



Support at every stage

**Directors'/Trustees' Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2017**

Company Registration Number: 225205

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

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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	Marcus Lynch
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	225205
Charity Regulatory Authority Number	20031855
Charity Number	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.

Directors'/Trustees' Report

The directors/trustees present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

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.
- "Someone like Me" peer support service.
- "Active Me" a programme of social outings.

Directors'/Trustees' Report

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. Further details on the Charity's achievements throughout the year can be found in the Annual Report.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The financial outcome for 2017 is set out in the Statement of Financial Activities. Spinal Injuries Ireland total income was €810,180 (2016: €758,480). 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 €211,452 (2016: €136,973) from this income stream. This represents an increase of 54% when compared to 2016. Significant thanks are due to all of the donors who have continued to support the organisation.

Spinal Injuries Ireland received a total of €397,648 (2016: €412,777) from government agencies to provide its support services to members. This represents a 4% decrease when compared to 2016, arising primarily through the reduction in staff part funded by the Community Employment Support Scheme in 2017. Other trading activities income, primarily consists of fundraising activities, amounted to €199,562 (2016: €173,023). This represents a 15% increase when compared to 2016.

Total expenditure, at €955,291 represents a 0.6% increase from the 2016 level of €950,057. Overall expenditure exceeds income by €145,111, in 2016 expenditure was greater than income by €191,577.

Key Financial Performance Indicators	2017	2016
State income as a percentage of total expenditure	42%	43%
Return on fundraising spend	1.71	1.75
Free reserves as a percentage of total expenditure	116%	131%

- 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 €1,165,796 are detailed in note 13 on page 29 and fall into 2 categories:

- Unrestricted funds (€1,143,317) : these represent funds which are available for the general purposes of the charity.

Directors'/Trustees' Report

- Restricted funds (€22,479) : 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 continually review and revises its strategic plan to allow it to continue and enhance the provision of its services. 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 2017. Although the Charity had a deficit for the financial year, based on the year end financial position and the approved 2018 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 Injury 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 (appointed 13/12/2017)
- Emma Cahill (appointed 13/12/2017)
- Aileen McCarthy (retired 13/12/2017)
- Diane Davison (retired 13/12/2017)
- Felix Jones (retired 13/12/2017)

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.

Directors'/Trustees' Report

Company Secretary

On 13 December 2017 Louise Moore retired as company secretary as she went on maternity leave. On that same date Marcus Lynch was 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 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.

Directors'/Trustees' Report

Spinal Injuries Ireland is signed up to the voluntary Code of Practice for Good Governance of Community, Voluntary and Charitable Organisations in Ireland and 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 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.

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.

Directors'/Trustees' Report

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



Keith Mangan
Director/Trustee

Date: 02 July 2018

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 Twomey
Director/Trustee



Keith Mangan
Director/Trustee

Date: 02 July 2018

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 2017 which comprises the Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable Irish law and Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 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 2017 and of its result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 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 of 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 Auditors' 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 Service Authority ("IAASA") 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 the ISAs 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 other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' Report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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 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

Opinions on Other Matters Prescribed by Companies Act 2014

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

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.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on page 9, 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 directors 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), the auditor exercises professional judgment and maintains professional scepticism throughout the audit. The auditor also:

- Identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement of the entity's financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designs and performs audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtains audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the auditors' 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.
- Obtains 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 entity's internal control.

Independent Auditors' Report

- Evaluates 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 entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If the auditor concludes that a material uncertainty exists, the auditor is required to draw attention in the auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditors' opinion. The auditors' conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity 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 (i.e. gives a true and fair view).
- Where the auditor is required to report on consolidated financial statements, obtains sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. The group auditor is responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. The group auditor remains solely responsible for the audit opinion.

The auditor communicates 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 the auditor identifies during the audit.

For listed entities and public interest entities, the auditor also provides those charged with governance with a statement that the auditor has complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, including the Ethical Standards for Auditors (Ireland) 2016, and communicates with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on the auditor's independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Where the auditor is required to report on key audit matters, from the matters communicated with those charged with governance, the auditor determines those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. The auditor describes these matters in the auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, the auditor determines that a matter should not be communicated in the auditors' report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The auditors' report is required to contain a clear expression of opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole.

To form an opinion on the financial statements the auditor concludes as to whether:

- sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained;
- uncorrected misstatements are material, individually or in aggregate;
- the financial statements, including the disclosures, give a true and fair view; and
- the financial statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework, including the requirements of applicable law.

In particular, forming an opinion on and reporting on the financial statements involves evaluating whether:

- the financial statements adequately refer to or describe the applicable financial reporting framework;
- the financial statements appropriately disclose the significant accounting policies selected and applied. In making this evaluation, the auditor considers the relevance of the accounting policies to the entity (or where relevant, the group) and whether they have been presented in an understandable manner;

Independent Auditors' Report

- the accounting policies selected and applied are consistent with the applicable financial reporting framework, and are appropriate;
- the accounting estimates made by the directors are reasonable;
- the information presented in the financial statements is relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable. In making this evaluation, the auditor considers whether:
 - the information that should have been included has been included, and whether such information is appropriately classified, aggregated or disaggregated, and characterised; and
 - the overall presentation of the financial statements has been undermined by including information that is not relevant or that obscures a proper understanding of the matter disclosed;
- the financial statements provide adequate disclosures to enable the intended users to understand the effect of material transactions and events on the information conveyed in the financial statements;
- the terminology used in the financial statements, including the title of each financial statement is appropriate.

When the financial statements are prepared in accordance with a fair presentation framework, the auditor also evaluates whether the financial statements achieve fair presentation (i.e. gives a true and fair view) including consideration of:

- the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements; and
- whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation (or gives a true and fair view).

An unmodified opinion is expressed when the auditor is able to conclude that the financial statements give a true and fair view and comply in all material respects with the applicable financial reporting framework.

The auditor modifies the opinion when either:

- the auditor concludes that, based on the audit evidence obtained, the financial statements as a whole are not free from material misstatement; or
- the auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to conclude that the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement.

The auditor expresses a qualified opinion when either:

- misstatements, individually or in the aggregate, are material but not pervasive to the financial statements; or
- the possible effects on the financial statements of undetected misstatements, arising from an inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, could be material but not pervasive.

The auditor expresses an adverse opinion when the auditor, having obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence, concludes that misstatements, individually or in aggregate, are both material and pervasive to the financial statements.

The auditor disclaims an opinion when either:

- the possible effects of undetected misstatements, arising from an inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, could be both material and pervasive to the financial statements; or
- in extremely rare circumstances involving multiple uncertainties, the auditor concludes that notwithstanding having obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding each of the individual uncertainties, it is not possible to form an opinion on the financial statements due to the potential interaction of the uncertainties and their possible cumulative effect on the financial statements.

In certain circumstances an auditors' report includes an emphasis of matter paragraph to draw attention to a matter presented or disclosed in the financial statements that, in the auditor's judgment, is of such importance that it is fundamental to users' understanding of the financial statements. An emphasis of matter paragraph does not modify the auditor's opinion.

Independent Auditors' Report

If the auditor considers it necessary to communicate a matter other than those that are presented or disclosed in the financial statements that, in the auditor's judgment, is relevant to users' understanding of the audit, the auditors' responsibilities or the auditors' report, the auditor does so in a separate section in the auditors' report with the heading "Other Matter" or other appropriate heading.


The auditor is required to read all financial and non-financial information (other information) included in the annual report and to identify whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the auditors' knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If the auditor identifies material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, the auditor determines whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. Where the auditor concludes that there is an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information, the auditor is required to report this in the auditors' report.

The auditor may be required to address other legal and regulatory requirements relating to other auditor's responsibilities in the auditors' report.

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 audit 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

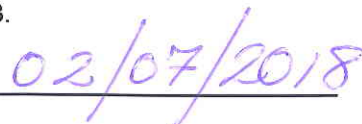
1 Sussex Street

Dun Laoghaire

Co Dublin

A96 C8N3.

Date:



Statement of Financial Activities


	Notes	Unrestricted Funds 2017 €	Restricted Funds 2017 €	Total Funds 2017 €	Total Funds 2016 €
INCOMING RESOURCES					
Donations, legacies and trusts	4	190,777	20,675	211,452	136,973
Income from charitable activities	4	300,468	97,180	397,648	444,167
Other trading activities	4	199,562	-	199,562	173,023
Income from investments	4	1,518	-	1,518	4,317
Total incoming resources		692,325	117,855	810,180	758,480
RESOURCES EXPENDED					
Expenditure on raising funds	6	241,024	-	241,024	176,848
Expenditure on charitable activities	6	580,868	133,399	714,267	773,209
Total resources expended		821,892	133,399	955,291	950,057
Net Outgoing Resources		(129,567)	(15,544)	(145,111)	(191,577)
Transfer between funds		(24,896)	24,896	-	-
Net movement in funds		(154,463)	9,352	(145,111)	(191,577)
Total funds at beginning of year		1,297,780	13,127	1,310,907	1,502,484
Total funds at end of year		1,143,317	22,479	1,165,796	1,310,907

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	2017 €	2016 €
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible fixed assets	10	<u>39,109</u>	<u>57,850</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	11	36,372	17,624
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,126,814</u>	<u>1,268,690</u>
Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)	12	<u>1,163,186</u> <u>(36,499)</u>	<u>1,286,314</u> <u>(33,257)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>1,126,687</u>	<u>1,253,057</u>
NET ASSETS		<u><u>1,165,796</u></u>	<u><u>1,310,907</u></u>
FUNDS			
Unrestricted funds	13	1,143,317	1,297,780
Restricted funds	13	<u>22,479</u>	<u>13,127</u>
Total funds		<u><u>1,165,796</u></u>	<u><u>1,310,907</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the directors/trustees on 02 July 2018
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

	2017 €	2016 €
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net outgoing resources for the year	(145,111)	(191,577)
Deposit interest	(1,518)	(4,317)
Depreciation	57,781	31,049
Movement in debtors	(18,748)	(6,550)
Movement in creditors	3,242	1,324
Net cash flows from operating activities	<u>(104,354)</u>	<u>(170,071)</u>
 Cash flows from investing activities		
Deposit interest	1,518	4,317
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	<u>(39,040)</u>	<u>(4,828)</u>
Net cash flows from investing activities	<u>(37,522)</u>	<u>(511)</u>
 Net decrease in cash at bank and in hand	<u>(141,876)</u>	<u>(170,582)</u>
Cash at bank and in hand at beginning of year	<u>1,268,690</u>	<u>1,439,272</u>
 Cash at bank and in hand at end of year	<u><u>1,126,814</u></u>	<u><u>1,268,690</u></u>

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

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:

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

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 (such as magazine advertising) 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.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

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.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

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:

- Pre-Fab building	10 years
- Computer and office equipment	2 to 4 years
- Fixtures and fittings	8 years
- Pre-Discharge equipment	8 years
- Venture equipment	5 years
- Motor vehicles	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 than 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.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company 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 company'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.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

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 2017 €	Restricted Funds 2017 €	Total Funds 2017 €	Total Funds 2016 €
Income from donations, legacies and trusts				
General donations	176,777	20,675	197,452	136,973
Legacies and trusts	14,000	-	14,000	-
	<u>190,777</u>	<u>20,675</u>	<u>211,452</u>	<u>136,973</u>
Income from charitable activities				
Health Services Executive	300,468	-	300,468	300,470
Pobal - Scheme to Support National Organisations	-	88,600	88,600	44,300
Pobal and Department of Health	-	3,241	3,241	13,651
Department of Social Protection Community Employment Scheme	-	-	-	41,041
Department of Social Protection Employment Support Scheme	-	5,339	5,339	13,315
	<u>300,468</u>	<u>97,180</u>	<u>397,648</u>	<u>412,777</u>
<i>Total Exchequer Funds</i>	300,468	97,180	397,648	412,777
Other charitable activities income	-	-	-	31,390
	<u>300,468</u>	<u>97,180</u>	<u>397,648</u>	<u>444,167</u>
Income from other trading activities				
Fundraising activities	197,562	-	197,562	170,985
Magazine income	2,000	-	2,000	1,038
Other income	-	-	-	1,000
	<u>199,562</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>199,562</u>	<u>173,023</u>
Income from investments				
Bank interest	1,518	-	1,518	4,317
	<u>1,518</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,518</u>	<u>4,317</u>
Total incoming resources	<u><u>692,325</u></u>	<u><u>117,855</u></u>	<u><u>810,180</u></u>	<u><u>758,480</u></u>

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

5 GRANTS FROM EXCHEQUER FUNDS

To enable it to carry out its charitable activities the Spinal Injuries Ireland wishes to acknowledge the receipt of exchequer funds from the following sources:

a) Name of grant agency:		Health Services Executive	
Name of grant:	Section 39 Services		
Purpose of grant:	Section 39 Services		
Restricted:	No		
Term of grant awarded:	Calendar year 2017		
		2017	2016
		€	€
Amount of grant awarded		300,468	300,470
Amount received during year		300,468	300,470
Amount taken into income from charitable activities during year		<u>300,468</u>	<u>300,470</u>
b) 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		
		2017	2016
		€	€
Amount received during year		88,600	44,300
Amount taken into income from charitable activities during year		<u>88,600</u>	<u>44,300</u>
c) 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		
		2017	2016
		€	€
Amount received during year		3,241	13,651
Amount taken into income from charitable activities during year		<u>3,241</u>	<u>13,651</u>

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

5 GRANTS FROM EXCHEQUER FUNDS (Continued)

d) 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 2017		
		2017	2016
		€	€
Amount of grant awarded		5,339	13,315
Amount received during year		5,339	13,315
Amount taken into income from charitable activities during year		<u>5,339</u>	<u>13,315</u>

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

6 RESOURCES EXPENDED

	Unrestricted Funds 2017 €	Restricted Funds 2017 €	Total Funds 2017 €	Total Funds 2016 €
Expenditure on raising funds				
Salaries and pensions	96,481	-	96,481	68,979
Staff travel and subsistence	863	-	863	2,241
Staff training	555	-	555	4,381
Staff recruitment costs	-	-	-	7,740
Staff other costs	378	-	378	876
Events and challenges	118,237	-	118,237	69,975
Consultancy	-	-	-	2,061
Insurance	698	-	698	1,889
Postage and stationery	-	-	-	170
Bank charges	1,272	-	1,272	816
Marketing and general expenses	22,540	-	22,540	17,720
Total expenditure on raising funds	241,024	-	241,024	176,848
Expenditure on charitable activities				
Salaries and pensions	364,621	116,742	481,363	518,926
Staff travel and subsistence	54,248	-	54,248	49,849
Staff training	3,536	-	3,536	8,131
Staff other costs	18,285	-	18,285	35,546
Activities	16,907	-	16,907	13,873
Counselling services	5,425	-	5,425	4,060
Audit and governance costs	15,104	-	15,104	5,555
Rent	2,200	-	2,200	3,028
Third party costs	961	-	961	-
Project costs	-	15,161	15,161	55,603
Printing, postage and stationery	6,174	-	6,174	12,159
Canteen	2,133	-	2,133	3,619
Security	1,456	-	1,456	1,724
Repairs and maintenance	11,111	-	11,111	3,910
Insurance	7,876	-	7,876	10,505
Bank charges	934	-	934	814
Depreciation	57,781	-	57,781	31,049
Charitable subscriptions	-	-	-	1,185
Charitable grants to individuals	(500)	1,496	996	4,717
Charitable magazine costs	12,616	-	12,616	8,956
Total expenditure on charitable activities	580,868	133,399	714,267	773,209
Total resources expended	821,892	133,399	955,291	950,057

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

7 STATUTORY INFORMATION	2017	2016
	€	€
Net incoming resources for the year is arrived at after charging:		
Directors'/Trustees' remuneration	-	-
Auditors' remuneration	6,765	5,555
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	<u>57,781</u>	<u>31,049</u>

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.

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	2017	2016
Charitable activities service delivery		
- Full time	7	7
- Part time	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>
	<u>14</u>	<u>17</u>
Raising funds and other trading activities		
- Full time	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Total		
- Full time	9	9
- Part time	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>
	<u>16</u>	<u>19</u>

The full time average equivalent of all employees was:

Charitable activities service delivery	11	12
Raising funds and other trading activities	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>

b) Total staff costs	2017	2016
	€	€
Wages and salaries	519,310	532,976
Social welfare costs	54,254	51,405
Pension contributions	<u>4,280</u>	<u>3,524</u>
	<u>577,844</u>	<u>587,905</u>

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

9 EMPLOYEE INFORMATION (Continued)

c) Senior staff remuneration	2017	2016
The number of staff earning salaries over €60,000 is:		
Band €60,000 to €69,999	1	-
Band €70,000 to €79,999	-	-
Band €80,000 to €89,999	-	-
Band €90,000 to €99,999	1	1
Band €100,000 and greater	-	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
d) Key management remuneration	2017	2016
	€	€
Chief Executive Officer remuneration	<u>98,000</u>	<u>98,000</u>

10 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Pre-fab Building	Office Furniture & Equipment	Venture Equipment	Motor Vehicle	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost					
01 January 2017	241,546	72,136	86,916	43,404	444,002
Additions	-	39,040	-	-	39,040
Disposals	(241,546)	(44,752)	(28,203)	-	(314,501)
31 December 2017	<u>-</u>	<u>66,424</u>	<u>58,713</u>	<u>43,404</u>	<u>168,541</u>
Accumulated Depreciation					
01 January 2017	195,956	61,605	85,187	43,404	386,152
Charge	45,590	10,462	1,729	-	57,781
Eliminated on disposal	(241,546)	(44,752)	(28,203)	-	(314,501)
31 December 2017	<u>-</u>	<u>27,315</u>	<u>58,713</u>	<u>43,404</u>	<u>129,432</u>
Net Book Amount					
31 December 2017	<u>-</u>	<u>39,109</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39,109</u>
31 December 2016	<u>45,590</u>	<u>10,531</u>	<u>1,729</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>57,850</u>

All tangible fixed assets are held by the company for use in meeting its charitable objectives.

11 DEBTORS

	2017	2016
	€	€
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade debtors	12,750	10,000
Dept. of Employment Affairs and Social Protection ESS grant receivable	1,804	1,353
Prepayments	7,818	5,991
Accrued income	<u>14,000</u>	<u>280</u>
	<u>36,372</u>	<u>17,624</u>

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

12 CREDITORS (AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR)	2017 €	2016 €
Creditors and accruals	23,752	16,265
Payroll taxes	12,747	16,992
	<u>36,499</u>	<u>33,257</u>

13 FUNDS	Balance at 01/01/2017 €	Incoming Resources €	Resources Expended €	Fund Transfers €	Balance at 31/12/2017 €
a) Movement in Funds					
<i>Unrestricted Funds</i>					
General fund	1,297,780	692,325	(821,892)	(24,896)	1,143,317
Total unrestricted funds	<u>1,297,780</u>	<u>692,325</u>	<u>(821,892)</u>	<u>(24,896)</u>	<u>1,143,317</u>
<i>Restricted Funds</i>					
Pobal Scheme to Support National Organisation	-	88,600	(104,020)	15,420	-
"Discovering the Power in Me" Programme	11,649	23,241	(15,161)	271	20,000
Employment Support	-	5,339	(12,722)	9,187	1,804
Hospital Saturday Fund	1,478	675	(1,496)	18	675
Total restricted funds	<u>13,127</u>	<u>117,855</u>	<u>(133,399)</u>	<u>24,896</u>	<u>22,479</u>
Total funds	<u><u>1,310,907</u></u>	<u><u>810,180</u></u>	<u><u>(955,291)</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>1,165,796</u></u>

b) Description, nature and purposes of the funds:

- **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.

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

	General Fund €	Restricted Funds €	Total Funds €
Tangible fixed assets	39,109	-	39,109
Debtors	34,568	1,804	36,372
Cash at bank and in hand	1,106,139	20,675	1,126,814
Creditors (falling due within one year)	<u>(36,499)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(36,499)</u>
Net assets at 31 December 2017	<u><u>1,143,317</u></u>	<u><u>22,479</u></u>	<u><u>1,165,796</u></u>

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

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	67,981
Between two and five years	<u>342,528</u>
	<u>410,509</u>

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.