

Directors'/Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

Company Registration Number: 225205

Power & Associates Chartered Certified Accountants Statutory Auditors 1 Sussex Street Dun Laoghaire Co Dublin A96 C8N3

SPINAL INJURIES IRELAND Year Ended 31 December 2018

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Directors/Trustees and Other Information

Directors/Trustees

John Twomey
James McCarthy
Keith Mangan
Donal O'Flynn
Herman Wilmink
Eimear Smith
Brian Dempsey
Emma Cahill

Company Secretary

Louise Moore

Chief Executive Officer

Fiona Bolger

Registered Office

Unit G3 and G4

Pottery Business Centre

Dun Laoghaire Industrial Estate

Pottery Road Dun Laoghaire Co Dublin A96 Y932

Company Registration Number Charity Regulatory Authority Number

Charity Number

225205 20031855 CHY 11535

Principal Bankers

Bank of Ireland Plc.

371 - 373 North Circular Road

Phibsborough Dublin 7 D07 XF65

KBC Bank Ireland Plc. Sandwith Street Upper

Dublin 2 D02 X489

Solicitors

Augustus Cullen Law 7 Wentworth Place

Wicklow A67 FX59

Auditors

Power & Associates

Chartered Certified Accountants

Statutory Auditors 1 Sussex Street Dun Laoghaire Co Dublin A96 C8N3

The directors/trustees present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

According to the World Health Organisation a spinal cord injury is one of the most devastating and life changing injuries that a person can sustain. However, following medical and rehabilitation intervention and with the relevant support, a spinal cord injury is not only survivable but an individual can continue to lead the life that they had envisaged prior to injury.

Spinal Injuries Ireland is the only support and service agency in Ireland for people who have sustained a spinal cord injury and their families. We provide a person centred service to assist people to engage fully in society.

Objectives

Our objectives are:

- to promote the welfare of all people with spinal cord injuries in every possible way;
- the relief, rehabilitation and employment of persons who have suffered spinal injury;
- the relief of the families and carers of persons who have suffered spinal injury;
- the encouragement and support of every discipline within the medical profession in their research, study and development of rehabilitation medicine.

Vision

To empower all people with spinal cord injuries in Ireland to have access to the necessary supports and services to live a fulfilled life and an equal opportunity to participate in the social, economic and cultural life of the community.

Mission

Spinal Injuries Ireland's mission is to engage with people with spinal cord injuries and their families to address barriers to full participation in society and to empower members to work towards achieving personal, social and vocational goals.

Goals

- A person centred lifetime pathway from onset of injury to life in the community;
- Comprehensive support for families;
- Strategic alliances with key stakeholders;
- Educate the public, schools and healthcare professionals about spinal cord injury and the impact on individuals, families and society;
- Enhanced profile and message of Spinal Injuries Ireland;
- Stable sustainable financial future for Spinal Injuries Ireland.

Measures for assessing success in the reporting period

The Charity's trustees use key performance indicators to assess the level of success in achieving the Charity's objectives. The CEO provides regular updates and an annual review to the board of trustees on these indicators. Assessments of the success of activities is generally measured by the level of positive outcomes for members and their families.

Significant activities undertaken

To meet its objectives the Charity provides the following services:

- A National Outreach community support team who work on a one to one basis with patients and families setting goals to achieve full participation in society post injury.
- Drop-in resource centre including information services, grants, advocacy and legal advice. Phone-in service nationally.
- Peer Support Programme.
- Social and Sports Activities Programme.

Voluntary help

The trustees are very grateful to the many volunteers throughout Ireland who helped the Charity in many ways during the year. Including peer support, administration, assisting with activities and carrying out various fund-raising initiatives.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

The trustees are satisfied with the performance of the Charity during the year as set out in the Statement of Financial Activities and with its year end financial position as set out in the Balance Sheet. The Charity was the sole beneficiary of an external fundraising event in 2018 which generated an income of €137,000. This was a once off event. Further details on the Charity's achievements throughout the year can be found in the Annual Report.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The financial outcome for 2018 is set out in the Statement of Financial Activities on page 13. Spinal Injuries Ireland total income was €1,003,030 (2017: €810,180). The Charity continues to have a diversified income base which includes income from public donations, government grants and fundraising activities.

Income from donations, legacies and trusts comprises donations from individual and corporate donors, community campaigns and trusts and foundations. Spinal Injuries Ireland received €275,107 (2017: €211,452) from this income stream. This represents an increase of 30% when compared to 2017. Significant thanks are due to all of the donors who have continued to support the organisation.

Spinal Injuries Ireland received a total of €470,122 (2017: €397,648) from government agencies to provide its support services to members. This represents an 18% increase when compared to 2017, arising primarily through HSE increased funding to fund the rental cost of our resource centre. Current SSNO 3 year funding is due to end in June 2019. Applications for 2019-2022 programme funding has been applied for but if not successful Spinal Injuries Ireland government funding will reduce by €44,300 in 2019 and €88,600 in 2020 which is a considerable risk.

Total expenditure, at €999,296 represents a 4.6% increase from the 2017 level of €955,291. The net effect is a surplus of €3,734 for 2018 compared to a deficit of €145,111 in 2017.

Key Financial Performance Indicators	2018	2017
State income as a percentage of total expenditure	47%	42%
Return on fundraising spend	1.89	1.71
Free reserves as a percentage of total expenditure	113%	116%

- State income as a percentage of total expenditure indicates the proportion of income which Spinal Injuries
 Ireland are funded without reliance on our own fundraising efforts.
- Return on fundraising spend essentially measures how much Spinal Injuries Ireland earned for each euro spent on fundraising.
- Free reserves as a percentage of total expenditure indicates the resources on which the Charity can draw
 upon in order to continue its work in the event of a downturn in income. The Charity endeavours to
 maintain sufficient reserves to cover between 3 and 6 months expenditure.

Reserve funds and policy

The board of directors/trustees have adopted a reserves policy which requires reserves to be maintained at a level which ensures the Charity's core activities could continue during a period of unforeseen difficulty. Consideration is given to assessing the risk probability and the likely impact on our ability to meet our financial obligations or reduce our expenditure in the short term as a result of a decline in income.

The total reserve funds of €1,169,530 are detailed in note 13 on page 28 and fall into 2 categories:

 Unrestricted funds (€1,160,756): these represent funds which are available for the general purposes of the charity.

Restricted funds (€8,774): these funds are tied to particular purposes, which arise because of restrictions on their use imposed by the donor at time of receipt or because the funds were collected in a public appeal to raise money for a particular purpose. It is the Charity's policy to fully apply such funds for the purposes for which they were donated as quickly as possible.

The level of reserve funds is kept under constant review through on-going financial reporting and production of annual audited financial statements.

Investment Policy

In accordance with the Constitution, the Board have the power to make investment decisions in keeping with the objectives of the Charity.

Plans for the future

Spinal Injuries Ireland invested in research on our service users and families in 2018 on which we have developed a Strategic Plan 2019-2023. This research was independently conducted by the School of Psychology, NUIG. The actual delivery of services is subject to satisfactory funding arrangements.

Going Concern

Set out above is a review of Spinal Injury Ireland's financial performance and the general reserves position as at 31 December 2018. Based on the year end financial position and the approved 2019 budget, the Board believes that the Charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. The Board believes that there are no material uncertainties that call into doubt Spinal Injuries Ireland's ability to continue in operation. Accordingly, the Charity continues to adopt the 'going concern' basis in preparing the financial statements.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Structure

Spinal Injuries Ireland is a national not-for-profit public benefit entity company limited by guarantee and incorporated, domiciled and tax resident in the Republic of Ireland. The company was incorporated on 24 November 1994 and its company registration number is 225205.

The liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company in the event of a winding up. Such amount, as may be required, shall not exceed €1 per member.

Directors and Trustees

The directors of the charity are its trustees for the purpose of charity law. The names of persons who at any time during the financial year were directors of the Charity are as follows:

- John Twomey
- James McCarthy
- Keith Mangan
- Donal O'Flynn
- Herman Wilmink
- Eimear Smith
- Brian Dempsey
- Emma Cahill

Under the Charity's Articles of Association directors serve for a period of up to three years after which they must be re-elected at the next Annual General Meeting. At all Annual General Meetings of the Charity one third of the directors automatically retire by rotation and shall be eligible for re-election.

Company Secretary

On 13 November 2018 Marcus Lynch retired as company secretary. On that same date Louise Moore was re-appointed company secretary.

Induction and Training of Directors/Trustees

Most directors/trustees are already familiar with the practical work of Spinal Injuries Ireland, having been involved with the Charity for a number of years. New directors/trustees receive briefing sessions and documents designed to familiarise them with the Charity's operations, management and governance structure.

Examples include:

- Meeting with the Chair and current Board to gain a clear understanding of the Mission and Strategic Objectives of Spinal Injuries and also to obtain a detailed briefing on the key issues and risks being managed;
- Review of Minutes, Operational Reports and Annual Reports;
- Meet with management and staff of Spinal Injuries Ireland's operations to experience first hand the services being offered.

Governance and Management

Spinal Injuries Ireland is constituted under a Memorandum and Articles of Association and is a registered Charity, CHY 11535. The Charity is also registered with the Charities Regulatory Authority (CRA) and its CRA number is 20031855. Spinal Injuries Ireland goals and strategic approach are guided by its charitable objectives as laid out in these documents. The management of the Charity is the responsibility of the directors/trustees who are elected and co-opted under the terms of the Articles of Association.

The Charity seeks to reflect the needs of clients by ensuring that a minimum of 3 directors/trustees have a spinal cord injury. Additional board members are selected to ensure that the board as a whole contains a wide variety of competencies and skills.

The board of directors/trustees are responsible for the strategic direction and policy of the Charity. At present the board comprises people from a wide variety of backgrounds relevant to the work of the Charity, bringing a broad range of experience and skills to board deliberations.

The members of the board cannot, under the governing documents, receive remuneration for services to Spinal Injuries Ireland and may only be reimbursed for incidental expenses if claimed.

There are clear distinctions between the roles of the board of directors/trustees and the management team, to which day-to-day management is delegated. The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for ensuring that the Charity delivers the services specified and that key performance indicators are met. Matters such as policy, strategic planning and budgets are drafted by the management team for consideration and approval by the Board of Directors/Trustees, who then monitor the implementation of these plans.

The responsibility for setting the remuneration levels of the Charity's key management personnel is delegated by the board of directors/trustees to its finance committee. Members of the finance committee are suitably skilled in assessing the skill levels of the management personnel and their performance and seek external comparisons from similar organisations and within the public sector to provide appropriate benchmarks.

The directors/trustees are committed to maintaining the highest standard of corporate governance and they believe that this is a key element in ensuring the proper operation of the Charity's activities. As part of this commitment the directors/trustees, with assistance from external experts, continually undertake reviews of the Charity's policies and procedures and adopt a strategic action plan to focus the Charity's activities and fundraising over the coming years.

Spinal Injuries Ireland is signed up to the voluntary Code of Practice for Good Governance of Community, Voluntary and Charitable Organisations in Ireland. Since September 2018 Spinal Injuries Ireland is fully compliant with the governance code at considerable time investment and resources by staff and volunteers. Spinal Injuries Ireland is also signed up to a charity code of practice called the Statement of Guiding Principles for Fundraising. As an Irish charity seeking donations from the public we aim to comply to the best of our abilities with the Statement of Guiding Principles for Fundraising. Our pledge is to treat all our donors with respect, honesty and openness. We commit to being accountable and transparent so that donors and prospective donors can have full confidence in Spinal Injuries Ireland. We commit that you, our donors and prospective donors will:

 be informed of the organisation's mission and of the way the organisation intends to use donated resources;

- be informed of the identity of those serving on the organisation's governing board, and that the board will exercise prudent judgement in its stewardship responsibilities;
- have access to the organisation's most recent financial statements;
- be assured your gifts will be used for the purposes for which they were given;
- receive appropriate acknowledgement and recognition;
- be assured that information about your donation is handled with respect and with confidentiality to the extent provided by law;
- expect that all relationships with individuals representing the Charity will be dealt with professionally;
- be informed whether those seeking donations are volunteers, employees of the organisation or hired third party agents;
- have easily available the agreed procedures for making and responding to complaints;
- have the opportunity for any names to be deleted from mailing lists and to be informed if the organisation intends to share the mailing lists with third parties;
- receive prompt, truthful and forthright answers to any questions you might have of the organisation.

Risk Management

The directors have a financial and operational risk management strategy which comprises:

- a regular review of the principal risks and uncertainties that the Charity faces;
- the establishment of policies, systems and procedures to mitigate those risks identified in the regular reviews:
- monitor the procedures on an on-going basis including assessing control effectiveness; and
- the implementation of procedures designed to minimise or manage any potential impact on the Charity should those risks materialise.

The purpose of the regular reviews is to ensure that the Charity is not on an on-going basis exposed to an unacceptable level of risk. Appropriate systems and procedures are in place to manage these risks and provide reasonable assurance against occurrence. The major risks identified by the review are listed below:

- Financial sustainability/loss of funding resources: A key element in the management of financial risk is a
 regular review of available funds to settle debts as they fall due, diversification of the funding base and
 on-going engagement with State funders.
- Significant error and fraud: Significant fraud or incidences of corruption could severely damage the Charity's reputation and result in the loss of resources. The Charity has developed detailed financial management and reporting systems to mitigate these risks, which are reviewed on a regular basis.
- Public perception of the sector: Spinal Injuries Ireland recognise that the sector has been the subject of
 increased public and media scrutiny. The Charity seeks to be open and transparent in the way that it
 operates, more generally it welcomes the introduction of the Charities Regulatory Authority and its role in
 regulating the sector which should result in greater accountability, transparency and inspire renewed public
 confidence.
- Staff recruitment and retention: Being able to attract and retain appropriate staff is a key on-going challenge for the Charity. Spinal Injuries Ireland frequently reviews its human resources policies and procedures to address this risk.
- Other financial and operational risks include ICT issues, compliance, impact, harm to staff or service users or volunteers and fire, flood strikes, power outages and environmental hazards.

Attention has also been focussed on non-financial risks arising from failure of IT and telephony systems and fire, health and safety concerns. These risks are managed by ensuring backups are in place, and having robust policies and procedures in place.

Accounting Records

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities under Sections 281 to 285, Companies Act, 2014, to keep proper accounting records for the company. The measures taken by the directors to ensure compliance with this section 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 maintained at Unit G3 and G4 Pottery Business Centre, Dun Laoghaire Industrial Estate, Pottery Road, Dun Laoghaire, Co Dublin, A96 Y932.

Political Donations

The Electoral Amendment Political Funding Act 2012 requires companies to disclose all political donations over €200 in aggregate made during the financial year to a political party, member of either House of the Oireachtas or a representative in the European Parliament, or to any candidate for election to same. The directors, on enquiry, have satisfied themselves that no such donations have been made by the company.

Post Balance Sheet Events

No significant events have taken place since the year end that would result in adjustment to the financial statements or inclusion of a note thereto.

Statement of Relevant Audit Information

In accordance with Section 330 of the Companies Act 2014:

- a) So far as each person who was a director of the company at the date of approving this Report is aware, there is no relevant audit information (being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing the Audit Report) of which the auditor is unaware; and
- b) Each director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Auditors

Power & Associates, Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Auditors, have expressed their willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors/Trustees by:

John Twomey

Director/Trustee

Date:

Keith Mangan Director/Trustee

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Statement of Directors'/Trustees' Responsibilities

The directors/trustees are responsible for preparing the Directors'/Trustees' Report and Financial Statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors/trustees 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, the accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, including FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland) and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Charities SORP FRS 102).

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 Charity as at the financial year end date and of the surplus or deficit of the Charity for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements 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;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in business.

The directors/trustees are responsible for ensuring that the Charity keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the charity, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and surplus or deficit of the Charity to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and directors'/trustees' 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 Charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors/trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Charity's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors/Trustees by:

John Twome Director/Trustee

Keith Mangan Director/Trustee

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Spinal Injuries Ireland

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Spinal Injuries Ireland for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The financial statements we have audited comprise the:

- Statement of Financial Activities;
- Balance Sheet;
- Statement of Cash Flows;
- Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2.

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" as modified by the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting and Reporting by Chariries".

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 2018 and of the financial performance for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; 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 further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IASSA) Ethical Standard and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in the notes to the financial statements. 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 Reports and Financial Statements, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' 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 Auditors' Report

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

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

- we have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- 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;
- the information given in the Directors'/Trustees' Report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors'/Trustees' Report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

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'/Trustees' Report.

Under the Companies Act 2014 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by Sections 305 to 312 of the Act have not been made. We have nothing to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities of Directors/Trustees for the Financial Statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors/Trustees' Responsibilities on page 9, the directors/trustees 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/trustees 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/trustees 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 directors/trustees either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 Auditors' Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and performs 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors/trustees.

Independent Auditors' Report

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors'/trustees' 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 Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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 a true and fair view.

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

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 that we are required to state to them in the 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 or the Company's members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

STEPHEN POWER for and on behalf of:

POWER & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Certified Accountants Statutory Auditors 1 Sussex Street Dun Laoghaire Co Dublin A96 C8N3.

10/04/2019

Stephen Pore

Date:

Statement of Financial Activities

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds 2018 €	Restricted Funds 2018 €	Total Funds 2018 €	Total Funds 2017 €
INCOMING RESOURCES Donations, legacies and trusts	4	275 107		275 407	244 452
Income from charitable activities	4	275,107 300,468	- 173,648	275,107 474,116	211,452 397,648
Other trading activities	4	252,467	173,040	252,467	199,562
Income from investments	4	1,340	=:	1,340	1,518
Total incoming resources		829,382	173,648	1,003,030	810,180
RESOURCES EXPENDED					
Expenditure on raising funds	6	278,581	₩ 0	278,581	241,024
Expenditure on charitable activities	6	508,775	211,940	720,715	714,267
Total resources expended		787,356	211,940	999,296	955,291
Net Incoming/(Outgoing) Resources Transfer between funds		42,026 (24,587)	(38,292) 24,587	3,734	(145,111)
Net movement in funds		17,439	(13,705)	3,734	(145,111)
Total funds at beginning of year		1,143,317	22,479	1,165,796_	1,310,907_
Total funds at end of year		1,160,756	8,774	1,169,530	1,165,796

A separate Statement of Total Comprehensive Income is not required as there are no other gains or losses other than those reflected above.

Balance Sheet

	Notes	2018 €	2017 €
FIXED ASSETS Tangible fixed assets	10	32,458	39,109_
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	11	29,344 1,146,082	36,372 1,126,814
Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)	12	1,175,426 (38,354)	1,163,186 (36,499)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		1,137,072	1,126,687
NET ASSETS		1,169,530	1,165,796
FUNDS Unrestricted funds Restricted funds	13 13	1,160,756 8,774	1,143,317 22,479
Total funds		1,169,530	1,165,796

The financial statements were approved by the directors/trustees on Price 2019 and authorised for issue on the same date. They are signed on behalf of the Board of Directors/Trustees by:

John Twomey
Director/Trustee

Keith Mangan Director/Trustee

Statement of Cash Flows

	2018 €	2017 €
Cash flows from operating activities Net incoming/(outgoing) resources for the year Deposit interest Depreciation Movement in debtors Movement in creditors	3,734 (1,340) 10,363 7,028 1,855	(145,111) (1,518) 57,781 (18,748) 3,242
Net cash flows from operating activities	21,640	(104,354)
Cash flows from investing activities Deposit interest Purchase of tangible fixed assets Net cash flows from investing activities	1,340 (3,712) (2,372)	1,518 (39,040) (37,522)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash at bank and in hand Cash at bank and in hand at beginning of year Cash at bank and in hand at end of year	19,268 1,126,814 1,146,082	(141,876) 1,268,690 1,126,814

1 COMPANY INFORMATION

Spinal Injuries Ireland is a national not-for-profit public benefit entity company limited by guarantee and incorporated, domiciled and tax resident in the Republic of Ireland. The company was incorporated on 24 November 1994. Its registered office is Unit G3 and G4, Pottery Business Centre, Dun Laoghaire Industrial Estate, Pottery Road, Dun Laoghaire, Co Dublin, A96 Y932 and its company registration number is 225205.

Spinal Injuries Ireland is constituted under a Memorandum and Articles of Association and is a registered charity, CHY 11535. The Charity is also registered with the Charities Regulatory Authority (CRA) and its CRA number is 20031855. Spinal Injuries Ireland goals and strategic approach are guided by its charitable objectives as laid out in these documents. The management of the Charity is the responsibility of the directors who are elected and co-opted under the terms of the Articles of Association. The mission of the Charity is to engage with people with spinal cord injuries and their families to address barriers to full participation in society and to empower members to work towards achieving personal, social and vocational goals.

The liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company in the event of a winding up. Such amount, as may be required, shall not exceed €1 per member.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Charity and applied consistently in the preparation of these financial statements are as follows:

a) Basis of Preparation

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and with the Companies Act 2014. The financial statements have also applied Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland '(Charities SORP FRS 102').

The Charity has applied the Charities SORP FRS 102 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.

b) Going Concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The directors/trustees believe that this is appropriate as they have assessed the Charity's financial position for at least one year from the date of signing these financial statements and are confident that the Charity will continue to provide services and meet obligations as they fall due. The Charity's principal funders have not given any indication that they will withdraw financial support from the Charity in the foreseeable future.

c) Reporting Currency and Foreign Currencies

The financial statements are prepared in Euro which is the functional currency of the company.

d) Incoming Resources

Income is treated as being general and unrestricted unless a donor has specified the manner in which the donation is to be spent, in which case it is treated as restricted income. All incoming resources are included in the Statement of Financial Activities when the Charity is legally entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy. The following specific policies are applied to particular categories of income:

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Incoming Resources (continued)

Income from donations and legacies

This income consists of income received from grants, donations, sponsorship, gifts, legacies and is recognised as income as follows:

Income which is subject to terms or conditions (other than terms or conditions that restrict the use of the income) is not recognised until those terms or conditions are met and the Charity becomes unconditionally entitled to that income.

Donated facilities and services are included on receipt of the facilities or services at their value to the Charity. That value is no more than the amount that the Charity would pay on the open market for an alternative item that would provide a benefit equivalent to the donated item.

The Charity relies significantly on the contribution of unpaid volunteers for both fundraising and its activities. It would be impractical for their contribution to be measured reliably for accounting purposes and therefore the contribution of general volunteers has not been included as income in these financial statements.

All other income from donations and legacies is recognised when received into the Charity's premises or lodged into one of its bank accounts.

Income from charitable activities

Income from charitable activities consists of income earned for the performance of activities which are undertaken for the charitable purposes of the Charity under contractual terms or grant conditions. It includes grants receivable from government or public authorities which are specifically granted to fund the provision of services to members. Such income is recognised as follows:

Income from grants (whether of a capital or revenue nature), where related to performance and specific deliverables, are accounted for as the Charity earns the right to the income by its performance.

All other income from charitable activities is recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities in the year in which it is received.

Income from other trading activities

Income from other trading activities includes both trading activities to raise funds and income from fundraising events held by the Charity or by volunteers and is recognised as follows:

Income received in advance of providing goods or services is deferred until the goods or services have been provided.

Income earned in providing goods or services on credit is recognised when the goods or services have been provided, subject to any appropriate provision for doubtful debts.

All other income from other trading activities is recognised when received into the Charity's premises or lodged into one of its bank accounts.

Income from investments

Income from investments relates to deposit interest earned from financial institutions. Such income is recognised when its receipt is probable and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e) Resources Expended

Resources expended are categorised between the cost of raising funds, the cost of carrying out charitable activities and the cost of other trading activities. Expenditure is recognised when a legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of a past event, a transfer of economic benefits is required in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure includes any VAT which cannot be recovered and is reported as part of the expenditure to which it relates. All expenditure is recognised on an accruals basis.

Expenditure on raising funds

Expenditure on raising funds comprise the costs incurred in fundraising, including the costs of advertising, producing publications, printing and mailing fundraising material, staff costs in these areas and an appropriate allocation of support costs.

Expenditure on charitable activities

Expenditure on charitable activities comprises those costs incurred in the delivery of activities and services for beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

Expenditure on other trading activities

Expenditure on other trading activities comprises the costs associated with income from other trading activities.

All expenditure is allocated between the expenditure categories in 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 (support costs) are apportioned on an appropriate basis.

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

f) Employee Benefits

The Charity provides paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution retirement benefits to employees.

Holiday pay

Holiday pay is recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

Defined contributions retirement benefits scheme

The Charity has made access to a Personal Retirement Savings Account (PRSA) pension scheme available to all its employees. Funds in this scheme are held and managed independently from the Charity. Contributions are made to the scheme by both the employee and the Charity on a defined contribution basis. Contributions made by the Charity are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the year in which they become payable. Employer costs are allocated between restricted and unrestricted funds on the same basis as the employees salaries, unless the terms of a restricted fund dictate otherwise.

The Charity makes the payments to the separately administered retirement benefits scheme on a contractual or voluntary basis. The Charity has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

g) Taxation

No charge to taxation arises as the Charity had been granted exemption under Sections 207 and 208 of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997, Charity Number CHY 11535. Irrecoverable value added tax is expensed as incurred. The company is eligible under the "Scheme of Tax Relief for Donations to Eligible Charities and Approved Bodies under Section 848A Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997" to income tax refunds arising from donations exceeding €250 per annum.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h) Tangible Fixed Assets

Cost

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets on a straight line basis in order to write off their cost less residual amounts over their estimated useful economic lives. The estimated useful economic lives assigned to tangible fixed assets are as follows:

Computer and office equipment
 Fixtures and fittings
 Venture equipment
 Motor vehicles
 2 to 4 years
 8 years
 5 years
 5 years

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

Fully depreciated tangible fixed assets are retained in cost and 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 Statement of Financial Activities.

Impairment

At each reporting date tangible fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower then the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Activities.

The recoverable amount of tangible fixed assets is the higher of value in use of the asset and fair value less costs to sell the asset.

i) Debtors

Debtors include amounts owed to the Charity for the provision of goods and services or amounts the Charity has paid in advance for the goods and services it will receive. Debtors also include amounts receivable on grant funding to which the Charity is entitled.

Debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the Charity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying value and the recoverable amount. All movements in the level of provision required are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

j) Cash at Bank and in Hand

Cash at bank and in hand is held to meet short term cash commitments as they fall due rather than for investment purposes. It includes cash on hand, bank current account and demand deposits with original maturities of three months or less.

k) Creditors

Creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as creditors amounts falling due after more than one year. Creditors are measured at the transaction price.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

I) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Charity has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable (more likely than not) that payment will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

m) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the Charity's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

n) Fund Accounting

The following funds are operated by the Charity:

Unrestricted funds

Unrestricted funds are general funds that are available for use at the board's discretion in furtherance of any of the objectives of the Charity. Such funds may be held in order to finance working capital or capital expenditure.

If any part of an unrestricted fund is earmarked for a particular project, it may be designated as a separate fund, but the designation has an administrative purpose only and does not legally restrict the board's discretion to apply the fund. The aim and use of each designated fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Restricted funds

Restricted funds represent income received that can only be used for particular purposes specified by the donors and are binding on the Charity. Such purposes are within the overall aims of the Charity.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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 Charity 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 as follows:

Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of tangible fixed assets

Assets with an estimated economic useful life in excess of one year, consisting primarily of property 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/trustees 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 lives can have a significant impact on depreciation charges for the period. Details of the useful economic lives are included in the accounting policies.

4 INCOMING RESOURCES

The total incoming resources of the Charity for the year has been derived from its principal activities wholly undertaken in Ireland. An analysis of incoming resources is as follows:

	Unrestricted Funds 2018 €	Restricted Funds 2018	Total Funds 2018 €	Total Funds 2017 €
Income from donations, legacies and trusts	-			
General donations Legacies and trusts	275,107	-	275,107	197,452 14,000
	275,107	=	275,107	211,452
Income from charitable activities				
Health Service Executive	300,468	-	300,468	300,468
Health Service Executive Estates	Œ	67,978	67,978	Ħ
Health Service Executive (National Lottery)	Œ	6,464	6,464	÷
Pobal - Scheme to Support National Organisations	-	88,600	88,600	88,600
Pobal and Department of Health	i n	(5)	*	3,241
Department of Social Protection Employment Support Scheme	ja	5,412	5,412	5,339
Galway County Council		1,200	1,200	
Total Exchequer Funds Other project charitable activities income	300,468	169,654 3,994	470,122 3,994	397,648
	300,468	173,648	474,116	397,648
Income from other trading activities				
Fundraising activities Magazine income	252,467		252,467	197,562 2,000
	252,467	-	252,467	199,562
Income from investments				
Bank interest	1,340		1,340	1,518
Total incoming resources	829,382	173,648	1,003,030	810,180

5 GRANTS FROM EXCHEQUER FUNDS

To enable us to carry out our charitable activities Spinal Injuries Ireland wish to acknowledge the receipt of exchequer funds from the following sources:

-1	Mana	-6		
a)	name	OT	grant	agency:

Health Service Executive

Name of grant:

Section 39 Services

Purpose of grant:

Section 39 Services

Restricted:

No

Term of grant awarded:

Calendar year 2018

	2018 €	2017 €
Amount of grant awarded	300,468	300,468
Amount received during year	300,468	300,468
Amount taken into income from charitable activities during year	300,468	300,468

b) Name of grant agency:

Health Service Executive

Name of grant:

Phase 1, Redevelopment National Rehabilitation Hospital, Dun

Dun Laoghaire.

Purpose of grant:

Fund the lease of premises, Unit G3/4, The Pottery, Pottery Road,

Dun Laoghaire.

Restricted:

Yes

Term of grant awarded:

Duration of the works commencing in 2018

	2018 €	2017 €
Amount of grant awarded per annum	85,000	-
Amount received during year	67,978	-
Amount taken into income from charitable activities during year	67,978	

c) Name of grant agency:

Health Service Executive

Name of grant:

HSE National Lottery Grant 2018 - CH06/2018/SC/078

Purpose of grant:

To replace seating on RIB (Rigid Inflatable Boat)

Restricted:

Yes

Term of grant awarded:

Calendar year 2018

	2018 €	2017 €
Amount of grant awarded	4,000	-
Amount received during year	4,000	_
Amount taken into income from charitable activities during year	4,000	=

5 GRANTS FROM EXCHEQUER FUNDS (Continued)

d) Name of grant agency:

Health Service Executive

Name of grant:

HSE National Lottery Grant 2018 - CH09/2018

Purpose of grant:

To send five people with spinal cord injury on a weekend residential

activities programme at Share Discovery Village

Restricted:

Yes

Term of grant awarded:

Calendar year 2018

	2018 €	2017 €
Amount of grant awarded	2,464	-
Amount received during year	2,464	(2
Amount taken into income from charitable activities during year	2,464	-

e) Name of grant agency:

Pobal and Department of Environment, Community and Local

Government

Name of grant:

Scheme to Support National Organisations in the Community and

Voluntary Sector 2016-2019

Purpose of grant:

To part fund the core full time positions of National Services and

Development Manager and Operations Manager.

Restricted:

Yes

Term of grant awarded:

3 years 01 July 2016 to 30 June 2019

Amount of grant awarded:

€265.800

	2018 €	2017 €
Amount received during year	88,600	88,600
Amount taken into income from charitable activities during year	88,600	88,600

f) Name of grant agency:

Pobal and Department of Health

Name of grant:

Dormant Accounts Fund

Purpose of grant:

To train staff to deliver the Pacific Institute's "Discovering the Power in

Me" programme

Restricted:

Yes

Term of grant awarded:

18 November 2015 to 30 June 2017

Amount of grant awarded:	€45,503	2018 €	2017 €
Amount received during year		- 2	3,241
Amount taken into income from	om charitable activities during year		3,241

5 GRANTS FROM EXCHEQUER FUNDS (Continued)

g)	Name of grant agency:	Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection
----	-----------------------	--

Name of grant:

Employment Support Scheme

Purpose of grant:

To part fund the cost of staff engaged in charitable activities

Restricted:

Yes

Term of grant awarded:

Calendar year 2018

, and a second s	2018	2017 €
Amount of grant awarded	5,412	5,339
Amount received during year	5,412	5,339
Amount taken into income from charitable activities during year	5,412	5,339

h) Name of grant agency: Galway County Council

Name of grant:

Galway Sports Partnership Funding 2018

Purpose of grant:

Hydrotherapy and Group Exercise for people with spinal cord injury

Restricted:

Yes

Term of grant awarded:

Calendar year 2018

	2018	€
Amount of grant awarded	1,200	7.
Amount received during year	1,200	215
Amount taken into income from charitable activities during year	1,200	

6	RESOURCES EXPENDED				
		Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds	Total Funds
	Expenditure on raising funds	2018 €	2018 €	2018 €	2017 €
	Salaries and pensions	57,907	=	57,907	96,481
	Staff travel and subsistence	1,050	= 100 ¹⁰ E	1,050	863
	Staff training Staff other costs	50	=	50	555 378
	Events and challenges	156,559	-	156,559	118,237
	Consultancy	13,750		13,750	110,237
	Insurance	-	=	,	698
	Bank charges	3,458	₩.	3,458	1,272
	Marketing and general expenses	45,807	•	45,807	22,540
	Total expenditure on raising funds	278,581	-	278,581	241,024
	Expenditure on charitable activities				
	Salaries and pensions Staff travel and subsistence	325,532	139,836	465,368	481,363
	Staff training	42,413 1,065	-	42,413 1,065	54,248 3,536
	Staff other costs	29,714	400	30,114	18,285
	Activities	17,077	800	17,877	16,907
	Counselling services	910	-	910	5,425
	Professional services	7,715		7,715	-
	Research	14,300		14,300	\ _
	Audit and governance costs	12,675	-	12,675	15,104
	Office rent	400	67,978	68,378	2,200
	Office service charges Third party costs	4,293	-	4,293 -	961
	Project costs	12	1,650	1,650	15,161
	Printing, postage and stationery	7,512	-	7,512	6,174
	Canteen	606	- Thi	606	2,133
	Security	830	-50	830	1,456
	Repairs and maintenance	18,118	-	18,118	11,111
	Insurance	7,887	-	7,887	7,876
	Bank charges	1,091		1,091	934
	Depreciation	10,363	4 070	10,363	57,781
	Charitable grants to individuals Charitable magazine costs	- 6,274	1,276	1,276 6,274	996
		0,274		0,274	12,616
	Total expenditure on charitable activities	508,775	211,940	720,715	714,267
	Total resources expended	787,356	211,940	999,296	955,291
		 -			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
7	STATUTORY INFORMATION			2018 €	2017 €
	Net incoming/(outgoing) resources for the arrived at after charging:	year is		•	•
	Directors'/Trustees' remuneration			-	_
	Auditors' remuneration			5,555	6,765
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets			10,363	57,781

8 DIRECTORS'/TRUSTEES' REMUNERATION AND BENEFICIAL INTEREST

As a registered charity and in accordance with its Constitution, directors/trustees are not entitled to any remuneration for acting as a member of the Board. None of the directors/trustees received any remuneration during the year. Actual out of pocket expenses are reimbursed if claimed. Also, none of the directors/trustees had any personal interest in any contract or transaction entered into by the Charity during the year.

9 EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

a)	Average Number of employees	2018	2017
	Charitable activities service delivery		
	- Full time	7	7
	- Part time	6	7
	8		,
		13	14
	Delaine funds and other trading activities		
	Raising funds and other trading activities - Full time	1	2
	- Part time	- 16 	
	- Fartume		
		1	2
	T		
	Total - Full time	0	0
	- Part time	8 6	9 7
	- Tartume		<u></u>
		14_	16_
	- cur		
	The full time average equivalent of all employees was: Charitable activities service delivery	10	44
	Raising funds and other trading activities	10	11 2
	reasing funds and other trading activities		
		11	13
T-X	Total etell and	2010	0047
b)	Total staff costs	2018 €	2017 €
	Wages and salaries	467,986	519,310
	Social welfare costs	49,518	54,254
	Pension contributions	5,771	4,280
		523,275	577,844
		323,213	377,044
	The reduction in staff costs in 2018 in comparison to 2017 was due to vacain some positions.	ncies for part of	the year
۵)	Sonior stoff remuneration	2049	2017
c)	Senior staff remuneration The number of staff earning salaries over €60,000 is:	2018	2017
	Band €60,000 to €69,999	_	1
	Band €90,000 to €99,999	1	i
		1	2
d)	Key management remuneration	2018	2017
uj	130y managomont romanoration	€	€
			=
	Chief Executive Officer remuneration	98,000	98,000

10	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	Office Furniture & <u>Equipment</u> €	Venture <u>Equipment</u> €	Motor <u>Vehicle</u> €	<u>Total</u> €
	Cost 01 January 2018 Additions	66,424 3,303	58,713 409	43,404 	168,541 3,712
	31 December 2018	69,727	59,122	43,404	172,253
	Accumulated Depreciation 01 January 2018 Charge 31 December 2018	27,315 10,152	58,713 211	43,404	129,432 10,363
	31 December 2016	37,467	58,924	43,404	139,795
	Net Book Amount				
	31 December 2018	32,260	198	<u> </u>	32,458
	31 December 2017	39,109			39,109
	All tangible fixed assets are held by the company	for use in mee	ting its charitable	e objectives.	
11	DEBTORS			2018 €	2017 €
	Amounts falling due within one year Trade debtors Dept. of Employment Affairs and Social Protection Prepayments Accrued income	on ESS grant re	ceivable	5,024 2,706 15,970 5,644 29,344	12,750 1,804 7,818 14,000 36,372
12	CREDITORS (AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITH	IN ONE YEAR)		2018 €	2017 €
	Creditors and accruals Deferred income Payroll taxes			20,417 1,200 16,737	23,752 - 12,747
				38,354	36,499

13	FUI	NDS	Balance at 01/01/2017 €	Incoming Resources €	Resources Expended €	Fund Transfers €	Balance at 31/12/2018 €
	a)	Movement in Funds		-	,	-	•
		Unrestricted Funds					
		General fund	1,143,317	829,382	(787,356)	(24,587)	1,160,756
		Total unrestricted funds	1,143,317	829,382	(787,356)	(24,587)	1,160,756
		Restricted Funds					
		HSE Property Rent	a)	67,978	(67,978)	= 17	₩1
		Pobal Scheme to Support National Organisation	- 7	88,600	(107,102)	18,502	
		"Discovering the Power in Me" Programme	20,000	25	(20,000)		=
		Employment Support	1,804	5,412	(12,734)	5,518	<u>=</u> 3
		HSE National Lottery Grant Dublin North City and County	_	2,464		-	2,464
		HSE National Lottery Grant CH06	-	4,000	-	-	4,000
		Galway Sports Partnership	<u> 27</u>	1,605	(1,800)	195	
		The Glorney Foundation	20	830	(527)	(3)	300
		Hospital Saturday Fund	675	2,759	(749)	(675)	2,010
		JP McManus Benevolent Mid West Region			(1,050)	1,050	
		Total restricted funds	22,479	173,648	(211,940)	24,587	8,774
		Total funds	1,165,796	1,003,030	(999,296)		1,169,530

Description, nature and purposes of the funds:

b) • Unrestricted general fund

This represents the free funds of the Charity which are not designated for any particular purpose.

Restricted fund

The restricted fund balance at the end of the financial year represents funds received from a donor for a particular purpose that have yet to be spent. Spinal Injuries Ireland would generally expect to spend those funds within one year of their receipt. However, from time to time it is not possible to carry out the activities specified by the donor in such a time-frame. In such circumstances the funds will either be carried forward until they can be used for those purposes or the donor will be approached to approve an alternative use of the funds.

13 FUNDS (continued)

c) Analysis of Net Assets Between Funds is as follows:

	General Fund €	Restricted Funds €	Total Funds €
Tangible fixed assets	32,458	(=)	32,458
Debtors	26,638	2,706	29,344
Cash at bank and in hand	1,140,014	6,068	1,146,082
Creditors (falling due within one year)	(38,354)	2	(38,354)
Net assets at 31 December 2018	1,160,756	8,774	1,169,530

14 COMMITMENTS

On 22 January 2018 Spinal Injuries Ireland entered into an agreement to lease offices at Unit G3 and G4, Pottery Business Centre, Dun Laoghaire Industrial Estate, Pottery Road, Dun Laoghaire, Co Dublin. The property rent commitments over the next five years are as follows:

Within one year	85,632
Between two and five years	256,896
	Ne sie che si
	342,528

HSE Estates have agreed to fund the cost of this 5 year Office Lease.

15 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There were no transactions with related parties during the year under review that require disclosure.

16 POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

No significant events have taken place since the year end that would result in adjustment to the financial statements or inclusion of a note thereto.

17 APB ETHICAL STANDARDS - PROVISIONS AVAILABLE TO SMALL ENTITIES

As a small entity under the provisions of the APB in relation to Ethical Standards we engage our auditors to provide accounts preparation and company secretarial services.

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