Company registration number: 352126

# Donegal Centre for Independent Living Company Limited by Guarantee (A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2016

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### Directors and other information

**Directors** 

Frank Larkin

Donna Russell

Andrew Martin Mc Intyre

Roisin Kavanagh Cath Waugh Sorcha Ward Donal O' Boyle

Secretary

Cath Waugh

Company number

352126

Registered office

Ballymacool Letterkenny Co. Donegal

**Business address** 

Ballymacool Letterkenny Co. Donegal

**Auditor** 

Harvey Mc Crossan Ltd

Park House Ballyraine Letterkenny Co. Donegal

**Bankers** 

Bank of Ireland Market Square Lettekenny Co Donegal

**Solicitors** 

Jill Vance

Nathaniel Lacy & Partners Solicitors Office 2b, Riverside Business Park

Letterkenny, Co Donegal

#### **Directors** report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31/12/16.

#### Directors

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

Frank Larkin
Donna Russell
Andrew Martin Mc Intyre
Roisin Kavanagh
Cath Waugh
Sorcha Ward
Donal O' Boyle

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the promotion and development of the concept of independent living for persons with physical and sensory disabilities. To this end, the company engages and provides training to personal assistants who in turn provide support to their leaders. The company is now based at its premises at Ballymacool, Letterkenny which is a purpose built facility designed to meet both the training and administrative requirements of the company.

#### Development and performance

The company's gross income has dropped slightly on last year. Expenditure has also decreased giving rise to a surplus of income over expenditure of €29,812.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risk facing the company is the loss of the service contract with the HSE. The company strives to manage this risk by continuing to provide suitably trained personnel to carry out the role of personal assistants. The company has successfully renewed the service contract for the year 2017.

#### **Dividends**

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

#### Events after the end of the reporting period

There were no post balance sheet events.

#### Research and development

The company did not engage in any research and development activity in the year ended 31/12/16.

### 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 the 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 16/05/17 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Roisin Kavanagh Acrosin Maranery H

Director

Cath Waugh Cath Waven

### 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 Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland. 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 Donegal Centre for Independent Living Company Limited

### "Independent auditor's report to the members of Donegal Centre for Independent Living Company Limited by Guarantee

We have audited the financial statements of Donegal Centre for Independent Living Company Limited by Guarantee for the year ended 31/12/16 which comprise the income and expenditure account, statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet, statement of cash flows and related notes. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is 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 and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

This 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 auditors 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.

### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the directors responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors, including "APB Ethical Standard - Provisions Available for Small Entities (Revised)", in the circumstances set out in Note 17 to the financial statements.

### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the directors report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

### Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31/12/16 and of its profit for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant reporting framework and, in particular the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

### Matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Act 2014

- 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.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- · In our opinion the information given in the directors report is consistent with the financial statements.

## Independent auditor's report to the members of Donegal Centre for Independent Living Company Limited by Guarantee (continued)

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of our obligation under the Companies Act 2014 to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made.

Anne Kelly

For and on behalf of Harvey Mc Crossan Ltd

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

Park House

Ballyraine

Letterkenny

Co. Donegal

16/05/17

### Income and expenditure account Financial year ended 31/12/16

	Note	2016 €	2015 €
Income	4	2,063,811	2,102,705
Gross profit		2,063,811	2,102,705
Administrative expenses		(2,033,476)	(2,133,385)
Surplus/(Deficit)	5	30,335	(30,680)
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(523)	(684)
Surplus/(Deficit) on ordinary activities before	taxation	29,812	(31,364)
Tax on surplus/(deficit) on ordinary activities		-	_
Surplus/(Deficit) for the financial year		29,812	(31,364)

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.

### Statement of income and retained earnings Financial year ended 31/12/16

	2016 €	2015 €
Surplus/(Deficit) for the financial year	29,812	(31,364)
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year	784,329	815,693
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	814,141	784,329

### Balance sheet As at 31/12/16

		2016		2015	
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9	490,849		517,281	
			490,849	<del></del>	517,281
			,		017,201
Current assets					
Debtors	10	158,183		183,215	
Cash at bank and in hand		297,684		229,630	
		455,867		412,845	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	11	(90,575)		(101,797)	
Net current assets			365,292		311,048
Total assets less current liabilities			856,141		828,329
Conditions are surface.					
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12		(42.000)		(44.000)
arter more man one year	12		(42,000)		(44,000)
Net assets			814,141		784,329
			<del></del>		
Capital and reserves					
Income and Expenditure account	16		814,141		784,329
Members funds			814,141		784,329

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 16/05/17 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Roisin Kavanagh

Director

Cath Waugh Director

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of cash flows Financial year ended 31/12/16

	2016 €	2015 €
Cash flows from operating activities Surplus/(Deficit) for the financial year	29,812	(31,364)
Adjustments for: Depreciation of tangible assets Interest payable and similar charges Accrued expenses/(income)	26,432 523 (4,400)	27,854 684 4,400
Changes in: Trade and other debtors Trade and other creditors	25,032 (8,822)	6,270 9,995
Cash generated from operations  Interest paid	68,577 (523)	17,839 (684)
Net cash from operating activities	68,054	17,155
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of tangible assets	-	(6,876)
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	-	(6,876)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	68,054 229,630	10,279 219,353
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	297,684	229,632

### Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31/12/16

### 1. 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'.

### **Company Information**

Donegal Centre for Independent Living Company Limited by Guarantee is a incorported in the Republic of Ireland, Company Number 352126. The registered office is Ballymacool, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal. The company is limited by the guarantee of its members. The company provides support services to people with physical and sensory disabilities and is a registered charity.

### 2. Accounting policies

### 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.

#### Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous Irish GAAP to FRS 102 as at 01/01/15. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 18.

### True and Fair View Override

In preparing the financial statements, the directors have departed from the prescribed format for financial statements as set out in the Companies Act 2014. In the opinion of the directors, the format as presented in these financial statements better describes the not for profit activities undertaken by the company. The principal departure from the prescribed formats as set down by the Companies Act 2014 is the replacement of the title "Profit and Loss Account" with the title "Income and Expenditure Account" and some consequential changes in the notes to the financial statements.

#### Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services rendered, net of discounts.

### Revenue Recognition

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 31/12/16

### 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:

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 31/12/16

### **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 31/12/16

#### 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.

### **Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

### 3. Limited by guarantee

The company is one limited by guarantee not having a share capital. The liability of each member in the event of the company being wound up is €1.

### Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31/12/16

#### 4. Income

Income arises from:

 2016
 2015

 €
 €

 Rendering of services
 2,063,811
 2,102,705

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

### 5. Surplus/(Deficit)

Surplus/(Deficit) is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2016	2015
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	26,432	27,854
Amortisation of grants recognised in:		,
Administrative expenses	(2,000)	(2,000)
Impairment of trade debtors	•	200
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	3,710	3,587

### 6. Going Concern

As described in the directors' report, the company provides support services to individuals who have physical and sensory disabilities. The company's activities are largely financed by funding from the Health Service Executive. In the year to 31/12/16, the funding amounted to € 1,598,596 which equates to 78% of the company's gross income.

The economic climate of recent years has resulted in a reduction in the level of exchequer funding made available to the Health Service Executive for funding such activities. These developments could potentially result in a reduction or abolition in support received from the HSE in the future. Confirmation has been received from the HSE that funding will continue for the duration of 2017. The directors consider that this funding is vital for the company to continue as a going concern.

These circumstances create material uncertainties over the future of the company. Nevertheless, after making enquiries and considering the uncertainties described above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue to receive an adequate level of financial support from the Health Service Executive to allow the company to continue into the future. For these reasons, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31/12/16

### 7. Staff costs

8.

Bank loans and overdrafts

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

directors, was as follows:		
	2016	2015
	Number	Number
Core Staff	9	9
Personal Assistants	166	187
	175	196
	<del></del>	
The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:		
	2016	2015
	€	€
Wages and salaries	1,545,573	1,581,488
Social insurance costs	141,939	147,775
Other retirement benefit costs	10,547	34,889
	1,698,059	1,764,152
Interest payable and similar charges		
	2016	2015
	€	€

523

684

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31/12/16

Total

9.	Tangible assets			
		Freehold	Fixtures,	Motor
		property	fittings and	vehicles
			Aquinmont	

	property	fittings and equipment	vehicles	iotai
Cost	€	€	€	€
At 01/01/16 Additions	537,766	72,537 -	8,750	619,053
At 31/12/16	537,766	72,537	8,750	619,053
<b>Depreciation</b> At 01/01/16 Charge for the	57,165	40,337	4,270	101,772
financial year	21,511	4,025	896	26,432
At 31/12/16	78,676	44,362	5,166	128,204
Carrying amount				
At 31/12/16	459,090	28,175	3,584	490,849
	Freehold property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost	€	€	€	€
At 01/01/15 Additions	537,766	65,661 6,876	8,750	612,177 6,876
At 31/12/15	537,766	72,537	8,750	619,053
Depreciation At 01/01/15 Charge for the financial year	35,654	35,114	3,150	73,918
	21,511	5,223	1,120	27,854
At 31/12/15	57,165	40,337	4,270	101,772
Carrying amount At 31/12/15	480,601	32,200	4,480	517,281

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31/12/16

10.	Debtors		
•		2016	2015
		€	€
	Trade debtors	150,415	177,496
	Other debtors	1,000	_
	Prepayments and accrued income	6,768	5,719
		158,183	183,215
11.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	•	2016	2015
		€	-0.6
	Trade creditors	4,334	2,134
	Other creditors	38,206	39,842
	Tax and social insurance:	50,200	00,012
	PAYE and social welfare	45,063	52,449
	Accruals	2,972	7,372
		90,575	101,797
12.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	and and man one year	2016	2015
		2010	2013
	Government grants	42,000	44,000
		<u> </u>	
13.	Government grants		
	Government grants	2016	2015
		2016	2015
	At the start of the financial year	44,000	46,000
	Released to profit or loss		•
		(2,000)	(2,000)
	At the end of the financial year	42,000	44,000
	The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are a	es follows:	
	2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -	2016	2015
		2016	2015
	Recognised in creditors:	~	5
	Deferred government grants due after more than one year	42,000	44,000
		Total Para	

The company received a capital grant from the National Lottery towards the cost of the building at Ballymacool, Letterkenny. The grant is being released to the Income and Expenditure account at the same rate as the premises is being depreciated.

### Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31/12/16

### 14. Employee benefits

The amount recognised in the income and expenditure account in relation to defined contribution plans was €10,547 (2015: €34,889).

### 15. Financial instruments

The carrying amount for each category of financial instruments is as follows:		
	2016	2015
	€	€
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
Trade debtors	150,415	177,496
Other debtors	1,000	, -
Cash at bank and in hand	297,684	229,630
Prepayments and Accrued Income	6,768	5,719
	455,867	412,845
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Trade creditors and Accruals	7,306	9,506
Other creditors	38,206	39,842
Tax and Social Insurance Creditor	45,063	52,449
	90,575	101,797
Reserves	2016	2015
Reserves as at 01/01/16	784,329	815,693
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	29,812	(31,364)

### 17. Ethical standards

16.

In common with many other entities of our size and nature, we use our auditors to assist in the preparation of financial statements and to prepare and submit returns to the Companies Registration Office.

814,141

784,329

### 18. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 01/01/15.

### Reconciliation of equity

Reserves as at 31/12/16

No transitional adjustments were required.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31/12/16

Reconciliation of income or expenditure for the financial year No transitional adjustments were required.

### 19. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 16 May 2017.

## Detailed profit and loss account Financial year ended 31/12/16

	2016 €	2015 €
	C	C
Income		
HSE Receipts	1,598,596	1,620,069
Direct Payments	121,900	124,509
LYIT Receipts	71,960	71,265
Cheshire Ireland	19,287	<b>-</b>
Fundraising	4,937	18,017
Other Funding	4,950	800
Lottery Funding	-	2,500
FAS - CE Project Income	227,847	246,375
Social Welfare Maternity & Sick Pay Refunds	4,512	1,191
Irish Aid WWGS receipts	-	9,635
Room Hire & Photocopying	2,340	3,069
Office Rental	3,605	4,495
Other PA Services	3,877	-
Supplied Training	-	780
	2,063,811	2,102,705
Gross profit	2,063,811	2,102,705
Gross profit percentage	100.0%	100.0%
Overheads		
Administrative expenses	(2,033,476)	(2,133,385)
	(2,033,476)	(2,133,385)
Surplus/(Deficit)	30,335	(30,680)
		, , ,
Surplus/(Deficit) percentage	1.5%	1.5%
Interest payable and similar charges	(523)	(684)
Surplus/(Deficit) on ordinary activities before taxation	29,812	(31,364)

# Detailed income and expenditure account (continued) Financial year ended 31/12/16

	2016 €	2015 €
Overheads	ę	Č
Administrative expenses		
Personal Assistants - Wages and salaries	1,328,439	1,362,994
Redundancy Payments	· · ·	4,400
Core Staff - Wages and Salaries	217,134	212,806
Employer's PRSI - Personal Assistants	119,831	125,682
Employer PRSI - Core Staff	22,108	22,093
Staff pension costs - defined contribution	10,547	34,889
Other Personal Assistant Costs	-	1,288
Course fees & training costs	33,464	23,448
Rates	263	123
Insurance	7,559	6,891
Light and heat	4,565	5,766
Repairs and maintenance	1,003	2,655
Printing, postage and stationery	5,588	8,791
Advertising	209	674
Telephone	1,592	3,946
Computer & Database costs	6,117	5,267
Motor and travel expenses	5,853	15,723
Fundraising Expenses	, -	4,840
Irish Aid - Amounts refunded	2,570	· _
Consultancy fees	4,317	6,770
Auditors remuneration	3,710	3,587
Bad debts	· -	200
Bike to Work Expenses	1,000	195
CE Project Expenditure	227,847	246,374
General expenses	5,328	8,129
Amortisation of Grants	(2,000)	(2,000)
Depreciation of tangible assets	26,432	27,854
	2,033,476	2,133,385
	******	