for the financial year	77,801	79,198
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year	792,000	712,802
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	869,801	792,000

Balance sheet As at 30 April 2022

		2022		2021	
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11	348,130		356,487	
			348,130		356,487
Current assets					
Debtors	12	9,442		4,894	
Cash at bank and in hand		590,667		495,237	
		600,109		500,131	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	13	(33,438)		(18,418)	
Net current assets			566,671		481,713
Total assets less current liabilities			914,801		838,200
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	14		(45,000)		(46,200)
Net assets			 869,801		792,000
Capital and reserves					
Income and expenditure account	17		869,801		792,000
Members funds			869,801		792,000

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 7 September 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Derek Mitchell

Director

Caroline Monahan

Director

Statement of cash flows Financial year ended 30 April 2022

	2022 €	2021 €
Cash flows from operating activities Surplus for the financial year	77,801	79,198
Adjustments for: Depreciation of tangible assets Government grant income Other interest receivable and similar income (Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible assets Accrued expenses/(income)	11,047 (2,910) (12) 356 (4,568)	10,882 (46,160) (206) - 1,226
Changes in: Trade and other debtors Trade and other creditors Cash generated from operations	(848) 14,688 95,554	3,922 7,805 56,667
Interest received	12	206
Net cash from operating activities	95,566	56,873
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of tangible assets Net cash used in investing activities	(3,046)	(6,579) (6,579)
Cash flows from financing activities Government grant income	2,910	46,160
Net cash from financing activities	2,910	46,160
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	95,430 495,237	96,454 398,783
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	590,667	495,237

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 30 April 2022

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 April 2022

Tangible assets

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

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

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

Depreciation

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

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 April 2022

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 April 2022

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 or 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 April 2022

5. Income

Income	aricac	trom.
IIICOIIIC	alloco	TIOIII.

	2022	2021
	€	€
Community projects	101,346	64,979
Gifts, donations and bequests	148,252	47,948
Pobal Covid-19 Stability Scheme funding	4,521	39,016
HSE Section 39 funding	5,666	4,167
Galway County Council grants	=	3,000
National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) funding	8,787	9,000
Irish Cancer Society grants	20,500	13,360
Other income and grants	-	3,000
	289,072	184,470

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

6. Other operating income

	2022	2021
	€	€
Government grant income	2,910	46,160

7. Operating surplus

Operating surplus is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2022	2021
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	11,047	10,882
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible assets	356	-
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	4,059	4,117

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 April 2022

8. Staff costs

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

Administration Cleaning	2022 Number 4 1 ————5	2021 Number 4 1 ————5
The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:		
	2022	2021
	€	€
Wages and salaries	123,851	82,566
Social insurance costs	12,988	7,603

During the year the company received €0 (2021 - €19,317) through the Covid-19 Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme (TWSS). This has been netted against the cost of wages in the financial statements.

136,839

90,169

No employee received employee benefits excluding employer pension costs of more than $\[mathbb{e}\]$ 70,000 in the year (2021: $\[mathbb{e}\]$ 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

		2022	2021
		€	€
	Bank deposits	12	206
10.	Appropriations of statement of financial activities		
		2022	2021
		€	€
	At the start of the financial year	792,000	712,802
	Surplus for the financial year	77,801	79,198
	At the end of the financial year	869,801	792,000

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 April 2022

11.	Tangible assets			
		Freehold property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
		€	€	€
	Cost At 1 May 2021 Additions Disposals	450,000 - -	51,235 3,046 (890)	501,235 3,046 (890)
	At 30 April 2022	450,000	53,391	503,391
	Depreciation At 1 May 2021 Charge for the financial year	103,500	41,248	144,748
	Disposals	-	(534)	(534)
	At 30 April 2022	112,500	42,761	155,261
	Carrying amount At 30 April 2022	337,500	10,630	348,130
	At 30 April 2021	346,500	9,987	356,487
12.	Debtors			
			2022	2021
	Other debtors Prepayments Accrued income		€ 1,450 2,992 5,000 9,442	€ 1,040 2,554 1,300
13.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
			2022	2021
	Trade creditors Tax and social insurance:		€ 3,144	€ -
	PAYE and social welfare		3,168	4,810
	Accruals		4,886	5,754
	Deferred income		22,240	7,854
			33,438	18,418

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 April 2022

14.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year				
		2022	2021		
		€	€		
	Government grants	45,000 ———	46,200		
15.	Government grants	0000	2021		
		2022	2021		
	At the start of the financial year	€ 46,200	47,400		
	Released to profit or loss	(1,200)	(1,200)		
	At the end of the financial year	45,000	46,200		
	The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:				
	The amounts recognised in the iniaridal statements for government grants are	2022	2021		
		€	€		
	Recognised in creditors:	-	-		
	Deferred government grants due after more than one year	45,000	46,200		
	Recognised in other operating income:				
	Government grants recognised directly in income	20,684	100,143		
	Government grants released to income & expenditure account	1,200	1,200		
		21,884	101,343		

The company received epsilon1,710 (2021 - epsilon44,960) in Covid-19 support through the Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme (EWSS) during the year.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 April 2022

16. Government grant funding

The company was in receipt of government grant funding during the year as set out below:

Grant (1)

Name of grantor:

Department of Rural & Community Development through Pobal

Name of grant:

Covid-19: Stability Scheme for Community and Voluntary, Charity and Social

Enterprise Organisations

Purpose of grant:

Provide support to qualifying organisations who find themselves in particular difficulty and have seen their trading and/or fundraising income drop

significantly during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Grant total:

€43.537

Period of grant:

18 months ended 30 June 2021

Restrictions:

Restricted in accordance with the terms and conditions of the funding

agreement

Grant (2)

Name of grantor:

HSE - National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP)

Name of grant:

NCCP Grant

Purpose of grant:

Support organisations to organise and deliver cancer control measures

Grant total:

€26.360

Period of grant:

Year ended 31 December 2022

Restrictions:

Restricted in accordance with the terms and conditions of the funding

agreement

Grant (3)

Name of grantor:

HSE

Name of grant:

Section 39 Grant

Purpose of grant:

Provide assistance to any person or body that provides or proposes to provide

a service similar or ancillary to a service that the HSE may provide.

Grant total:

€7,500 + €7,000

Period of grant:

18 months ended 31 December 2021 and year ended 31 December 2022

Restrictions:

Restricted in accordance with the terms and conditions of the funding

agreement

Accounting for grants	Grant (1)	Grant (2)	Grant (3)
	€	€	€
Deferred grant at 1 May 2021	4,521	-	3,333
Grant received during year	-	26,360	7,000
Grant taken to income during year	(4,521)	(8,787)	(5,666)
Deferred grant at 30 April 2022	-	17,573	4,667

17. Reserves

The reserves of the company are comprised of retained earnings.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 April 2022

18. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 7 September 2022.