Company registration number: 530105

Parents Plus CLG (A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

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Parents Plus CLG Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information

Directors Dr Michael Drumm

Dr Charlotte Wilson Ms Jane Morgan Mr Andrew Bourke Ms Reynagh O'Brien Ms Carol Maricle

Secretary Breda Flood

Company number 530105

Registered office Parents Plus CLG

The Mater Misericordiae University Hospital

Eccles Street Dublin 7 D07 R2WY

Business address Parents Plus CLG

The Mater Misericordiae University Hospital,

Eccles Street, Dublin 7 D07 R2WY

Auditor Robert J. Kidney & Co.,

11 Adelaide Road,

Dublin 2.

Bankers AIB Bank,

100/101 Grafton Street,

Dublin 2.

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:

Dr Michael Drumm Dr Charlotte Wilson Ms Jane Morgan Mr Andrew Bourke Ms Reynagh O'Brien Ms Carol Maricle

Principal activities

The Company has three primary aims:

- -To support the welfare of parents, children and families.
- -To develop evidence based educational materials for parents and families.
- -To provide evidence based support for professionals and parents working with children.

In addition the company works in partnership with parents groups in the community in order to ensure any programmes developed are accessible and responsive to identified needs. It is a not for profit organisation and is funded through grant support, the sale of materials produced by Parents Plus CLG and the provision of training programmes in these materials.

Directors report (continued)

Development and performance

The surplus for the year ended 31st December 2021 amounted to €462,661. The income of the company has been generated through grant support, the sale of material produced by the company and the provision of training programmes in these materials.

In 2009, Parents Plus CLG were part of a collaborative research agreement between the National Digital Research Centre (NDRC), a state based research organisation and Trinity College Dublin (TCD) to develop digital solutions in mental health. In 2012 this led to the creation of Silver Cloud Health LTD, with the NDRC managing TCD'S and Parents Plus CLG stake in the company, the amount of €304,631 received by Parents Plus CLG in October 2021.

In December 2020, the NDRC was dissolved and Dogpatch Investments have taken over managing the NDRC and Parents Plus CLG stake in Silver Cloud Health on behalf of Irish State.

Assets and liabilities and financial position

The statement of financial position shows net current assets of €918,212 compared to €455,518 in the previous year. The directors are satisfied that the working capital position is adequate so as to ensure that the company can continue to fulfill its ongoing activities.

Parents Plus CLG, manage its affairs prudently, to help make provision for unforeseen expenses such as maintenance of buildings and equipment, and to have adequate cash on hand to cover cashflow requirements. This requires the company to build up a reserve of funds to cover these contingencies. A reserves plan identifies these needs as they pertain, and the associated assumptions and calculations.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the company are an inability to continue to raise sufficient funding to carry on its activities.

Likely future developments

The directors have no plans to change significantly the operating activities of the company in the foreseeable future.

Dividends

The company is a company limited by guarantee formed for a charitable purpose and does not pay dividends.

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 company's 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 25 A	April 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by
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Dr Michael Drumm Director Ms Jane Morgan Director

Directors responsibilities statement

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

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and directors report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Parents Plus CLG (continued)

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Parents Plus CLG for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows 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 section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (Ireland) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
 accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
 authorised for issue.

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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Parents Plus CLG (continued)

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 have 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Parents Plus CLG (continued)

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.

Mr James Gleeson FCA

For and on behalf of Robert J. Kidney & Co., Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm 11 Adelaide Road, Dublin 2.

25 April 2022

Statement of comprehensive income Financial year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 €	2020 €
Incoming resources		745,120	485,961
Cost of sales		(523,330)	(287,354)
Gross profit		221,790	198,607
Administrative expenses		(63,760)	(53,037)
Investment income	6	304,631	-
Operating surplus	7	462,661	145,570
Surplus for the financial year and total comprehensive income		462,661 ———	145,570

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Balance sheet As at 31 December 2021

		202	<u>!</u> 1	202	0
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9	1,320		1,353	
Financial assets	10	2		2	
			1,322		1,355
Current assets					
Stocks	11	95,586		72,122	
Debtors	12	120,030		56,228	
Cash at bank - unrestricted funds		538,963		450,613	
Cash at bank - designated funds		304,631		-	
		754,579		578,963	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	13	(140,998)		(123,445)	
Net current assets			613,581		455,518
Total access local assument linkilities			614.002		456 072
Total assets less current liabilities			614,903		456,873
Net assets			614,903		456,873
			<u> </u>		
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account	15		919,534		456,873
Members funds			919,534		456,873

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 25 April 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Dr Michael Drumm

Ms Jane Morgan

Director

Director

The notes on pages 13 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity Financial year ended 31 December 2021

	Profit and loss account €	Total €
At 1 January 2020 Surplus for the financial year	311,303 145,570	311,303 145,570
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	145,570	145,570
At 31 December 2020 and 1 January 2021 Surplus for the financial year	456,873 462,661	456,873 462,661
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	462,661	462,661
At 31 December 2021	919,534	919,534

Statement of cash flows Financial year ended 31 December 2021

	2021 €	2020 €
Cash flows from operating activities Surplus for the financial year	462,661	145,570
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets Accrued expenses/(income)	1,501 (505)	4,496 3,793
Changes in:		
Stocks	(23,464)	(2,921)
Trade and other debtors	(63,802)	12,061
Trade and other creditors	18,058	59,407
Cash generated from operations	394,449	222,406
Net cash from operating activities	394,449	222,406
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(1,468)	(673)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,468)	(673)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	392,981	221,733
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	450,613	228,882
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	843,594	450,613

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 Parents Plus CLG, The Mater Misericordiae University Hospital, Eccles Street, Dublin 7, D07 R2WY.

2. 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'.

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.

Income

Income 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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2021

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 - 15% 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.

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any provision for diminution in value. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

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.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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.

4. Limited by guarantee

The organisation is a charitable company limited by guarantee. The company does not have a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding €1.27.

5. Incoming resources

This income is attributable to the principal activity of the company which is mainly undertaken in Ireland.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2021

6.	Return on Investment		
		2021	2020
		€	€
	Return on Investment	304,631	
7.	Operating surplus		
	operating empired		
	Operating surplus is stated after charging/(crediting):		
		2021	2020
	Daniel Constitution of the control	€	€
	Depreciation of tangible assets	1,501	4,496
	Cost of stocks recognised as an expense Impairment of trade debtors	523,330 13,023	287,354 5,747
	Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	4,305	4,305
	rece payable for the dual of the infahola statements	=======================================	=====
8.	Appropriations of profit and loss account		
		2021 €	2020 €
	At the start of the financial year	456,873	311,303
	Surplus for the financial year	462,661	145,570
			
	At the end of the financial year	919,534 ======	456,873
9.	Tangible assets		
		Fixtures,	Total
		fittings and equipment	
		equipment	€
	Cost	_	
	At 1 January 2021	29,975	29,975
	Additions	1,468	1,468
	At 31 December 2021	31,443	31,443
	Depreciation		
	At 1 January 2021	28,622	28,622
	Charge for the financial year	1,501	1,501
	At 31 December 2021	30,123	30,123
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2021	1,320	1,320
	At 31 December 2020	1,353	1,353

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2021

10. Financial assets

	Participating interests	Total
	€	€
Cost At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	2	2
Provision for diminution in value At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021		
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2021	2	2
At 31 December 2020	2	2

In 2009, Parents Plus CLG were part of a collaborative research agreement between the National Digital Research Centre (NDRC), a state based research organisation and Trinity College Dublin (TCD) to develop digital solutions in mental health. In 2012 this led to the creation of Silver Cloud Health LTD, with the NDRC managing TCD'S and Parents Plus CLG stake in the company.

In December 2020, the NDRC was dissolved and Dogpatch Investments have taken over managing the NDRC and Parents Plus CLG stake in Silver Cloud Health on behalf of Irish State. Parents Plus CLG has a holding of 23310 ordinary shares valued at €0.0001 per share

11. Stocks

		2021	2020
		€	€
	Programme Materials	95,586	72,122
40	D. L.		
12.	Debtors	0004	2020
		2021	2020
		€	€
	Trade debtors	117,109	51,527
	Prepayments	2,921	4,701
		120,030	56,228

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2021

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	€	€
Trade creditors	30,671	11,907
Tax and social insurance:		
PAYE and social welfare	-	11,206
Accruals	4,122	4,627
Deferred income	106,205	95,705
	140,998	123,445

14. Financial instruments

The carrying amount for each category of financial instruments is as follows:

, ,	2021 €	2020 €
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
Trade debtors	117,109	51,527
Cash at bank and in hand	843,594	450,613
	960,703	502,140
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Trade creditors	30,671	11,907
	30,671	11,907

15. Reserves

The income and expenditure account represents the accumulated surplus of the company.

16. Controlling party

The members of the company are the controlling party.

17. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 25 April 2022.

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

Detailed profit and loss account Financial year ended 31 December 2021

	2021	2020
	€	€
Incoming resources		
The Early Years Programme	64,784	48,548
The Children's Programme	103,596	67,860
The Adolescent's Programme	70,917	98,388
Working Things Out Programme	44,804	53,850
Parenting when Seperated Programme	102,684	21,003
Special Needs Programme	96,355	25,629
ADHD Programme	1,126	-
Parentline	16,802	-
Translation of Materials	998	-
DVD's	150	-
Grants - An Pobal (Infrastructure)	83,929	83,929
Grants - Sunbeam Trust	37,200	19,600
Grants - Rethink Ireland	35,000	-
Grants - JP McManus Benevolent Fund	10,000	-
Grants - Ecclesiastical Insurance Company	55,195	-
Grants - RTE	6,000	-
Remote Individuals & Groups On-line courses	5,490	41,858
Accreditation / Supervision	10,090	17,314
HSE Unallocated Receipts	-	5,667
Other Income	-	2,315
Ocata facility	745,120	485,961
Cost of sales Video Production, Manuals, Booklets & Stationery	(16,292)	(15,319)
Working things out project	(15,036)	492
Parentline	(27,646)	-
Wages & Salaries	(299,079)	(209,421)
External Trainers	(165,277)	(57,771)
Venues	-	(5,335)
	(523,330)	(287,354)
Gross profit	221,790	198,607

Detailed profit and loss account (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2021

	2021 €	2020 €
Overheads		
Administrative expenses		
Insurance	(2,800)	(2,326)
Printing, postage and stationery	(11,729)	(7,842)
Advertising	-	(1,393)
Telephone	(1,339)	(966)
Computer costs	(3,988)	(5,319)
Travelling and subsistence	(117)	(2,626)
Governance fees	(3,675)	-
Accountancy fees	(17,292)	(14,959)
Auditors remuneration	(4,305)	(4,305)
Bank charges	(1,485)	(1,037)
Bad debts	(13,023)	(5,747)
General expenses	(2,030)	(1,566)
Subscriptions	(476)	(455)
Depreciation of tangible assets	(1,501)	(4,496)
	(63,760)	(53,037)
Other income		
Return on Investment	304,631	-
	304,631	
Operating surplus	462,661	145,570