Registered number: 69771

COMMUNITY LAW AND MEDIATION

(A company limited by guarantee)

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

COMMUNITY LAW AND MEDIATION
(A company limited by guarantee)

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Paul Rogers Diane Duggan Ronan Farren Gerard Donnelly Declan Cahill Catherine Ghent John Dunne Gerard Durcan Deborah Maguire (appointed 11 June 2019)
Company secretary	Catherine Ghent
Registered number	69771
Registered office	Northside Civic Centre Bunratty Road Coolock Dublin 17
Independent auditors	Crowe Ireland Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm Marine House Clanwilliam Place Dublin 2
Bankers	AIB 62 St Brigids Road Artane Dublin 5

COMMUNITY LAW AND MEDIATION
(A company limited by guarantee)

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DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare the 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' .

Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at the financial year end date, of the profit or loss for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements 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 confirm they have complied with the above requirements when preparing the financial statements.

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.

Principal activities

The charity's objects and principal activities are:

(i) To provide for the relief of poverty, social exclusion and deprivation through the provision of free legal and mediation information, advice and assistance including representation before courts, tribunals and all other such bodies especially to those who are vulnerable, marginalised and in need; and

(ii) To improve access to justice, to achieve better social and economic conditions and to promote the best interests of those who are vulnerable, marginalised and in need through the provision of information, publications, education and participation in public dialogue/consultation regarding those who are vulnerable, marginalised and in need.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Business review

At the end of the period the company has assets of €473,355 (2017: €371,500) and liabilities of €120,732 (2017: €89,028). The net assets of the company have increased by €70,151 (2017: increased by €41,154) and the directors are satisfied with the level of retained reserves at the year end.

The 2018 surplus is largely made up of case fees generated. Case fees are not guaranteed income and the current Board policy is to transfer all case fees into the reserve account until our minimum target has been achieved.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to €70,151 *(2017 - €41,154)*.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Paul Rogers
Diane Duggan
Ronan Farren
Gerard Donnelly
Declan Cahill
Catherine Ghent
John Dunne
Gerard Durcan

The secretary who served throughout the year was Catherine Ghent.

Deborah Maguire was appointed as a director 11 June 2019.

In accordance with the Constitution, the directors retire by rotation and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Future Developments

The directors are not expecting to make any significant changes in the nature of the business in the near future and the company is expected to continue in its present capacity as a provider of free legal services, mediation & education.

Taxation status

The company is exempt from Corporation Tax under Section 208 Taxes Consolidation Act 1997.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to ensure compliance with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, are the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The company's accounting records are maintained at the company's registered office at Northside Civic Centre, Bunratty Road, Coolock, Dublin 17.

Events since the end of the year

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

Statement on relevant audit information

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

Crowe Ireland, were appointed as auditors to the company during the year, replacing Walsh Gibbons, and being eligible, they have expressed their willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

This report was approved by the board on 11 September 2019 and signed on its behalf:

Paul Rogers
Director

Catherine Ghent
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COMMUNITY LAW AND MEDIATION

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Community Law and Mediation (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2018, which comprise the Profit and loss account, the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit 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 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 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 financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note 3 to the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISA (Ireland) 570 requires us to report to you where:

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COMMUNITY LAW AND MEDIATION (CONTINUED)

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.

Opinion 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 the 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 any 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 and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 1, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COMMUNITY LAW AND MEDIATION (CONTINUED)

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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: https://www.iaasa.ie/Publications/ISA-700-(Ireland). This description forms part of our 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 we are required to state to them in an Auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Signed by: Roseanna O'Hanlon

for and on behalf of:

Crowe Ireland
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Marine House
Clanwilliam Place
Dublin 2

Date: 11 September 2019

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 €	*2017* *€*
Turnover	4	**801,003**	*714,610*
Gross profit		**801,003**	*714,610*
Administrative expenses		**(730,865)**	*(673,465)*
Operating profit		**70,138**	*41,145*
Other interest receivable and similar income		**13**	*9*
Profit before taxation		**70,151**	*41,154*
Profit for the financial year		**70,151**	*41,154*

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	2018 €	*2017* *€*
Profit for the financial year	**70,151**	*41,154*
Other comprehensive income		
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	**70,151**	*41,154*

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note		2018 €		*2017 €*
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		**25,306**		*13,716*
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	**78,265**		*20,266*	
Cash at bank and in hand		**369,784**		*337,518*	
		448,049		*357,784*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	**(120,732)**		*(89,028)*	
Net current assets			**327,317**		*268,756*
Total assets less current liabilities			**352,623**		*282,472*
Net assets			**352,623**		*282,472*
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account			**352,623**		*282,472*
Members' funds			**352,623**		*282,472*

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:

Paul Rogers
Director

Catherine Ghent
Director

Date: 11 September 2019

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Profit and loss account	Retained surplus
	€	€
At 1 January 2018	**282,472**	**282,472**
Comprehensive income for the year		
Profit for the year	**70,151**	**70,151**
At 31 December 2018	**352,623**	**352,623**

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Profit and loss account	Retained surplus
	€	€
At 1 January 2017	**241,318**	**241,318**
Comprehensive income for the year		
Profit for the year	**41,154**	**41,154**
At 31 December 2017	**282,472**	**282,472**

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Community Law and Mediation CLG is a company limited by guarantee incorporated in the Republic of Ireland.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2014.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Profit and loss account 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.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 January 2017 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.6 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.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

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:

Fixtures & fittings	- 20-33%

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 the Profit and loss account.

2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Creditors

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

2.10 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

2.11 Taxation

There is no taxation charged as the company has been granted charitable exemption by the Revenue Authorities in Ireland.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

3. Provisions available for small entities

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature, the company uses its auditors to assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2018	*Reclassified 2017*
	€	*€*
Government grants (note 5)	**410,000**	*410,000*
Other grants	**42,439**	*61,414*
Donations	**134,075**	*108,936*
Other income	**214,489**	*134,260*
	801,003	*714,610*

Comparative information has been reclassified where necessary to conform to current year presentation.

5. Government grants

	2018	*2017*
	€	*€*
Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection (note 5.1)	**350,000**	*350,000*
Department of Housing, Planning & Local Government	**60,000**	*60,000*
	410,000	*410,000*

5.1 - Additional grant information

Name of the Grantor: Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection.

Name of the Grant: Scheme of Grants for the Development and Promotion of Information and Welfare Rights.

Term of the Grant : Period of 1 year.

Purpose of Grant:
- Pay and General Administration;
- Service Provision.

6. Employees

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

	2018	*2017*
	No.	*No.*
Average number of employees	**16**	*18*

	2018	*2017*
	€	*€*
The staff costs comprise:		
Wages and salaries	**450,411**	*452,717*
Social welfare costs	**46,391**	*46,370*
Staff pension costs	**5,200**	-
	502,002	*499,087*

Directors do not receive any remuneration.

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures & fittings €
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2018	**18,056**
Additions	**15,718**
At 31 December 2018	**33,774**
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2018	**4,340**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**4,128**
At 31 December 2018	**8,468**
Net book value	
At 31 December 2018	**25,306**
At 31 December 2017	*13,716*

8. Debtors

	2018 €	*2017* €
Trade debtors	**31,840**	*8,195*
Other debtors	**2,528**	*2,882*
Prepayments	**9,597**	*8,189*
Accrued income	**34,300**	*1,000*
	78,265	*20,266*

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 €	*2017* €
Trade creditors	**24,955**	*12,021*
Taxation and social insurance	**10,763**	*11,319*
Other creditors	**2,685**	*550*
Accruals	**18,172**	*12,436*
Deferred income	**64,157**	*52,702*
	120,732	*89,028*

10. 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 towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.

11. Contingent liabilities

The landlord has made a substantial claim for rent arrears. This is being challenged by the Board of Directors. There is considerable uncertainty at this time regarding the eventual outcome and that is why no provision has been made for rent arrears in the accounts.

12. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost represents contributions paid by the company and amounted to €5,200 (2017: €Nil).

13. Post balance sheet events

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

14. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 11 September 2019.