Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Community Addiction Team CLG Unit 8 Leopardstown Office Park * Burton Hall Avenue Dublin 18

Date:

Cooney Parle Ltd Statutory Audit Firm New Street Wicklow Town

Dear Sirs,

We confirm that the following information in connection with your audit of the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 is to the best of our knowledge and belief, true and fair, bearing in mind the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

1. General

To the best of our knowledge and belief all transactions undertaken by the company have been properly recorded in the accounting records and these financial statements and all relevant records have been given to you.

2. Accounting Policies

The accounting policies used are detailed in the financial statements and are consistent with those adopted in the previous financial statements.

3. Profit and loss account (€32,137)

Except as disclosed in the financial statements, the results for the year were not materially affected by:

- (a) transactions of a sort not usually undertaken by the company,
- (b) circumstances of an exceptional or non-recurrent nature,
- (c) charges or credits relating to prior periods or
- (d) any change in the basis of accounting.

Any expenditure included in the financial statements (where receipts or vouchers were not available) was properly made in connection with the carrying on of the company's business, unless specifically notified to you as being of a private nature.

4. Fixed Assets (€7,948)

(a) The company has a satisfactory title to all fixed assets included in the financial statements.

- (b) The fixed assets to which the company has satisfactory title are included in the financial statements.
- (c) All amounts of expenditure capitalised in respect of fixed assets as detailed in the financial statements represent expenditure incurred in acquiring additional assets or improving existing assets. No expenditure capitalised is of a revenue nature.

5. Debtors (€82,817)

Balances included in the financial statements are all valid debtors or prepayments. The bad debts written off are complete as far as the directors are aware and full provision has been against specific debts which are known or may be expected to be irrecoverable.

6. Liabilities (€24,903)

All known liabilities of material amount at 31 December 2020 are shown in the financial statements including the liability for all purchases to which title has passed prior to 31 December 2020.

7. Capital Commitments

At 31 December 2020 there were no commitments for capital expenditure.

8. Contingent assets and liabilities

No contingent assets and liabilities existed at 31 December 2020.

9. Events after the end of the reporting period

No events have occurred between 31 December 2020 and the date of this letter which could materially affect the financial statements.

10. Director Transactions

The Company has had at no time during the financial year any arrangement, transaction or agreement to provide credit facilities (including loans, quasi-loans or credit transactions) for the directors nor to guarantee or provide security for such matters.

11. Related Party Transactions

All other related party transactions for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 are shown in Note 11.

12. Going Concern

In our opinion, the company will have adequate resources available to finance its trading and other obligations during the course of the twelve months from the date of this letter.

13. Law and Regulations

We confirm that the company has complied with all law and regulations relevant to the activities of the company during the financial year under audit and that we have made available all such relevant information necessary for audit purposes.

14. Fraud

We acknowledge our responsibility for the design and implementation of internal control to prevent and detect fraud. We confirm that we have disclosed to you the results of our assessment of the risk that the financial statements of the company may be materially misstated as a result of fraud. We also confirm that we have disclosed to you our knowledge of fraud or suspected fraud, if any, involving management, employees who have significant roles in internal control and others where the fraud is material. We also confirm that we have disclosed to you our knowledge of any allegations of fraud, or suspected fraud, affecting the entity's financial statements that have been communicated by employees, former employees, analysts, regulators or others.

Yours faithfully,

Iolanda McAuley

Tolombe Mc auly

Director

Colette Farrington

Director

Company registration number: 387157

DUN LAOGHAIRE RATHDOWN COMMUNITY ADDICTION TEAM COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

DUN LAOGHAIRE RATHDOWN COMMUNITY ADDICTION TEAM Company Limited by Guarantee

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DUN LAOGHAIRE RATHDOWN COMMUNITY ADDICTION TEAM COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

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

New Street Wicklow Town

Bankers

Bank of Ireland

Main Street Dundrum Dublin 14

Solicitors

Sherlock Law

5F Nutgrove Office Park

Rathfarnham Dublin 14

DUN LAOGHAIRE RATHDOWN COMMUNITY ADDICTION TEAM Company Limited by Guarantee DIRECTORS REPORT

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

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 .

Development and performance

The companys funding from the HSE was reduced by €30,000 in 2020. It has a deficit of €32.137 compared to a surplus of €12,247 in 2019.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company operates solely in the Republic of Ireland. All revenues and costs are denominated in Euros and therefore the company is not subject to currency risks.

The company has no borrowings.

In managing liquidity and cash flow risk, the company strives to hold sufficient cash resources to meet all ongoing commitments. The company monitors cash flow to facilitate cash management. The involvement of the directors in the day to day management of the company cash reserves is adequate to manage the cash flow and liquidity risk the company faces.

The Directors are closely monitoring the risks and uncertainties associated with the Covid-19 pandemic. Currently the premises are closed to clients and the directors have acted to realign its services and has implemented HSE and Government advice on social distancing measures within its premises to provide for the safe re-opening of it's premises. Through a prior investment in technology our staff are enabled to work remotely and to continue to provide services to clients.

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 anyear to year basis the directors expect existing operations will continue for the forseeable future.

DUN LAOGHAIRE RATHDOWN COMMUNITY ADDICTION TEAM Company Limited by Guarantee DIRECTORS REPORT (CONTINUED)

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..

Relevant audit information

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

 so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's statutory auditors are unaware, and

 each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

In accordance with Sections 380 to 385 of the Companies Act 2014, the auditors, Cooney Parle Limited, will continue in office.

Iolanda McAuley

I-landa Mc anly

Director

Colette Farrington

Director

DUN LAOGHAIRE RATHDOWN COMMUNITY ADDICTION TEAM Company Limited by Guarantee 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.

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 2020 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 2020 and of its deficit 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 for Auditors (Ireland) 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 signficant 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 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

DUN LAOGHAIRE RATHDOWN COMMUNITY ADDICTION TEAM Company Limited by Guarantee PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 €	2019 €
Funding		443,364	447,268
Gross profit		443,364	447,268
Administrative expenses		(475,501)	(435,021)
Operating (loss)/profit		(32,137)	12,247
Surplus/(Deficit) before taxation		(32,137)	12,247
Tax on surplus/(deficit)		<u>-</u>	
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(32,137)	12,247
			ark.

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

DUN LAOGHAIRE RATHDOWN COMMUNITY ADDICTION TEAM Company Limited by Guarantee STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	2020 €	2019 €
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(32,137)	12,247
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year (as previously reported) Prior period adjustments Retained earnings at the start of the financial year (restated)	145,892 (19,442) 126,450	133,645 - 133,645
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	94,313	145,892

DUN LAOGHAIRE RATHDOWN COMMUNITY ADDICTION TEAM Company Limited by Guarantee BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

		2020		201	_
	Note	€	€	€	r €
Fixed assets				4.004	
Tangible assets	7	7,948		4,621	
			7,948		4,621
Current assets					,
Debtors	8	82,817		52,933	
Cash at bank and in hand		28,451		133,462	
		111,268		186,395	
Creditors: amounts falling due					zo.
within one year	9	(24,903)		(45,124)	
Net current assets			86,365		141,271
Total assets less current liabilitie	s		94,313		145,892
Net assets			94,313		145,892
Capital and reserves			04.040		145 802
Profit and loss account			94,313		145,892
Members funds			94,313		145,892 =====

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 14 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

DUN LAOGHAIRE RATHDOWN COMMUNITY ADDICTION TEAM Company Limited by Guarantee BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 1/1/2021. and signed on behalf of the board by:

Iolanda McAuley

Islando M. Owley

Director

bolette Jaerungto.
Colette Farrington

Director

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.

The principal activities of the company can be found in the Directors Report.

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'. The Triennial review 2017 amendments to the standard have been early adopted.

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.

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.

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:

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.

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 one limited by guarantee not having a share capital.

5. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 7 (2019: 7).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

		2020 €	2019 €
	Wages and salaries Social insurance costs	315,670 34,255	276,938 30,040
		349,925	306,978
6.	Appropriations of profit and loss account	2020 €	2019 €
	At the start of the financial year (as previously reported) Prior period adjustments	145,892 (19,442)	133,645
	At the start of the financial year (restated) (Loss)/profit for the financial year	126,450 (32,137)	133,645 1′2,247
	At the end of the financial year	94,313	145,892

7.	Tangible assets	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
		€	€
	Cost At 1 January 2020 Additions	26,634 5,645	26,634 5,645
	At 31 December 2020	32,279	32,279
	Depreciation At 1 January 2020 Charge for the financial year	22,013 2,318	22,013 2,318
	At 31 December 2020	24,331	24,331
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2020	7,948	7,948
	At 31 December 2019	4,621	4,621
8.	Debtors	2020	2019
	Other debtors Prepayments	€ 2,543 80,274	8,042 44,891
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	82,817	52,933

Debtors includes permanent rent deposits of €33,659. Other debtors and prepayments are recoverable within one year.

9.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		*
9.	Cleditors, amounts ranning and training and	2020	2019
		€	€
	Trade creditors Other creditors including tax and social insurance	1,962	679
		14,084	19,310
Accruals	8,857	25,135	
		24,903	45,124

Payment terms for trade creditors vary between on demand and ninety days. Trade creditors do not attract interest. Taxes are subject to the terms of the relevant legislation. Interest accrues on late payment at the rate of 8%-10% per annum. The terms of the accruals vary.

10. Prior period errors

The prior year adjustment of €19,442 relates to expenditure on part of a research project carried out by Trinity College Dublin for the company. The funding relating to this portion of the project was received in 2019 and the expenditure has been moved from the 2020 income and expenditure account to match this.

11. Related party transactions

Director Iolanda McAuley received €420 (2019:€1,220) in facilitation fees.

12. Key management personnel

The directors' are the key management personnel of the company but are not paid as directors of a charity.

13. 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.

14. 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.

The Directors are closely monitoring the risks and uncertainties associated with the Covid-19 pandemic.

Currently their offices are closed with staff taking turns to be in the office for any administrative tasks needed. The directors have acted to realign the company's operations and has implemented HSE and Government advice on social distancing measures both within its premises and for physical meetings outside of its own premises and to provide for the safe and full re-opening of it's offices when the time arises.

Through a prior investment in technology their staff are enabled to work remotely with limited physical meetings as required while continuing to provide a full and, professional service to their clients.

The directors consider that the company has adequate financial reserves to cope with the financial impact of Covid-19 in 2021.

Therefore the directors have deemed it appropriate to prepare the statutory financial statements on a going concern basis.

15. Approval of financial statements

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

DUN LAOGHAIRE RATHDOWN COMMUNITY ADDICTION TEAM Company Limited by Guarantee

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

Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Community Addiction Team Company Limited by Guarantee

Detailed profit and loss account Financial year ended 31 December 2020

	2020 €	- 2019 €
		_
Funding Funding Received	386,632	416,632
PMCA programme funding	2,520	5,340
DLRDATF funding	54,212	25,296
-	A-ARICA MANAGEMENT (MANAGEMENT)	
	443,364	447,268
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	315,670	276,938
Employer's PRSI contributions	34,255	30,040
Staff training	-	1,800
Staff Support	4,925	2,820
Rent payable	69,078	69,023
Rates	(2)	(32)
Insurance	8,315	8,632
Operating lease payments - office equipment	1,717	*1,724
Light and heat	7,705	7,436
Cleaning	1,052 6,331	4,082 3,533
Repairs and maintenance	1,083	428
Printing, postage and stationery	5,139	3,325
Telephone	1,333	~1,734
Computer costs	3,269	9,126
Client Services	1,216	2,297
Travelling expenses Legal and professional	1,033	_,
Consultancy fees	4,029	2,798
Accountancy fees	2,268	2,400
Auditors remuneration	2,713	^2,702
Bank charges	179	180
Canteen	1,003	2,156
General expenses	45	140
Subscriptions	827	550
Depreciation of tangible assets	2,318	1,189
	475,501	435,021
	(00.407)	40.04**
Surplus/(Deficit)	(32,137)	12,247