Company registration number: 158373

# Action Tuam Company Limited By Guarantee (A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

## **Financial statements**

for the financial year ended 31st July 2023

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## Action Tuam Company Limited By Guarantee Company limited by guarantee

### Directors and other information

**Directors** 

Ronán Long

Ann Collins (resigned 05.12.2022)

Marian Williams

John Fahy (resigned 05.12.2022)

Karen Hughes Paddy Coyne Frank Dawson Daniel Hardiman

Secretary

Marian Williams

Company number

158373

Registered office

Weir Road Tuam

Co. Galway

Auditor

McDonald Walsh & Co. Ltd

Shop Street

Tuam

Co. Galway

**Bankers** 

Allied Irish Banks

Vicar Street

Tuam

Co. Galway

Bank of Ireland Dublin Road

Tuam

Co. Galway

**Solicitors** 

T A O'Donoghue & Sons

**Dublin Road** 

Tuam

Co. Galway

### **Directors report**

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 July 2023.

### **Directors**

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

Ronán Long
Ann Collins (resigned 05.12.2022)
Marian Williams
John Fahy (resigned 05.12.2022)
Karen Hughes
Paddy Coyne
Frank Dawson
Daniel Hardiman

## **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company is to promote enterprise in the Tuam area. This involves the operation of an enterprise centre to support enterprise for the benefit and welfare of the people of Tuam.

### Development and performance

The company performed as expected during the year and had an operating surplus of €28,767 (31 July 2022 - €17,334).

### Assets and liabilities and financial position

The total members funds at the year end was €1,853,579 (31 July 2022 - €1,824,812).

### Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors have considered the principal risks and uncertainties affecting the company and have deemed them to be consistent with risks and uncertainties affecting most companies of a similar size and nature.

### Likely future developments

The directors are not expecting to make any significant changes in the nature of the business in the near future.

### **Dividends**

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

### Events after the end of the reporting period

There have been no other significant events affecting the company since the year end.

## **Directors report (continued)**

## **Accounting records**

The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records are the implementation of necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and the provision of adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the company are located at Beechtree Business Park, Weir Road, Tuam, Co Galway.

#### Relevant audit information

In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved in accordance with section 332 of Companies Act 2014:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's statutory auditors are unaware, and
- each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 20 November 2023 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Ronán Long

Director

Daniel Hardiman

Director

### **Directors responsibilities statement**

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

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

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

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

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

## Independent auditor's report to the members of Action Tuam Company Limited By Guarantee

### Report on the audit of the financial statements

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Action Tuam Company Limited By Guarantee (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 July 2023 which comprise the income & expenditure account, statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 July 2023 and of its surplus for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 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 Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have preformed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are decribed in the relevant sections of this report.

### Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

## Independent auditor's report to the members of Action Tuam Company Limited By Guarantee (continued)

### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- · in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

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

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Respective responsibilities

### Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

## Independent auditor's report to the members of Action Tuam Company Limited By Guarantee (continued)

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or
  error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is
  sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material
  misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion,
  forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

## The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

## Independent auditor's report to the members of Action Tuam Company Limited By Guarantee (continued)

Patrick Mc Sharry (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of McDonald Walsh & Co. Ltd Registered Auditors & Accountants Shop Street Tuam Co. Galway

20 November 2023

## Income & expenditure account Financial year ended 31 July 2023

	Note	2023 €	2022 €
Income	5	167,054	153,608
Gross surplus		167,054	153,608
Administrative expenses		(138,287)	(136,274)
Operating surplus	6	28,767	17,334
Surplus/(Deficit) before taxation		28,767	17,334
Tax on surplus/(deficit)		-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the financial year		28,767	17,334

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

The company has no other recognised items of income and expenses other than the results for the financial year as set out above.

## Statement of income and retained earnings Financial year ended 31 July 2023

	2023 €	2022 €
Surplus/(Deficit) for the financial year	28,767	17,334
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year	1,824,812	1,807,478
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	1,853,579	1,824,812

## Balance sheet As at 31 July 2023

	2023		20	22	
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9	1,243,412		1,216,320	
		NALAMAKAN KALAMAKAN MINING PANAR BIN	1,243,412		1,216,320
Current assets					
Debtors	10	54,554		70,770	
Cash at bank and in hand		861,033		931,972	
		915,587		1,002,742	
Creditors: amounts falling due	40	(00.047)		(457.200)	
within one year	12	(23,317)		(157,362)	
Net current assets			892,270		845,380
Total assets less current liabilities			2,135,682		2,061,700
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	13		(282,103)		(236,888)
Net assets			1,853,579		1,824,812
Capital and reserves					
Unrestricted funds			1,853,579		1,824,812
Members funds			1,853,579		1,824,812

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 20 November 2023 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Ronán Long

Director

Daniel Hardiman

Director

## Statement of cash flows Financial year ended 31 July 2023

	Note	2023 €	2022 €
Cash flows from operating activities			
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	•	28,767	17,334
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of tangible assets	e de la companya de	27,032	25,964
Accrued expenses/(income)	and the second second	471	_
Changes in:	.8		
Trade and other debtors		16,216	(28,558)
Trade and other creditors		(89,279)	112,282
Cash generated from operations		(16,793)	127,022
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities		(16,793)	127,022
, , ,			
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible assets		(54,124)	(196,771)
Net cash used in investing activities		(54,124)	(196,771)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equiv		(70,917)	(69,749)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of fina	ncial year 11	931,877	1,001,626
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial y	ear 11	860,960	931,877

## Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31 July 2023

### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Weir Road, Tuam, Co. Galway.

Taxation

The company has charitable status under charity no. 15689.

## 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

### 3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

#### Income

Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 July 2023

### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold property - 2% SL (0% on land)
Plant and machinery - 12.5% straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment - 12.5% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

### **Impairment**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 July 2023

### Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 July 2023

#### Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

#### 4. Limited by quarantee

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 July 2023

### 5. Income

Income arises from:

	2023	2022
	€	€
Credit Union Dividends	-	1
Deposit Interest	328	-
Rent receivable	147,503	110,295
Grant Amortisation	6,955	5,912
Other grants	19,000	37,400
	173,786	153,608

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

## 6. Operating surplus

Operating surplus is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2023	2022
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	27,032	25,964
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	2,920	2,920
	MANAGAR AND	

### 7. Staff costs

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

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Administrative	1	1
The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:		
	2023	2022
	€	€
Wages and salaries	50,004	50,004
Social insurance costs	5,525	5,525
	55.529	55.529

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 July 2023

8.	Appropriations of income and expend	diture	account			
			. , , .		2023	2022
					€	€
	At the start of the financial year	- 1			1,824,812	1,807,478
	Surplus/(Deficit) for the financial year				28,767	17,334
	At the end of the financial year				1,853,579	1,824,812
9.	Tangible assets					
				 Freehold	Fixtures,	Total
				property	fittings and	
				€	equipment €	€
	Cost			Č	Č	
	At 1 August 2022			1,413,054	50,078	1,463,132
	Additions			50,772	3,352	54,124
	At 31 July 2023			1,463,826	53,430	1,517,256
	Depreciation					
	At 1 August 2022			196,734	50,078	246,812
	Charge for the financial year			26,613	419	27,032
	At 31 July 2023		-	223,347	50,497	273,844
	Carrying amount			ARMANIA SAPARYYY AVYLANIA SARATAKA SARA		
	At 31 July 2023			1,240,479	2,933	1,243,412
	At 31 July 2022			1,216,320		1,216,320
10.	Debtors					
					2023	2022
	Trade debtors				<b>€</b>	€0 502
	VAT repayable				54,554	50,523 17,164
	Prepayments				<u>-</u>	3,083
					54,554	70,770
	•					

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 July 2023

11.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2023	2022
		€	€
	Cash at bank and in hand	861,033	931,972
	Bank overdrafts	(73)	(95)
		860,960	931,877
			***************************************
12.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	• .	2023	2022
		€	€
	Amounts owed to credit institutions	73	95
	Trade creditors	7,414	151,907
	Tax and social insurance:		
	PAYE and social welfare	1,181	1,250
	VAT	10,068	-
	Accruals	4,581	4,110
		23,317	157,362
13.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	,	2023	2022
		€	€
	Government grants	282,103	236,888
14.	Government grants		
	•	2023	2022
		€	€
	At the start of the financial year	236,888	262,200
	Grants received or receivable	71,170	18,000
	Released to income & expenditure	(25,955)	(43,312)
	At the end of the financial year	282,103	236,888

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 July 2023

## 15. Government grant funding

The company was in receipt of government grant funding during the year as set out below:

Grant

Name of grantor:

Enterprise Ireland

Name of grant:

Community Enterprise Support in the Covid-19 related economic crisis

Purpose of grant:

Capital and revenue grant funding towards the costs of implementing a Covid-19

crisis recovery plan.

Grant total:

€150,000

Period of grant:

October 2020 - June 2022

Restrictions:

Restricted in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Letter of Offer

dated 10 December 2020. This includes using the funding to implement the

Recovery Plan as set out in the grant application.

Accounting for grants	Grant (1)
	€
Deferred grant at 1st August 2022	-
Grant received in the year	71,170
Grant taken to capital grants	(52,170)
Grant taken to income during year	(19,000)
Deferred grant at 31st July 2023	-

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

There was no significant events after the year end.

## 17. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 20 November 2023.

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

# Detailed income & expenditure account Financial year ended 31 July 2023

	·	2023	2022
		€	€
Income			
Credit Union Dividends	• • • • · · · ·	-	1
Deposit Interest		328	-
Rent receivable		140,771	110,295
Grant Amortisation		6,955	5,912
Other grants		19,000	37,400
		167,054	153,608
Gross surplus		167,054	153,608
Gross surplus percentage		100.0%	100.0%
Overheads			
Administrative expenses			
Wages and salaries		(50,004)	(50,004)
Employer's PRSI contributions		(5,525)	(5,525)
Rent payable		(288)	(288)
Insurance		(4,238)	(4,046)
Light and heat		(21,735)	(7,147)
Repairs and maintenance		(8,203)	(2,350)
Printing, postage and stationery		(5,082)	(1,825)
Advertising		(160)	(200)
Telephone	•	(3,665)	(2,740)
Legal and professional		(6,666)	(13,877)
Bookeeping fees		(1,500)	(1,000)
Auditors remuneration		(2,920)	(2,920)
Bank charges		(188)	(52)
General expenses		(1,081)	(336)
Christmas lights		_	(18,000)
Depreciation of tangible assets		(27,032)	(25,964)
		(138,287)	(136,274)
Operating surplus		28,767	17,334
Operating surplus percentage		17.2%	11.3%
Surplus/(Deficit) before taxation		28,767	17,334