Grant Thornton

Abridged Financial Statements

Doras Luimni Company Limited by Guarantee

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Doras Luimni Company Limited by Guarantee
(A company limited by guarantee)

Contents

Company Information

Directors	Fatima Aydin (appointed 28 March 2024) Negin Reyhani (appointed 28 March 2024) Jennifer Schweppe Patricia Rainsford Lylian Fotabong Philip O'Regan
Company secretary	Linda Nassuna Kirwisa
Registered number	335696
Registered office	2 The Crescent, Limerick
Independent auditors	Grant Thornton Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm Mill House Henry Street Limerick
Bankers	Bank of Ireland 2 The Cresent Limerick

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Independent auditor's special report to the directors of Doras Luimni Company Limited by Guarantee pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014

Opinion

In our opinion, the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of Doras Luimni Company Limited by Guarantee ("the Company") and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 353 of that Act (exemptions available to small companies).

Basis of opinion

We have examined:

(i) the abridged financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 on pages 8 to 20 which the directors of Doras Luimni Company Limited by Guarantee propose to annex to the Annual return of the company; and

(ii) the financial statements to be laid before the Annual general meeting which form the basis for those abridged financial statements.

The scope of our work for the purpose of this report was limited to confirming that the directors are entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting.

The scope of our work for the purpose of this report did not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the full financial statements.

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

This report is made solely to the company's directors in accordance with section 356 of the Companies Act 2014. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the directors those matters we are required to state to them in our report under section 356 and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the directors for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Other information

On 31 July 2025 we reported, as auditor of the company, to the members on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, and the full text of our audit report is reproduced below.

Mairead O'Connell

Mairead O' Connell
for and on behalf of
Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm
Limerick
Date: 31/07/2025

Grant Thornton

Independent auditor's special report to the directors of Doras Luimni Company Limited by Guarantee pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014

"Independent auditor's report to the members of Doras Luimni Company Limited by Guarantee

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Doras Luimni Company Limited by Guarantee (the "Company"),which comprise the Statement of income and retained earnings, the Balance sheet for the year ended 31 December 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information..

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is Irish law and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'(Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland).

In our opinion, Doras Luimni Company Limited by Guarantee's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland of the assets, [illegible] l financial position of the company as at 31 December 2024 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Responsibilities of the auditor 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 financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and the ethical pronouncements established by Chartered Accountants Ireland, applied as determined to be appropriate in the circumstances for the company. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

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Independent auditor's special report to the directors of Doras Luimni Company Limited by Guarantee pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)

Other information

Other information comprises information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, including the Directors' report and unaudited schedule. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 in the financial statements, 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.

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

- 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.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements. Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, in our opinion, the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014, excluding the requirements on sustainability reporting in Part 28.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on our 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.

Under the Companies Act 2014, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of the Act have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

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Independent auditor's special report to the directors of Doras Luimni Company Limited by Guarantee pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, including FRS102, and for such internal control as they determine 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, management is 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.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

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Independent auditor's special report to the directors of Doras Luimni Company Limited by Guarantee pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements

The auditor's 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), the auditor will exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. They will 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 of the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 they conclude that a material uncertainty exists, they are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify their opinion. Their conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the 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 a true and fair view.

The auditor shall 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 may be identified during the audit.

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Independent auditor's special report to the directors of Doras Luimni Company Limited by Guarantee pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)

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 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.

Mairead O'Connell

Mairead O' Connell (FCA)

for and on behalf of
Grant Thornton

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm

Limerick
Date: 31/07/2025 "

Abridged balance sheet

As at 31 December 2024

	Note		2024 €		2023 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		497,270		-
			497,270		-
Current assets					
Debtors		167,243		36,337	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	360,935		449,637	
		528,178		485,974	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(499,965)		(468,266)	
Net current assets			28,213		17,708
Total assets less current liabilities			525,483		17,708
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			(502,005)		-
Net assets			23,478		17,708
Capital and reserves					
Other reserves			23,955		23,955
Deficit account			(477)		(6,247)
Total funds			23,478		17,708

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A for small entities.

We, as directors of Doras Luimni Company Limited by Guarantee, state that:
The company has relied on the specific exemptions contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged financial statement have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statement were approved and authorised for issue by the board on its behalf by:

Patricia Rainsford
Director

Date: 31/07/2025

Philip O'Regan
Director

Date: 31/07/2025

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

1. General information

Doras Luimni Company Limited by Guarantee (the "Company") is a private company limited by guarantee, incorporated in the Republic of Ireland registered under the company number 335696. The registered office is 2 The Crescent, Limerick City Centre , Limerick which is also the principal place of business of the company.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The full financial statements from which these abridged financial statements have been extracted, have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and Irish statute comprising of the Companies Act 2014 (the "Act").

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280A of the Act, in respect of the financial year and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Act and section 1A of FRS 102.

The financial statements are presented in Euro (€), which is the functional currency of the company.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Income

All income is recognised once the charity has an entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received, and the amount of income receivable can be measured reliably.

Gifts in kind donated for distribution are included at a valuation and recognised as income when they are distributed to the related projects.

Public donations are recognised on formal notification to the charity, when the charity has control of the funds, and the donation amount can be measured reliably.

Income from government and other grants is recognised when the charity has an entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the grants have been met, it is probable that the income will be received, and the amount can be measured reliably and is not deferred.

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors or which have been raised by the charity for particular purposes. The restrictions may relate to the purpose for which the funds should be used, when they should be used, or both. The costs of raising and administering such funds are charged against the related fund.

Unrestricted funds are donations made on a voluntary basis without specific obligations and which may be used for any purpose of the charity. Unrestricted funds are either (i) designated funds, where there are no contractual or other limitations relating to how the funds should be spent, but where the board has agreed that the funds should be used for specific projects or other purposes, or (ii) general funds, where the funds are not assigned to any specific purpose and may be used for the day to day activities of the company, to pay for administrative and operating expenses not covered by restricted or designated funds, and to provide the company with a small annual surplus.

Restricted and unrestricted fund balances not released to income at the year end are deferred and included in the Balance Sheet under current liabilities.

2.3 Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to transfer economic benefit to a third party, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is classified by project. The costs of each project are made up of the total of direct costs and shared costs, including support costs involved in undertaking each project. Direct costs attributable to a single project are allocated directly to that project. Shared costs which contribute to more than one project and support costs which are not attributable to a single project are apportioned between those projects on a basis consistent with the use of resources. The company has determined this allocation on the basis of direct costs incurred per project.

Support costs are those costs incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the charity and include project management.

Costs of generating funds are costs incurred in attracting voluntary income, and those incurred in trading activities that raise funds.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Assets under construction	-	0% straight line
Project equipment	-	20% straight line
Office equipment	-	20% straight line
Computer equipment	-	33% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.5 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at the transaction price, less any impairment.

2.7 Cash and cash in hand

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 “Basic Financial Instruments” of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's Balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusted for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss) and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The company's cash and cash equivalents, and most other debtors due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset’s original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other creditors, are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusting for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial liabilities

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss). When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest, discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.
The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, including transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Government & other grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgments:

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The ability of the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due and to carry on its business without some curtailment of its operations is dependent upon the generation of additional funding in the coming year. The directors have identified a number of potential sources of additional funding for the coming year and the outcome of these applications is expected to be positive.

The directors having reviewed the company's performance since 31 December 2024 and projected cash flows are satisfied that it is appropriate to prepare the Company's financial statements on a going concern basis. The accounts do not include any adjustments that may result should the company not continue to receive additional funding.

Determination of depreciation, useful economic life and residual value of fixed assets

The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of fixed assets. The directors regularly review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives management consider technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation charge for the financial year. The net book value of Tangible Fixed Assets subject to depreciation at the financial year end date was €Nil (2023: €NIL).

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2024 No.	2023 No.
Administrative staff	**20**	26
Directors	**6**	5
	26	31

5. Directors' remuneration

The directors did not receive any remuneration (2023: €NIL).

Any further required disclosures in section 305 and 306 of the Companies Act 2014 are €Nil for the current financial year and preceding financial year.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Assets under construction €	Project equipment €	Office equipment €	Computer equipment €	Total €
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2024	-	1,842	38,380	29,246	69,468
Additions	497,270	-	-	-	497,270
At 31 December 2024	497,270	1,842	38,380	29,246	566,738
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2024	-	1,842	38,380	29,246	69,468
At 31 December 2024	-	1,842	38,380	29,246	69,468
Net book value					
At 31 December 2024	497,270	-	-	-	497,270
At 31 December 2023	-	-	-	-	-

7. Cash at a bank and cash in hand

	2024 €	2023 €
Cash at bank and in hand	360,935	449,637
	360,935	449,637

The Cash at bank and in hand balance comprises:
Current account €299,018 (2023: €387,720), Deposit account €61,849 (2023: €61,849) and petty cash of €68 (2023: €68). Included in these balances are restricted funds received from grantors/donators for specific projects.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2024 €	2023 €
Taxation and social insurance	**137**	418
Accruals	**23,262**	11,506
Deferred income	**476,566**	456,342
	499,965	468,266

Deferred income comprises:
Deferred grant income: €347,590 (2023: €338,061) and deferred donations income of € 128,976 (2023: €118,281). Refer to note 10 for a further breakdown of the deferred grant income.

Deferred income relates to grant income for which expenditure has not yet been incurred.

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2024 €	2023 €
Deferred grants	**502,005**	-
	502,005	-

Deferred grants relates to grant income receive for purchase of property for which property has not been available for use as the asset is under construction. Deferred grants are amortised and released to the statement of income and retained earnings over the life of the asset.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

10. Deferred income

	Balance as at 31/12/2024	Statement of income and retained earnings	Amount received in 2024	Balance as at 31/12/2024
	€	€	€	€
INTEgreat- Ballafon Societa 2022 & 2023	22,914	(22,914)	-	-
Redemptorists	-	(15,889)	14,224	2,057
DOJ- anti trafficking	15,838	(105,481)	128,750	39,107
DCEDIY- CIF integration	26,216	(26,216)	-	-
JP McManus	30,314	(30,314)	-	-
New Horizons Athlone	3,210	(3,210)	-	-
CFI- Begin Together	67,598	(67,598)	20,000	20,000
The Ireland finds heart of the community	10,000	(10,000)	-	-
DCEDIY-IAR	93,249	(91,182)	50,000	52,067
IHREC	6,820	(7,081)	6,180	5,919
CFI- I4U accomodation & welfare	35,545	(35,545)	4,366	4,366
Sisters of Mercy	4,763	(4,763)	-	-
Paul Partnership	8,252	(3,063)	2,500	7,689
HSE	2,791	(2,791)	-	-
Child Rights Alliance (CRA)	4,087	(27,315)	24,100	873
LCCC- Translation Services	-	(50)	1,000	950
Pobal	5,298	(5,298)	-	-
University of Limerick	1,166	(1,166)	-	-
AMIF	-	(61,630)	105,458	43,827
IRC	-	(1,185)	112,632	111,447
State Street	-	-	45,948	45,948

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

10. Deferred Income (continued)

	Balance as at 31/12/2024	Statement of income and retained earnings	Amount received in 2024	Balance as at 31/12/2024
CFI- nature trips	-	-	13,340	13,340
	338,061	(522,691)	528,498	347,590

In respect of prior year

	Balance as at 31/12/2023	Statement of income and retained earnings	Amount received in 2023	Balance as at 31/12/2023
	€	€	€	€
INTEgreat- Ballafon Societa 2022 & 2023	116,581	(93,667)	-	22,914
DOJ- anti trafficking	-	(145,562)	161,400	15,838
DCEDIY- CIF integration	-	(68,480)	171,580	103,100
JP McManus	60,067	(104,752)	75,000	30,315
New Horizons Athlone	-	(41,165)	44,375	3,210
CFI- Begin Together	207,046	(246,903)	143,000	103,143
The Ireland finds heart of the community	-	-	10,000	10,000
IHREC	5,230	(15,730)	17,320	6,820
Sisters of Mercy	3,963	(9,200)	10,000	4,763
Paul Partnership	-	(348)	8,600	8,252
HSE	22,673	(22,673)	2,791	2,791
Child Rights Alliance (CRA)	-	(8,913)	13,000	4,087
ESB	12,390	(12,390)	-	-
Pobal	(302)	(400)	6,000	5,298
University of Limerick	36,421	(36,450)	1,194	1,165
RSO	53,480	(96,251)	59,136	16,365
	517,549	(902,884)	723,396	338,061

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

11. Appropriation of Profit and loss account

	2024 €	2023 €
Profit and loss account brought forward at the beginning of the year	**(6,247)**	(16,099)
Other movement in the profit and loss account	**5,770**	9,852
Profit and loss account carried forward at the end of the year	**(477)**	(6,247)

12. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2024 the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2024 €	2023 €
Not later than 1 year	**25,000**	11,796
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**6,250**	-
	31,250	11,796

13. Related party transactions

No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under Financial Reporting Standard 102, Section 33.

14. Transactions with directors

There were no transactions with directors in the financial year under review.

15. Company status

The company is limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding €1.00 towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

16. Deferred grants

	2024 €	2023 €
Balance as at 1 January 2024	-	-
Grants received during the year	510,000	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
Released to income	(7,995)	-
	502,005	-

17. Post balance sheet events

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

18. Controlling party

The company was under the ultimate control of its members during the financial year.

19. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 31/07/2025