Company registration number: 387157

# DUN LAOGHAIRE RATHDOWN COMMUNITY ADDICTION TEAM COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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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

New Street Wicklow Town

**Bankers** 

Bank of Ireland

Main Street
Dundrum
Dublin 14

**Solicitors** 

Sherlock Law

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 2021.

#### **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. €12,000 of this shortfall was paid in 2021. The company showed a surplus of €21,032 in 2021 compared to a deficit of €32,137 in 2020.

#### 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.

#### 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.

### **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.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 22-9-22 and signed on behalf of the board

Meresa Waters

Holanda McAuley

Director The

Director Tregesa

la lette Jakkengter.

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.

### Report on the audit of the financial statements

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Community Addiction Team (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 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 2021 and of its profit 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 the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note 11 to the financial statements, 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 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 2021

	Note	2021 €	2020 €
Turnover		495,393	443,364
Gross profit		495,393	443,364
Administrative expenses		(474,361)	(475,501)
Operating profit/(loss)		21,032	(32,137)
Surplus/(Deficit) before taxation		21,032	(32,137)
Tax on surplus/(deficit)			14
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		21,032	(32,137)

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

### STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	2021 €	2020 €
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	21,032	(32,137)
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year (as previously reported) Prior period adjustments	94,313 -	145,892 (19,442)
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year (restated)	94,313	126,450
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	115,345	94,313

### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

		20	21	202	0
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7	5,631		7,948	
			5,631	<del></del>	7,948
Current assets					
Debtors	8	78,024		82,817	
Cash at bank and in hand		50,871		28,451	
		128,895		111,268	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	9	(19,181)		(24,903)	
Net current assets			109,714		86,365
Total assets less current liabilities			115,345	·	94,313
Net assets			115,345		94,313
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account			115,345		94,313
Members funds			115,345		94,313

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.

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)** AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 21-9-22, and signed on behalf of the board by: and signed on behalf of the board by:

There sa waters.

Holanda McAuley

Director Theresa waters.

Colette Large Colette Farrington

Director

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 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'.

### 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

### 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 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 2021

### 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 8 (2020: 7).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

		2021	2020
		€	€
	Wages and salaries	325,959	315,670
	Social insurance costs	35,700	34,255
		361,659	349,925
6.	Appropriations of profit and loss account	2021 €	2020 €
	At the start of the financial year (as previously reported) Prior period adjustments	94,313	145,892 (19,442)
	At the start of the financial year (restated) Profit/(loss) for the financial year	94,313 21,032	126,450 (32,137)
	At the end of the financial year	115,345	94,313

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

### 7. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Total €
Cost At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	32,280	32,280
<b>Depreciation</b> At 1 January 2021 Charge for the financial year	24,331 2,318	24,331 2,318
At 31 December 2021	26,649	26,649
Carrying amount At 31 December 2021 At 31 December 2020	5,631 7,949	5,631
8. Debtors	2021	2020
	€	€
Other debtors	23	• 2,543
Prepayments	78,001	80,274
	78,024	82,817

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

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

### 9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
•	€	€
Trade creditors	62	1,962
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	14,198	14,084
Accruals	4,921	8,857
	19,181	24,903

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. Related party transactions

Director Iolanda McAuley received €0 (2020:€420) in facilitation fees.

#### 11. Ethical standards

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. Key management personnel

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

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

### 13. 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.

### 14. Approval of financial statements

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

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

### DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	2021 €	2020 €
Тикромок		
Turnover Funding Received	484,796	386,632
PMCA programme funding		2,520
DLRDATF funding	10,597	54,212
DEND/(II fullasing		
	495,393	443,364
Overheads		
Wages and salaries	325,959	315,670
Employer's PRSI contributions	35,700	34,255
Staff training	1,675	-
Staff Support	2,313	4,925
Rent payable	68,853	69,078
Rates	(72)	(2)
Insurance	8,997	8,315 <sup>°</sup>
Operating lease payments - office equipment	, -	1,717
Light and heat	4,797	7,705
Cleaning	228	1,052
Repairs and maintenance	5,810	6,331
Printing, postage and stationery	193	1,083
Telephone	4,771	5,139
Computer costs	3,429	1,333
Client Services	-	3,269
Travelling expenses	1,793	1,216
Legal and professional	-	1,033
Consultancy fees	2,384	4,029
Accountancy fees	2,000	2,268
Auditors remuneration	2,134	2,713
Bank charges	174	179
Canteen	364	1,003
General expenses	89	45
Subscriptions	452	827
Depreciation of tangible assets	2,318	2,318
	474,361	475,501
Surplus/(Deficit) before taxation	21,032	(32,137)
	Market and a second	