

Company Number: 345793
Charity Number: CHY14280
Charities Regulatory Authority Number: 20046132

Cumann Tithiochta Soisialta An Bhreacadh Nua
Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

Cumann Tithiochta Soisialta An Bhreacadh Nua

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Cumann Tithiochta Soisialta An Bhreacadh Nua
REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Directors	Kieran Murphy Maureen Rossiter Fionnuala Gately Noel Morrissey Leila Anne Keating
Company Secretary	Leila Anne Keating
Charity Number	CHY14280
Charities Regulatory Authority Number	20046132
Company Number	345793
Registered Office and Principal Address	Ard Aoibhinn Centre Belvedere Road Wexford
Auditors	Finbarr Gahan & Co Accountants and Statutory Auditors 2 Peter Street Wexford
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Custom House Quay Wexford
Solicitors	Ebrill Solicitors Iberius House Common Quay Street Wexford

Cumann Tithiochta Soisialta An Bhreacadh Nua

DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT

for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

The directors present their Directors' Annual Report, combining the Directors' Report and Trustees' Report, and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014, FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their financial statements in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

The Directors' Report contains the information required to be provided in the Directors' Annual Report under the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) guidelines. The directors of the company are also charity trustees for the purpose of charity law and under the company's constitution are known as members of the board of trustees.

In this report the directors of Cumann Tithiochta Soisialta An Bhreacadh Nua present a summary of its purpose, governance, activities, achievements and finances for the financial year 2021.

This is the first set of financial statements prepared by Cumann Tithiochta Soisialta An Bhreacadh Nua in accordance with accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") as modified by the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" effective 1 January 2015. Previously the company applied the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015). The charity has applied the Charities SORP on a voluntary basis as its application is not a requirement of the current regulations for charities registered in the Republic of Ireland however it is considered best practice.

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

Review of Activities, Achievements and Performance

The main activity of the company during the year was the continuing high level of care provided to the residents.

Financial Review

Against the backdrop of increased income and decreased, it has continued to be to plan or develop services. The company has reported a surplus for the financial year, amounting to - €154,346 (2020: - (€69,719)). Nevertheless, the charity, with the aid of sound financial management and the support of a related company An Breacadh Nua, are confident that going forward the company will not continually incur deficits. The principal source of funding for the charity is rental income.

At the end of the year the company had assets of €2,160,327 (2020: €2,012,880) and liabilities of €140,449 (2020: €147,348). The net funds of the company have increased by €224,065 (2020: €(285,638)) and the directors are satisfied with the level of retained reserves at the year end.

Reserves policy

The charity has determined it is not necessary to hold reserves given the significant cash reserves it holds.

The charity needs reserves to:

- Ensure the charity can continue to provide a stable service to those who need them.
- Meet contractual obligations as they fall due;
- Meet unexpected costs;
- Provide working capital when funding is paid in arrears;
- Meet the costs of winding up in the event that was necessary
- Be adequate to cover 6 months of current expenditure.

Based on this, the directors are satisfied that it holds sufficient reserves to allow the charity to trade successfully.

Financial Results

At the end of the financial year the company has assets of €2,160,327 (2020 - €2,012,880) and liabilities of €140,449 (2020 - €147,348). The net assets of the company have increased by €154,346

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The principal risk the company currently faces is its reliance on staffing provided by An Breacadh Nua who is reliant on the HSE as its main source of income. An Breacadh Nua are satisfied, at this time, that sufficient funding will be made available to the company for 2021 and beyond.

Cumann Tithíochta Sóisialta An Bhreacadh Nua
DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT

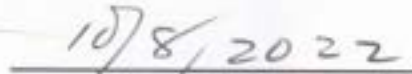
for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

Accounting Records

To ensure that adequate accounting records are kept in accordance with Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014, the directors have employed appropriately qualified accounting personnel and have maintained appropriate computerised accounting systems. The accounting records are located at the company's office at Ard Ailbhinn Centre, Belvedere Road, Wexford.

Approved by the Board of Directors on _____ and signed on its behalf by:


Lelia Keating


10/8/2022
11/8/2022

Cumann Tithiochta Soisialta An Bhreacadh Nua DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

The directors are responsible for preparing 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", applying Section 1A of that Standard, 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 net income or expenditure 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 apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework, 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 operation.

The directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

As explained in note 6, state whether the Charities SORP (effective January 2015) has been followed:

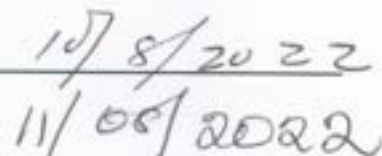
The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and net income or expenditure of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and the Directors' Annual Report comply with 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.

In so far as the directors are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information (information needed by the company's auditor in connection with preparing the auditor's report) of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Approved by the Board of Directors on _____ and signed on its behalf by:


Lelia Keating


11/08/2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the Members of Cumann Tithiochta Soisialta An Bhreacadh Nua

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the company financial statements of Cumann Tithiochta Soisialta An Bhreacadh Nua for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities (incorporating an Income and Expenditure Account), the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows and the notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 4. 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", applying Section 1A of that Standard and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with FRS 102.

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 surplus for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 and having regard to the Charities SORP; and
- have been properly 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 described below 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of 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 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.

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 course of 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

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the Directors' Annual Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are 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 the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the Members of Cumann Tithiochta Soisialta An Bhreacadh Nua

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 any material misstatements in the Directors' Annual 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 complied with by the company. 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 set out on page 7, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they 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, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken based on these financial statements.

Further information regarding the scope of our responsibilities as auditor

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We are also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the , 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 to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 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 any 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the Members of Cumann Tithiochta Soisialta An Bhreacadh Nua



Finbarr Gahan
for and on behalf of
FINBARR GAHAN & CO
Accountants and Statutory Auditors
2 Peter Street
Wexford

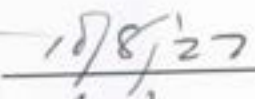
Cumann Tithiochta Soisialta An Bhreacadh Nua
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
(Incorporating an Income and Expenditure Account)

		Unrestricted Funds 2021	Restricted Funds 2021	Total 2021	Total 2020
	Notes	€	€	€	€
Income from:					
Charitable activities	5.1	277,011	-	277,011	81,859
Total Income		<u>277,011</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>277,011</u>	<u>81,859</u>
Expenditure on:					
Charitable activities	5.2	<u>122,665</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>122,665</u>	<u>151,578</u>
Net movement in funds for the financial year		<u>154,346</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>154,346</u>	<u>(69,719)</u>
Reconciliation of funds					
Balances brought forward at 1 January 2021	13	<u>332,202</u>	<u>1,533,330</u>	<u>1,865,532</u>	<u>1,745,273</u>
Balances carried forward at 31 December 2021		<u>486,548</u>	<u>1,533,330</u>	<u>2,019,878</u>	<u>1,675,554</u>

The Statement of Financial Activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the financial year.
All income and expenditure relate to continuing activities.

Approved by the Board of Directors on _____ and signed on its behalf by:


Lelia Keating
11/8/22


11/8/22

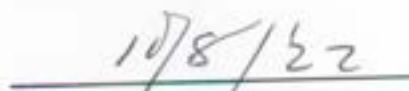
Cumann Tithiochta Soisialta An Bhreacadh Nua
BALANCE SHEET
as at 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 €	2020 €
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	8	<u>1,604,860</u>	<u>1,643,750</u>
Current Assets			
Debtors	9	299,436	8,750
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>256,031</u>	<u>360,380</u>
		<u>555,467</u>	<u>369,130</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(140,449)</u>	<u>(147,348)</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>415,018</u>	<u>221,782</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		<u>2,019,878</u>	<u>1,865,532</u>
Funds			
Restricted funds		1,533,330	1,533,330
General fund (unrestricted)		<u>486,548</u>	<u>332,202</u>
Total funds	13	<u>2,019,878</u>	<u>1,865,532</u>

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

Approved by the Board of Directors on _____ and signed on its behalf by:


Selia Keating


10/8/22
11/8/22

Cumann Tithiochta Soisialta An Bhreacadh Nua
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 €	2020 €
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net movement in funds		154,346	(69,719)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		38,890	45,250
Payment to ABN		0	189,978
		<u>193,236</u>	<u>165,509</u>
Movements in working capital:			
Movement in debtors		(290,66)	190,948
Movement in creditors		(6,899)	143,915
		<u>(104,349)</u>	<u>334,863</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments to acquire tangible assets		-	(215,975)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Advances from subsidiaries/group companies		-	(320,938)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(104,349)	(36,541)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January 2021		360,380	396,921
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2021	16	<u>256,031</u>	<u>360,380</u>

Cumann Tithiochta Soisialta An Bhreacadh Nua

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

continued

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Cumann Tithiochta Soisialta An Bhreacadh Nua is a company limited by guarantee incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office of the company is Ard Aoibhinn Centre, Belvedere Road, Wexford which is also the principal place of business of the company. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the charity's financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (Charities SORP in accordance with FRS 102, effective January 2015) and with generally accepted accounting principles in Ireland and Irish statute comprising the Companies Act 2014. They comply with the financial reporting standards of the Accounting Standards Board, as promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland. The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the charitable company's financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2017 have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) "Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland FRS 102", applying Section 1A of that Standard.

Fund accounting

The following are the categories of funds maintained:

Restricted funds

Restricted Funds represent grants, donations and sponsorships received which can only be used for particular purposes specified by the donors or sponsorship programmes binding on the directors. Such purposes are within the overall aims of the charity.

Unrestricted funds

Unrestricted Funds includes general funds and designated funds and it represent amounts which are expendable at the discretion of the Directors in furtherance of the objectives of the charity and which have not been designated for other purposes. Such funds may be held in order to finance working capital or capital expenditure.

Income

Voluntary income or capital is included in the Statement of Financial Activities when the company is legally entitled to it, its financial value can be quantified with reasonable certainty and there is reasonable certainty of its ultimate receipt. Entitlement to legacies is considered established when the company has been notified of a distribution to be made by the executors. Income received in advance of due performance under a contract is accounted for as deferred income until earned. Grants for activities are recognised as income when the related conditions for legal entitlement have been met. All other income is accounted for on an accruals basis.

Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised on an accruals basis as a liability is incurred. Expenditure includes any VAT which cannot be fully recovered, and is reported as part of the expenditure to which it relates:

Costs of raising funds comprise the costs associated with attracting voluntary income, investment management costs and the costs of trading for fundraising purposes.

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

Cumann Tithiochta Soisialta An Bhreacadh Nua NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

Governance costs include those costs associated with meeting the constitutional and statutory requirements of the charity and include the audit fees, costs of legal advice for directors and costs linked to the strategic management of the charity including the cost of directors meetings.

All costs are allocated between the expenditure categories of the Statement of Financial Activities on a basis designed to reflect the use of the resource. Costs relating to a particular activity are allocated directly, others are apportioned on an appropriate basis e.g. floor areas, per capita or estimated usage as set out in Note 13.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost within expenditure on charitable activities.

Trade debtors

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed to related companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate. Subsequently these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of provision required are recognised in the statement of financial activity.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measures at amortise cost using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown with borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Land and buildings freehold	- 2% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	- 20% Straight line

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Fully depreciated property, plant & equipment are retained in the cost of property, plant & equipment and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the SOFA.

(iii) Impairment (Not applicable if the assets are held for service potential accounting policy has been adopted above)

Assets not carried at fair value are also reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Cumann Tithiochta Soisialta An Bhreacadh Nua NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in SOFA.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the SOFA.

Debtors

Debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due. Income recognised by the the company from government agencies and other co-funders, but not yet received at year end, is included in debtors.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand comprises cash on deposit at banks requiring less than three months notice of withdrawal.

Taxation

No charge to current or deferred taxation arises as the charity has been granted charitable status under Sections 207 and 208 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, Charity No CHY 14280. The charity is eligible under the "Scheme of Tax Relief for Donations to Eligible Charities and Approved Bodies under Section 848A Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997" therefore income tax refunds arising from sponsorships exceeding €250 per annum are included in unrestricted funds. Irrecoverable value added tax is expended as incurred.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of property, plant and equipment

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of property, plant and equipment, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

Cumann Tithiochta Soisialta An Bhreacadh Nua
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

continued

4. GOING CONCERN

The directors are aware that the company has reported a surplus of €154,346 in the current financial year and a loss of €69,719 in the prior financial year. The surplus reported for the current year is mainly due as a result of the company increase of income.
The residents moved into the properties on the 19th of January 2016 and the company is now in receipt of rental income.

Based on the above information and due to the company receiving continuing support from its related company An Breacadh Nua, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustment that would result from that basis of preparation being inappropriate.

5. INCOME & EXPENDITURE

5.1	INCOME CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	2021	2020
		€	€	€	€
	Rent	89,681	-	89,681	81,859
	ABN	185,550	-	185,550	-
		<u>275,191</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u>81,859</u>
5.2	EXPENDITURE CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES	Residential Costs	2021	2020	
		€	€	€	
	R&M	6,340	6,340	5,857	
	Overheads	12,514	12,514	16,837	
	Administration	7,447	7,447	4,578	
	Insurance	54,065	54,065	71,578	
	Depreciation	38,890	38,890	45,250	
	Provisions	1,200	1,200	-	
	Governance costs	2,175	2,175	7,478	
	Totals	<u>122,631</u>	<u>122,631</u>	<u>151,578</u>	

6. INCOME

All incoming resources are included in the Statement of Financial Activities when the charity is entitled to the income, the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy, and it is probable the income will be received. The following specific policies are applied to categories of income:

Voluntary income is received by way of grants, donations and gifts and is included in full in the Statement of Financial Activities when receivable.

Income from government and other grants, whether capital or revenue grants, is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the grants have been met, it is probable that the income will be received, and the amount can be measured reliably. Grants, where entitlement is not conditional on the delivery of a specific performance by the charity is recognised within income from donations and legacies. Grants, where related to performance and specific deliverables, are accounted for as the charity earns the right to consideration by its performance and included within income from charitable activities.

continued

Donated services and facilities are included at the fair value to the charity where this can be quantified. Donations in kind are included at their estimated value to the foundation in both revenue and expenditure in the year of receipt. Donated facilities are included as both income and expenses at the value to the charity where this can be quantified, and a third party is bearing the cost. Where it is not practicable to measure the value of the resource with sufficient reliability the income is included in the financial period when the resource is sold. An asset is recognised only when those services are used for the production of an asset and the services received will be capitalised as part of the cost of an asset. Where it cannot be quantified the value is recognised when sold. The value of services provided by volunteers has not been included in these accounts.

Incoming resources from charitable trading activities are accounted for when earned which is usually when the risk and rewards of ownership transfers; the sale can be reliably measured, and it is probable there will be future inflows of economic activity.

8.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	Land and buildings freehold €	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Total €
	Cost			
	At 31 December 2021	1,856,380	131,772	1,988,152
	Depreciation			
	At 1 January 2021	217,800	126,602	344,402
	Charge for the financial year	37,128	1,762	38,890
	At 31 December 2021	254,928	128,364	383,292
	Net book value			
	At 31 December 2021	1,601,452	3,408	1,604,860
	At 31 December 2020	1,638,580	5,170	1,643,750

9. DEBTORS	2021 €	2020 €
Trade debtors	1,786	-
Other debtors	97,650	8,750
Prepayments and accrued income	200,000	-
	<u>299,436</u>	<u>8,750</u>

Cumann Tithiochta Soisialta An Bhreacadh Nua
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

continued

10.	CREDITORS		2021	2020	
	Amounts falling due within one year		€	€	
	Bank loan (overdraft)		135,235	142,661	
	Trade creditors		1,104	726	
	Taxation and social security costs (Note 13)		2,608	2,608	
	Accruals		1,502	1,353	
			<u>140,449</u>	<u>147,348</u>	
11.	TAXATION AND SOCIAL SECURITY		2021	2020	
			€	€	
	Creditors:				
	Subcontractors tax		<u>2,608</u>	<u>2,608</u>	
12.	RESERVES		2021	2020	
			€	€	
	At 1 January 2021		1,865,532	1,745,273	
	Surplus/(Deficit) for the financial year		154,346	(69,719)	
	Other movements		-	189,978	
	At 31 December 2021		<u>2,019,878</u>	<u>1,865,532</u>	
13.	FUNDS				
13.1	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN FUNDS	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds	
		€	€	€	
	At 1 January 2020	211,943	1,533,330	1,745,273	
	Movement during the financial year	120,259	-	120,259	
	At 31 December 2020	332,202	1,533,330	1,865,532	
	Movement during the financial year	154,346	-	154,346	
	At 31 December 2021	<u>478,402</u>	<u>1,533,330</u>	<u>2,019,878</u>	
13.2	ANALYSIS OF MOVEMENTS ON FUNDS				
	Balance	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Balance
	1 January			between	31 December
	2021			funds	2021
	€	€	€	€	€
	Restricted funds				
	Restricted	1,533,330	-	-	1,533,330
	Unrestricted funds				
	Unrestricted General	332,202	277,011	122,665	486,548
	Total funds	<u>1,865,532</u>	<u>277,011</u>	<u>122,665</u>	<u>2,019,878</u>
13.3	ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BY FUND				
		Fixed assets	Current assets	Current liabilities	Total
		- charity use			
		€	€	€	€
	Restricted funds	1,560,820	225,718	(253,208)	1,533,330

Cumann Tithiochta Soisialta An Bhreacadh Nua

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

Unrestricted general funds	40,040	424,960	17,548	486,548
	<u>1,604,860</u>	<u>650,678</u>	<u>(235,660)</u>	<u>2,019,878</u>

14. STATUS

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

The liability of the members is limited.

Every member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up while they are members, or within one year thereafter, for the payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before they ceased to be members, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributors among themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding € 1.27.

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transfer of €140,000 to ABN was to cancel and repaid back by ABN in 2022.

16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2021 €	2020 €
Cash and bank balances	<u>256,031</u>	<u>360,380</u>

17. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the Charity since the financial year-end.

18. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on

Income		
Rent ATN	32,753	31,974
Rent SP	41,928	41,135
Rent ATC	15,000	8,750
ABN (Rent)	47,330	-
ABN (Sundry)	140,000	-
	<u>277,011</u>	<u>81,859</u>
Expenses		
ATN		
Insurance ATN	27,032	35,789
Insurance SP	27,033	35,789
Light & heat ATN	4,126	6,845
Light & heat SP	4,126	7,547
Services & Cleaning ATN	799	1,116
Services & cleaning SP	799	514
Repairs & maintenance ATN	2,986	1,551
Repairs & maintenance SP	3,354	2,676
Provisions ATN	598	-
Provisions SP	602	-
Telephone ATN	1,332	134
Telephone SP	1,332	2,311
Legal and professional	427	5,627
Auditor's/Independent Examiner's remuneration	1,748	1,851
Bank charges	7,481	4,641
General expenses	-	(63)
Depreciation	38,890	45,250
	<u>122,665</u>	<u>151,578</u>
Net surplus/(deficit)	<u>154,346</u>	<u>(69,719)</u>