Company registration number: 387157

DUN LAOGHAIRE RATHDOWN COMMUNITY ADDICTION TEAM COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018

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DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors

Iolanda McAuley

Colette Farrington Theresa Waters

Secretary

Colette Farrington

Company number

387157

Registered office

Unit 8

Leopardstown Office Park

Burton Hall Avenue

Dublin 18

Business address

Unit 8

Leopardstown Office Park

Burton Hall Avenue

Dublin 18

Auditor

Cooney Parle Ltd

Statutory Audit Firm

New Street Wicklow Town

Bankers

Bank of Ireland

Main Street
Dundrum
Dublin 14

Solicitors

Lee & Sherlock Solicitors

5F Nutgrove Office Park

Rathfarnham Dublin 14

DIRECTORS REPORT

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

Directors

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

Iolanda McAuley Colette Farrington Theresa Waters

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the provision of support and services for individuals affected by addiction

Business review

Development and performance

The company maintained its level of funding from the HSE in 2018. It has a deficit of €15,629 in 2018 up from €8,774 in 2017. This is due to an increase in costs such as insurance. The company is constantly reviewing costs to ensure they are availing of the best prices.

Likely future developments

The company's work is funded by the Dun Laoghaire & Rathdown Drugs & Alcohol Task Force, subject to the agreement of the HSE. While funding is only guaranteed on a year to year basis the directors expect existing operations will continue for the forseeable future.

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 Registered Office..

DIRECTORS 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 30th may 2019 and signed on behalf of the board by:

golanda Hranley

Iolanda McAuley Director Colette Farrington

Director

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

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

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with 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 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 profit or loss 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 Guarantee (continued) Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Community Addiction Team Ltd

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Community Addiction Team CLG (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the profit and loss account, statement of income and retained earnings, 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 loss 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.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 12 in the financial statements. We have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in the note the financial statements concerning the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis with respect to the availability of future funding. As stated in Note 12 these conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast a significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report 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 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' 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, the directors 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 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 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.

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.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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.

Seamus Parle

For and on behalf of Cooney Parle Ltd Statutory Audit Firm New Street Wicklow Town

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 €	2017 €
Turnover		416,631	419,882
Gross profit		416,631	419,882
Administrative expenses		(432,260)	(428,656)
Operating loss		(15,629)	(8,774)
Loss before taxation		(15,629)	(8,774)
Tax on loss		-	-
Loss for the financial year		(15,629)	(8,774)

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

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	2018 €	2017 €
Loss for the financial year	(15,629)	(8,774)
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year	149,274	158,048
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	133,645	149,274

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2018

		201	8	201	7
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets	7	547		_	
Tangible assets	,		547		_
			347		
Current assets	_	44.000		07.614	
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	8	41,980 150,530		87,614 85,178	
Cash at pank and in hand		192,510		172,792	
Creditors: amounts falling due	•	(EO 442)		(23,518)	
within one year	9	(59,412)		(20,010)	
Net current assets			133,098		149,274
Total assets less current liabilities			133,645		149,274
Net assets			133,645		149,274
Capital and reserves					440 074
Profit and loss account			133,645		149,274
Members funds			133,645		149,274

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 14 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 30th MAJ 2019 and signed on behalf of the board by:

glande M. auly.

Iolanda McAuley Director

Colette Jerrington

Colette Farrington

Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Unit 8, Leopardstown Office Park, Burton Hall Avenue, Dublin 18.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A, '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.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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.

Taxation

The company is exempt from Corporation Tax as a registered charity - CHY No. 16904.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Tangible assets

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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:

Fittings fixtures and equipment - 20% 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 31 DECEMBER 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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4. Limited by guarantee

The company is one limited by guarantee not having a share capital.

5. Staff costs

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The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 6 (2017: 7).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	Wages and salaries Social insurance costs	2018 € 259,659 28,177	2017 € 262,759 28,404
		287,836	291,163
6.	Appropriations of profit and loss account	2018 €	2017 €
	At the start of the financial year Loss for the financial year	149,274 (15,629)	158,048 (8,774)
	At the end of the financial year	133,645	149,274

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

7.	Tangible assets	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Total €
		e	C
	Cost	20,687	20,687
	At 1 January 2018 Additions	684	684
	At 31 December 2018	21,371	21,371
	Depreciation		00.007
	At 1 January 2018	20,687	20,687 137
	Charge for the financial year	137	
	At 31 December 2018	20,824	20,824
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2018	547	547
	At 31 December 2017		
8.	Debtors	2010	2017
		2018 €	2017 €
		•	1,261
	Other debtors	41,980	86,353
	Prepayments	41,980	87,614
		1000	
0	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
9.	Creditors, amounts faring the forms	2018	2017
		€	€
	Payments received on account	20,000	632 400
	Trade creditors	1,400 9,132	11,614
	Other creditors including tax and social insurance	28,880	10,872
	Accruals	59,412	23,518
		- Marie	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

10. Related party transactions

A P C

Director Iolanda McAuley received €2,220 (2017:€375) in facilitation fees and partook in a course funded by the company totalling €900 in 2017.

11. APB Ethical Standard - Provisions Available for Small Entities

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature we use our auditors to prepare and submit returns to the Revenue Commissioners and assist with the preparation of financial statements.

12. Going Concern

The company's work is funded by the Dun Laoghaire & Rathdown Drugs and Alcohol Task Force, subject to the agreement of the HSE. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future having adequate resources to meet its obligations as they fall due.

While funding is only guaranteed from year to year the directors believe the going concern basis to be appropriate in view of the ongoing necessity for its work and its net asset position, which would enable it to meet it's liabilities in the event of cessation. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from the basis of preparation being inappropriate.

13. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on .301 Hay 2019.

The following pages do not form part of the statutory accounts.

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	2018 €	2017 €
Turnover Funding Received Fees receivable	416,631 -	416,632 3,250
Gross profit	416,631	419,882
Administrative expenses Wages and salaries Employer's PRSI contributions Staff training Staff Support Rent payable Rates Insurance Operating lease payments - office equipment Light and heat Cleaning Repairs and maintenance Printing, postage and stationery Telephone Computer costs Client Services Travelling expenses Accountancy fees Auditors remuneration Bank charges Canteen General expenses Subscriptions Depreciation of tangible assets	259,659 28,177 - 3,205 83,427 73 8,093 2,191 8,464 4,842 3,470 2,701 3,262 4,194 (579) 1,969 13,722 2,480 175 2,243 149 206 137	262,759 28,404 150 2,960 84,521 - 6,342 - 6,416 4,016 3,526 969 3,099 4,265 1,133 2,903 10,800 2,363 203 1,945 296 500 1,066
	432,260	428,656
Loss	(15,629)	(8,774)