

**Waterford Leader Partnership CLG
(a company limited by guarantee and
not having a share capital)**

**Financial Statements
Year ended 31 December 2018**

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DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Board of Directors – 31/12/18

Micheál Cosgrove (Chairperson)
Cliona Mhic Ghiolla Chuda (Vice-Chairperson)
James Coughlan
Donal Lehane
Peter Kiely
Donal Murphy
Peter McLoughlin
Mary Walsh
Austin Flavin
Frank Seery
Brid Kirby

Secretary and Registered Office

James Coughlan
John Barry House
Lismore Business Park
Lismore
Co. Waterford

Statutory Auditors

JBW Accountants UC
Certified Public Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Dungarvan
Co. Waterford

Company Number

189661

Solicitor

Joseph P. Gordon & Co.
The Burgery
Dungarvan
Co. Waterford

Chief Executive Officer

Jimmy Taaffe

Financial Controller

Angeline Drennan, CPA

Bankers

Bank of Ireland &
Allied Irish Banks
Dungarvan & Lismore
Co. Waterford

CHY Number

18451

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council and Irish law). In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 statutory financial statements and directors report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the statutory 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.

The company secretary is responsible for all company secretarial work. This includes recording minutes of all meetings, the Annual General Meeting and notice of these meetings, in the company register, the maintenance of all statutory records, including submission of the Annual Return to the Companies Registration Office, and ensuring that the company complies with all of the Companies Act, 2014.

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

Each of the directors is aware of no relevant audit information of which the company's statutory auditor is unaware and has taken the necessary steps to establish that the auditor is aware of all relevant audit information.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he/she is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Micheál Cosgrove, Chairperson

James Coughlan, Secretary

Cliona Mhic Ghiolla Chuda, Director

Date: 24th June 2019

DIRECTORS' REPORT

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

Incorporation

The company was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital on 29th May 1992.

Principal Activities

The company operates as a rural development company and manages a number of socio-economic development programmes. The main objectives of the company are to promote, support, assist and engage in: Social Development; Enterprise Development (to facilitate rural regeneration) and; Community Development (designed to benefit and promote the welfare of local communities or to deal with the causes and consequences of social and economic disadvantage or poverty).

The main areas of activity involve the operation and management of a number of socio-economic development programmes, namely:-

- Rural Development Programme
- Local Employment Service
- Rural Social Scheme
- TUS (Community Work Placement Initiative)
- Social Farming

Rural Development Programme - RDP

LEADER is a community led approach to local development funded through Ireland's Rural Development Programme 2014-2020. It is funded under Priority 6 of the Programme, which promotes social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development of rural areas. It supports locally identified initiatives (at local or sub-regional level) that seek to address locally identified needs and challenges. It is delivered by a network of Local Action Groups, which have been selected to implement Local Development Strategies for their respective sub-regional areas. The LAG for Waterford is the Waterford Local Community Development Committee. The Financial Partner is Waterford City & County Council. Waterford Leader Partnership CLG is the Implementing Partner and has a service level agreement with the LCDC for the duration of the programme.

Tús - Community Work Placement Scheme

The Tús initiative is a community work placement scheme providing short-term working opportunities for unemployed people. The work opportunities are to benefit the community and are to be provided by community and voluntary organisations in both urban and rural areas. The Tús initiative is managed by Waterford Leader Partnership CLG in County Waterford (excluding Waterford City) for the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection, which has overall responsibility for the scheme. Unemployed people who are eligible to participate in the scheme are selected and contacted by the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection. Tús are also allowed to accept up to 30% of their placements through self-referral. To be eligible to participate in the Tús scheme a candidate must have been continuously unemployed for at least 12 months and be "signing on" on a full-time basis.

All of the work undertaken while participating on *Tús* will be beneficial to the local community and the types of projects carried out are likely to include:

- Energy conservation work in homes and community buildings
- Social care of all age groups and persons with a disability or limited mobility
- Caretaking, securing, supervising of community buildings and spaces
- Renovation of community and sporting facilities, including the regeneration and enhancement of community, recreation and sporting spaces
- Work in support of the promotion of the Irish language, other cultural and heritage activities
- Community administration, research and community event management
- Coaching for sporting activities (where operated by designated sporting organisations)
- Repair of equipment for developing world – farm tools, bicycles, computers, sewing machines, health equipment.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Rural Social Scheme - RSS

Waterford Leader Partnership CLG provides this service under contract to the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection in County Waterford (excluding Waterford City). RSS is targeted to farmers and fishermen and their spouses who are currently in receipt of long-term social welfare payments. In effect it is a Community Employment Scheme to provide services of benefit to rural communities by harnessing the skills and talents available among low-income farmers, fishermen and fisherwomen. The sort of work they are carrying out varies from environmental maintenance work (maintenance and caretaking of community and sporting facilities), to community after-schools groups and community pre-schooling groups (spouses can also participate). Successful applicants for the scheme who are in receipt of Farm / Fish Assist, may receive this payment from the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection so long as they participate on the scheme.

Local Employment Service - LES

The Local Employment Service Network - LES - provides a guidance and placement service for the unemployed. Waterford Leader Partnership CLG provides this service under contract to Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection. The LES forms one strand in a dual-stranded National Employment Service (NES). The objective of the LES is to provide services to the long-term unemployed and those most removed from the labour market, as a direct response to the local context within which the LES is located. The LES delivers personalised services to those most in need and most distanced from the labour market.

The LES is a service which assists the jobseeker in taking practical steps towards securing employment by providing access to a range of employment, training and education opportunities. The service also provides jobseekers with assistance with CV's, Cover Letters and Interview Preparation. The LES is a free and confidential service for all jobseekers who are unemployed and in receipt of a Social Welfare payment.

Social Farming

Social Farming is the practice of offering activity on family farms as a form of social support service. In Social Farming the farm remains a working farm at its core but invites people to participate in the day to day activities of the farm. Social Farming provides people who use services with the opportunity for inclusion, to increase self-esteem and to improve health and well-being. Waterford Leader Partnership CLG provides this service under contract to the Leitrim Development Company with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture Food & the Marine, in the South-East of Ireland. Waterford Leader Partnership CLG also receives some philanthropic funding from the Tomar Trust.

The key programme goals of this programme are as follows:

- To recruit a regional network development worker to be the main contact for Social Farming for the National Office.
- Develop regional networks that involve all key stakeholders, and promote the project at regional and national level.
- Support existing social farmers in progressing their service offering, providing briefing sessions, introductory workshops and induction to potential social farmers
- Establish working relations with service providers and other participant representative organisations at a regional and local level
- Recruit and support new social farmers, make arrangements for placements, arrange training events.

Directors

In accordance with the Constitution of the Company the board of directors of the company now has a five way membership, comprising of representatives from the following sectors:-

	2018	2017
• National Social Partners	- 2 directors	- 3 directors
• Local Government Sector	- 2 directors	- 1 directors
• Community & Voluntary Sector	- 4 directors	- 6 directors
• State Statutory Sector	- 4 directors	- 4 directors
• Skill based appointments	- 0 directors	- 2 directors

The directors retire by rotation on a three year cycle (except for the chairperson) and if eligible under the Memorandum of Association may offer themselves for re-election, provided that no person shall be reappointed more than twice and no person shall hold office for more than two consecutive terms. During the year ended 31 December 2017, it was decided to stagger the retirements of the directors of the company as a large number of directors were due to retire. The Chairperson holds office for a three year term.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

In accordance with the Constitution the company shall have a minimum of 8 directors and a maximum of 16 directors. The directors of the company during the year ended 31 December 2018, all of whom were directors of the company for the year unless otherwise stated, were:-

Micheál Cosgrove; Paul Flynn (resigned 22/10/18) ; Donal Lehane; John O'Donnell (resigned 22/10/18); Cliona Mhic Ghiolla Chuda; Peter Kiely; James Coughlan, Donal Murphy; Peter McLoughlin; Mary Walsh; Austin Flavin; Frank Seery; Brid Kirby.

The following directors are due to retire at the AGM in September 2019 and are not eligible for re-election: Donal Lehane, Cliona Mhic Ghiolla Chuda, Mary Walsh.

Structure, Governance & Management

The company was incorporated, under Irish Company Law, as a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital, on 29th May 1992. The liability of the members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up, such amounts as may be required, not exceeding €0.01 each. The company was established under a Memorandum of Association (amended under Special Resolution dated 25th September 2017) which established the objects and powers of the company and is governed under the Articles of Association and managed by a board of directors.

The company is governed by the Board of Directors, the maximum number of which can be sixteen. The Board is responsible for determining the policies and overall strategic direction of the company. It has ultimate responsibility for the organisation. It meets regularly and delegates the day-to-day operations to the Chief Executive. The Board of Directors are unpaid and provide their time in a voluntary capacity.

During the year the Board met on eight occasions. The Board is committed to maintaining the highest standards of corporate governance and has adopted the principles of good corporate governance as outlined in the Irish Development NGO's Code of Corporate Governance. The directors determined that it was appropriate for the Company to comply with the Code and every effort is made to do so. The Board operates a Board meeting and Board Member evaluation processes which is used constructively as one mechanism to improve Board effectiveness.

The Board retains overall governance responsibility, including the establishment and approval of all general policies and internal control practices under which management operates. Internal controls over all forms of commitment and expenditure continue to be reviewed and amended as necessary to improve efficiency. Processes are in place to ensure that performance is monitored and that appropriate management information is prepared and reviewed regularly by both senior management and the Board of Directors. Various internal control systems are in place to enable the Company function effectively and efficiently. They include:

- Strategic plan and annual budget approved by the Board;
- Regular consideration by the Board of financial results, variances from budgets, and non-financial performance indicators;
- Delegation of day-day management authority and segregation of duties to the CEO and management team;
- Identification and management of risks.

The Company also have in place a Finance, Audit & Risk Committee which consists of five members of the Board along with the Financial Controller and the Chief Executive. The main objectives of the Committee are:

- To review the annual audited financial statements of the Company and to recommend them to the Board;
- To take responsibility on behalf of the Board for overseeing all aspects of financial planning, management, assess internal financial controls and monitor risk management;
- To recommend the re-appointment / replacement of the external statutory auditor.

Reference and Administrative Details

The Company's senior management team is led by the Chief Executive, Mr. Jimmy Taaffe. Interaction and communication between the Board and the senior management team is channelled via the CEO. On occasion senior managers will make presentations to the Board on their respective areas and interact with Board Sub-Committees respectively.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

C.E.O.'s Report

2018 has seen positive progression in each area of the Company. Waterford Leader Partnership Clg (WLP Clg), both at Board and Staff level are delivering positive results in each operational programme, providing services, advice and accessing investment for Communities and Businesses in County Waterford by implementing the WLP Clg Strategy approved by the Board that is focused on programmes that fund Rural Development Activities.

For clients of WLP Clg and the Programmes it operates on contract, 2018 has seen a focus on collaboration with Philanthropy, particularly Tomar Trust, Waterford City and County Council (WCCC), Dept. of Rural and Community Development, Dept. of Employment and Social Protection, the HSE, Dept. of Justice and the Gardai in ensuring investment in Rural Regeneration initiatives.

LEADER saw the allocation of €1.2m to Rural Projects on behalf of the LCDC. Tus has assisted 165 unemployed people and supported over 86 Community Organisations acting as placement providers. The Local Employment Service had a placement rate of 29%. Social Farming has proven to be very successful and is moving beyond sampling stage. The big challenge in 2018 was to glean/gain proper contracts through the Health Providers/HSE. This has still proved elusive, but engagement with Regional HSE Committees is now starting to bear fruit.

New in 2018 was the successful application for Stage 11 of the Rural Regeneration Development Fund where WLP Clg is the lead Partner in the development of the Blackwater Economic Development Zone. The Stage 1 application has to be submitted early August 2019. WLP Clg are also involved with Dept of Justice in the Community Sponsorship Programme where a Canadian model for integrating refugees into local communities whereby the Community becomes a sponsor for the Family rather than the current Direct Provision system.

The Board has taken the decision to continue the focus on Rural Regeneration in 2019, with the Copper Coast been the next area of development. This will be done in Partnership with the Dept. of Rural and Community Development, WCCC, and Philanthropy. WLP Clg will target the creation of the Copper Coast Economic Development Zone.

The Board will review its policies & procedures in the latter half of 2019 in order to ensure continued full compliance with the upgraded Governance Code for 2020.

The Audit Committee and the Financial Controller have guided the Company to a small reserve after the significant disruption of recent years. The focus on Strategy and Governance has led to a shift in Culture bringing the Company to a place of been very proactive, but in a focused manner. A positive open and dynamic culture is vital, as to quote the Management Philosopher Charles Handy, *"A company ought to be a community, a community that you belong to, like a village," "Nobody owns a village. You are a member and you have rights. Shareholders will become financiers, and they will get rewarded according to the risk they assume, but they're not to be called owners."*

Plans for 2019

- Submit a successful Stage 1 Application for Rural Regeneration Funding for the Blackwater Valley
- Attain 85% Allocation in the LEADER Funds by the end of 2018
- Attain mainstream funding for the Social Farming initiative
- Retain the LES Contract for Rural Waterford
- Complete Transnational Projects
- Initiate a substantial Bio-diversity Initiative
- Continue to operate the existing initiatives professionally and effectively

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Directors of the Company recognise their responsibility to regularly review and assess the risks faced by the Company in all areas of its work and to plan for the management of those risks. Risk can be defined as the uncertainty surrounding events and their outcomes that may have a significant impact, either enhancing or inhibiting on any of the Company's operations. By managing risk effectively, the directors can help ensure that:

- Significant risks are known and monitored, enabling Directors to make informed decisions and take timely action;
- The Company makes the most of opportunities and develops them with the confidence that any risks will be managed;
- Forward and strategic planning are improved;
- The Company's aims are achieved more successfully.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors therefore confirm that there is an ongoing process for identifying, evaluating and managing the significant risks faced by the company and that there has been in place for the year under review and up to the date of approval of these financial statements. Waterford Leader Partnership CLG is reliant on funding from the socio-economic schemes detailed below and would find it difficult to continue in existence in the event of this funding being withdrawn. The contracts under which the company secures the principal sources of funding are renewed as follows:-

Source	Scheme	Frequency
Dept. of Rural & Community Development	Rural Development Programme	Contract 2014 - 2020
Dept. of Employment Affairs and Social Protection	Local Employment Service	Annual
	TÚS – community work place initiative	Annual
	Rural Social Scheme	Annual
Dept. of Agriculture, Food and the Marine	Social Farming	Annual

On the basis of existing contracts in place with the respective bodies, the directors are hopeful of securing funding in the coming year. The ongoing scale of operations of the company is dependent on existing contracts being renewed at similar funding levels.

Review of the business and future developments

The Directors acknowledge the result for the year and consider it to be in line with expectations. The company's main source of income consists of allocations from socio-economic development programmes for administration costs. Aside from these allocations for administrative costs, the other source of funds is currently by way of sub-renting of leased premises. The Directors expect the company to match its expenditure costs with appropriate income streams in the next financial year.

The company intends to continue running the 5 programmes listed above, subject to contracts being renewed and funding being continued. The company is reliant on funding from the socio-economic schemes and would find it difficult to continue in existence in the event of this funding being withdrawn. On the basis of existing contracts with the respective bodies, the directors expect to secure similar levels of funding in the coming year. However, there is no certainty regarding how government policy will impact on the future administration of this funding. This may adversely affect the ability of the company to plan and resource its work. The board of directors are aware of these issues and monitor any change in terms and conditions of funding. The ongoing scale of operations of the company is dependent on raising this funding.

Following the year end the company made an application under the Rural Regeneration Fund for Stage II funding & received approval for same in February 2019. This approval will allow the company to prepare a Stage I application which will be submitted in the second half of 2019.

Results for the year and state of affairs as at 31 December 2018

The income and expenditure account for the year and the balance sheet as at 31 December 2018 are set out on pages 12 and 13. The surplus on ordinary activities before taxation amounted to €9,020. After deducting taxation of €nil an amount of €9,020 has been retained by the company.

Reserves Policy

The directors have also examined the company's requirement to maintain an appropriate level of reserves in light of the main risks to the organisation and have reviewed its policy to generate unrestricted funds not committed or invested in tangible fixed assets, chiefly by way of maximising other income e.g. rental income. The company has received minimal income of a discretionary nature since its incorporation. The directors are considering other activities / programmes that may contribute to the company's reserve. The company maintains a dedicated bank account to hold such reserves. The unrestricted reserves held by the company at 31st December 2018 were €61,018 (2017: €51,998).

Directors' liabilities

The company has granted an indemnity to one or more of its directors against liability in respect of proceedings that may be brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act, 2014. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the directors' report. No claims were made against this indemnity during the year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Taxation Status

The company holds exemption from Corporation Tax, DIRT and Capital Gain Tax under Sections 76, 266 and 609 respectively of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997.

Research & Development

The company did not engage in any research and development activity during the year.

Proper Books and Records

To ensure that proper books and accounting records are kept in accordance with Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act, 2014, appropriately qualified and experienced personnel maintain the accounting records on a computerised accounting system. The books are located at John Barry House, Lismore Business Park, Lismore, Co. Waterford.

Going Concern

In the opinion of the directors, the company has sufficient financial resources together with medium-term contracts with a number of grant bodies across different activities, and as a consequence, they believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current economic uncertainties. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Post Balance Sheet Events

No events have occurred subsequent to the Balance Sheet date, which require disclosure in the financial statements.

Transactions involving directors

During the year the Company had arms-length trading transactions with directors as detailed at note 22 to these financial statements. There were no other contracts or arrangements of any significance in relation to the business of the Company in which the Directors had an interest, as defined by the Companies Act, 2014 at any time during the year ended 31 December 2018.

Political Contributions

The company did not make any disclosable political donations or contributions in the current year.

Statutory Auditors

The auditor, JBW Accountants UC, will continue in office in accordance with the provisions of Sections 380 to 385 of the Companies Act, 2014.

On behalf of the board

Micheál Cosgrove, Chairperson

James Coughlan, Secretary

Cliona Mhic Ghiolla Chuda, Director

Date: 24th June 2019



John B. White & Co.
Certified Public Accountants
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3, Church Street,
Dungarvan,
Co. Waterford
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Fax. (058) 48435

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT: To the members of Waterford Leader Partnership CLG

We have audited the financial statements of Waterford Leader Partnership CLG for the year ended 31 December 2018 on pages 13 to 25, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements 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, in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2018 and of its financial performance for the financial year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) ISA's (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 the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA) concerning the integrity, objectivity and independence of the auditor, 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 the ISA's (Ireland) require us to report to you where:

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information in the annual report. Other information comprises 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 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.



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Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

- 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.
- In our opinion 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.
- In our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

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.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, 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 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, 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 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.

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 their opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA's (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 ISA's (Ireland), the auditor will exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. The auditor 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 their opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director'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.



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- 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. The auditor communicates with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that may be identified during the audit.
- Comply with the Auditing Practices Board's [APB's] Ethical Standards for Auditors, including the circumstances set out in note 25 to the financial statements

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.

John B. White, FCPA

For and on behalf of:

JBW Accountants UC

Certified Public Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

Dungarvan

Co. Waterford

Date: 24th June 2019

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds 31 December 2018 €	Restricted Funds 31 December 2018 €	Total Year Ended 31 December 2018 €	Total Year Ended 31 December 2017 €
Income from charitable activities:-					
Continuing operations		10,174	958,505	968,679	917,148
Discontinued operations		-	-	-	-
	1	10,174	958,505	968,679	917,148
Expenditure on charitable activities					
Administration costs:-					
Continuing operations		(20,323)	(958,505)	(978,828)	(935,108)
Discontinued operations		(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
		(10,149)	-	(10,149)	(17,960)
Other Operating Income	2	19,169	-	19,169	17,366
Operating surplus / (deficit)	3	9,020	-	9,020	(594)
Interest receivable	4	-	-	-	1
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(-)	-	(-)	(-)
Surplus / (Deficit) on ordinary activities before taxation		9,020	-	9,020	(593)
Tax on surplus/(deficit) on ordinary activities	6	-	-	-	-
Surplus Retained / (Deficit absorbed) for the year – continuing operations		9,020	-	9,020	(593)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		Unrestricted Funds 31 December 2018 €	Restricted Funds 31 December 2018 €	Total Funds 31 December 2018 €	Total Funds 31 December 2017 €
Year Ended 31 December 2018					
Surplus/(Deficit) on ordinary activities after taxation		9,020	-	9,020	(593)
Re-measurement of gains / (losses) arising from adoption of FRS102		-	-	-	-
Total Recognised Gain / (Loss) relating to the year		9,020	-	9,020	(593)

Note of historic cost profits

There is no difference between the surplus on ordinary activities before taxation and the surplus retained for the year stated above and their historical cost equivalents.

On behalf of the board

Micheál Cosgrove, Chairperson

James Coughlan, Secretary

Cliona Mhic Ghiolla Chuda, Director

Waterford Leader Partnership CLG
(A company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

BALANCE SHEET as at 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 €	2017 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	8	13,729	11,766
Current assets			
Stocks	9	1,624	1,033
Debtors	10	20,351	23,504
Bank and cash – Restricted Funds	11	365,399	331,623
Bank and cash – Unrestricted Funds		58,292	69,291
		<u>445,666</u>	<u>425,451</u>
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	12	(36,693)	(61,280)
Restricted Funds Reserve	13	<u>(347,891)</u>	<u>(312,046)</u>
Net current assets		<u>61,082</u>	<u>52,125</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		74,811	63,891
Creditors			
Amounts falling due after more than one year		-	-
Grants	15	(13,793)	(11,893)
		<u>61,018</u>	<u>51,998</u>
Reserves			
Unrestricted Income Reserves	16	54,288	45,268
Other Reserves	17	6,730	6,730
		<u>61,018</u>	<u>51,998</u>

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Other Reserves €	Retained Earnings €	Total €
At 31 December 2016	6,730	45,861	52,591
(Deficit) for the year ended 31 December 2017	-	<u>(593)</u>	<u>(593)</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>6,730</u>	<u>45,268</u>	<u>51,998</u>
Surplus for the year ended 31 December 2018	-	<u>9,020</u>	<u>9,020</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>6,730</u>	<u>54,288</u>	<u>61,018</u>

On behalf of the board

Micheál Cosgrove, Chairperson

James Coughlan, Secretary

Cliona Mhic Ghiolla Chuda, Director

The Notes on pages 16 to 25 form part of these Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS
Year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 €	2017 €
Cash flows from operating activities			
Operating surplus / (deficit)		9,020	(594)
Depreciation charge		9,302	7,903
Grant amortisation		(9,365)	(7,969)
Net Movement in Restricted Fund Reserve		2,069	(5,208)
Loss on disposal of fixed asset		-	580
(Increase) in stocks		(591)	(858)
Decrease / (Increase) in debtors		3,153	(9,048)
(Decrease) / Increase in creditors		(24,587)	29,788
Cash generated from operations		<u>(10,999)</u>	<u>14,594</u>
Interest paid		-	-
Corporation tax (paid) / refunded		-	-
Net cash generated from operating activities		<u>(10,999)</u>	<u>14,594</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest received		-	1
Proceeds from sale of tangible fixed assets		-	-
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		(11,265)	(9,763)
Net cash paid from investing activities		<u>(11,265)</u>	<u>(9,762)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Capital Grants Received		11,265	9,763
New Short Term loan (repaid) / drawdown		-	-
Net cash generated from financing activities		<u>11,265</u>	<u>9,763</u>
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(10,999)	14,595
Opening cash and cash equivalents		<u>69,291</u>	<u>54,696</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	19	<u><u>58,292</u></u>	<u><u>69,291</u></u>

On behalf of the board

Micheál Cosgrove, Chairperson

James Coughlan, Secretary

Cliona Mhic Ghiolla Chuda, Director

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with Irish statute, comprising the Companies Act, 2014, and comply with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the Republic of Ireland (FRS 102 and the Charities SORP). Accounting standards generally accepted in Ireland in preparing financial statements giving a true and fair view are those promulgated by the Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Ireland and issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets and comply with the Financial Reporting Standards of the Accounting Standards Board (FRS102), except for the company invoking the true and fair view override with regard to the exceptions as detailed hereunder. The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Exceptions, as permitted by Section 3.4 of FRS102 and Section 291(5) of the Companies Act 2014

In order for the financial statements to show a true and fair view the directors have determined the following format changes to be appropriate:

Income and Expenditure Account - the profit and loss format be renamed to an Income & Expenditure account detailing the income and expenditure by nature. As the company is a company limited by guarantee the capital and reserves section of the balance sheet has been adapted accordingly.

Project Payments – Grant advances to beneficiaries are accounted for as payments are made. Amounts authorised at the Balance Sheet date and awaiting payment are disclosed as commitments.

General Information

The company is a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital and is incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the functional currency of the company. The registered office is shown in the Directors and Other Information page. The principal activity of the company is disclosed in the Directors' Report.

Fund Accounting

Funding Received – Restricted

Funds received from various funding agencies are credited to the Funding – Restricted Account in the year of receipt. Where funds received have not been distributed to Projects or allocated to administrative expenses they are included under creditors in the balance sheet.

Funding Received – Unrestricted

Unrestricted funds represent amounts which are expendable at the discretion of the directors in furtherance of the objectives of the company and which have not been designated for other purposes. Such funds may be held in order to finance working capital, capital expenditure or creation of Reserves under its Reserves Policy.

Expenditure

Projects - Expenditure is recognised when payment is made to the project promoters following receipt of funding from the funding agency.

Administrative Costs – Expenditure is recognised on an accrual basis as a liability is incurred. Expenditure includes Value Added Tax (VAT) which cannot be recovered and is reported as part of expenditure to which it relates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are shown at cost or valuation less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is calculated with reference to the above value to write off the asset over their expected useful lives on a straight line basis at the following annual rates:-

	Rate
Office Equipment	25%
Computer Equipment	25%
Leasehold Improvements	10%

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Debtors

Known bad debts are written off and specific provision is made for any material amounts, the collection of which is considered doubtful.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Finance Leases – Leases of assets where the company has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. All other leases are operating leases. A determination is also made as to whether the substance of an arrangement could equate to a finance lease. Finance leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost as appropriate. The asset acquired under the finance lease is depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the lease term. The corresponding rental obligation, net of any finance charges, is included in financial liabilities and split between current and non-current, as appropriate.

Operating Leases – Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under such operating leases (net of incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Taxation

No charge for taxation has been provided in the accounts as the company has been granted charitable status by the Revenue Commissioners. The company is not registered for VAT. Irrecoverable VAT is expensed as incurred.

Stocks

Stocks are valued on a first in first out (FIFO) basis at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises invoice price plus handling and transport costs. Net realisable value comprises the estimated selling price, less selling and distribution costs. Provision is made, where necessary, for obsolete, slow moving and defective stocks.

Grants

Grants are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the company will comply with all attached conditions. Capital grants are treated as deferred credits and are credited to the income and expenditure account on the same basis as the related tangible assets are depreciated. All other grants are recognised in the income and expenditure account at the time the costs they are intended to compensate are incurred by the company.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated as cost.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts and rebates. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

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

Rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion. Stage of completion is measured by reference to labour hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labour hours for each contract. Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Interest income

Revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method.

Dividends

Revenue is recognised when the company's right to receive payment is established.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The charge to the profit and loss account represents contributions payable by the company to the fund.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the same value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:-

Accruals - accrual for costs incurred at the year-end date for which invoices had not been received at the time of approval of these financial statements are provided based on management's best estimate of the cost arising.

Long-lived assets useful lives – the annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset class and their estimated residual values. The directors review these assumptions in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition for each asset. Changes in the assumptions can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for a period.

Impairment of assets

Assets that are subject to amortisation and depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of (a) an asset's fair value, less costs to sell, and (b) its value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there is separately identifiable cash flows.

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 third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

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

Related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements a party is considered to be related to the company if:-

- The party has the ability, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries to control the company or exercise significant influence over the company in making financial or operating decisions;
- The company and the party are subject to common control;
- The party is a member of key management personnel of the company or a close family member of such an individual or is an entity under the control, joint control, or significant influence of such individuals. A close family member of an individual are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that individual in their dealings with the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Income

Income comprises of funds received from various grant authorities which are expendable at the discretion of the directors in furtherance of the objectives of the company. All income derives from activities in the Republic of Ireland. The amount of income allocated under each scheme is as follows:-

	Year Ended 31/12/2018	Year Ended 31/12/2017
	€	€
Restricted Income		
Local Employment Service	316,493	317,075
Rural Development Programme	339,017	334,717
Rural Social Scheme	29,423	24,687
Social Farming Programme	113,042	91,524
Trial Sponsorship Programme	5,794	-
Rural Regeneration Programme	21,029	-
Tús	133,707	133,298
	<u>958,505</u>	<u>901,301</u>
Unrestricted Income – Designated Funds		
Wexford County Council - Blueways Project	-	1,850
Other Income – Leader Trans-National Project	-	8,000
Wexford County Council – Healthy Ireland Initiative	9,184	-
Waterford City & County Council – EU Development Project	990	5,997
	<u>10,174</u>	<u>15,847</u>

2 Other Operating Income (Unrestricted)

	Year ended 31 December 2018	Year ended 31 December 2017
	€	€
Office Rents and overheads recovered	16,043	16,013
Plaques and stickers	3,126	1,353
	<u>19,169</u>	<u>17,366</u>

3 Operating surplus / (deficit)

	Year ended 31 December 2018	Year ended 31 December 2017
	€	€
Operating surplus / (deficit) is stated after charging / (crediting):		
(i) Directors' remuneration	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(i) Management remuneration & pension contributions	<u>173,436</u>	<u>173,526</u>
(ii) Operating Leases	<u>6,465</u>	<u>6,465</u>
(iii) Depreciation	<u>9,302</u>	<u>7,903</u>
(iii) Grants amortised	<u>(9,365)</u>	<u>(7,969)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 Interest receivable (unrestricted)	Year ended 31 December 2018	Year ended 31 December 2017
	€	€
Deposit interest receivable	-	1
Other investment income	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>

5 Interest payable and similar charges	Year ended 31 December 2018	Year ended 31 December 2017
	€	€
Interest payable on loans and overdrafts wholly repayable within five years	-	-
Interest payable on all other loans	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

6 Taxation	Year ended 31 December 2018	Year ended 31 December 2017
	€	€
Corporation tax	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Under Section 76 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, the income of the company is exempt from corporation tax. The company is also exempt from Income Tax, DIRT and Capital Gains Tax under Sections 207, 266 and 609 TCA'97 respectively.

7 Employees and remuneration

The average number of persons contracted by the company during the financial year was as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2018	Year ended 31 December 2017
Management	1	1
Administration	11	11
	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>

	Year ended 31 December 2018	Year ended 31 December 2017
	€	€
The employee costs comprise of:		
Wages and salaries	524,106	523,332
Social Welfare	56,340	56,264
Staff Pension Costs	45,709	46,585
	<u>626,155</u>	<u>626,181</u>
	<u>626,155</u>	<u>626,181</u>

The pay of all staff is according to incremental scales which are only paid if the budget for the relevant program allows. Two employees received remuneration (excluding employer pension contributions) in excess of €60,000 during the year (2017: 2).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8 Tangible fixed assets	Leasehold Improvements €	L.E.S. Equipment (i) €	Computers & Equipment €	Total €
Cost				
At 31 December 2017	18,774	25,594	85,377	129,745
Additions	-	1,676	9,589	11,265
Disposals	-	(3,046)	(12,822)	(15,868)
At 31 December 2018	<u>18,774</u>	<u>24,224</u>	<u>82,144</u>	<u>125,142</u>
Depreciation				
At 31 December 2017	18,774	21,098	78,107	117,979
Charge for year	-	4,102	5,200	9,302
Disposals	-	(3,046)	(12,822)	(15,868)
At 31 December 2018	<u>18,774</u>	<u>22,154</u>	<u>70,485</u>	<u>111,413</u>
Net book amounts				
At 31 December 2017	-	4,496	7,270	11,766
Net book amounts				
At 31 December 2018	<u>-</u>	<u>2,070</u>	<u>11,659</u>	<u>13,729</u>

(i) Local Employment Service Equipment – The Dept. of Social Protection retain legal title to fixed assets purchased under the Local Employment Service Programme and which are held at contact points in County Waterford.

(ii) There are no assets held under finance lease, hire purchase or similar contracts included in the tangible fixed asset schedule.

9 Stock	31 December 2018 €	31 December 2017 €
Stock of plaques	1,624	1,033
	<u>1,624</u>	<u>1,033</u>

In the opinion of the directors the current replacement cost of stocks does not differ significantly from the amount stated above.

10 Debtors	31 December 2018 €	31 December 2017 €
Amounts falling due within one year		
Debtors & Prepayments	20,351	23,504
	<u>20,351</u>	<u>23,504</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11 Bank and cash - Restricted Funds	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	€	€
Rural Development Programme	208,416	248,185
Local Employment Service Training Fund	167	167
Local Employment Service	53,348	53,920
Rural Social Scheme	2,221	1,171
LDS Preparatory Support	13,644	13,644
Social Farming	60,286	6,780
Rural Regeneration	522	-
Trial Sponsorship	20,142	-
Tús Community Placement Initiative	6,653	7,756
	<u>365,399</u>	<u>331,623</u>
12 Creditors	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	€	€
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade Creditors and accruals (see (i) below)	36,693	45,955
PAYE/PRSI	-	15,325
	<u>36,693</u>	<u>61,280</u>
 (i) Reservation of Title		
Part of the amount owing to creditors may be secured by the reservation by the supplier of legal title to any goods supplied. The amount secured in this way depends on the legal interpretation of the individual contracts and cannot be readily determined.		
13 Restricted Funds Reserve	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	€	€
Local Employment Service	44,208	45,769
LES Training Fund	167	167
Rural Development Programme (see note 14)	201,912	244,039
Social Farming	59,377	1,126
LDS Preparatory Support	13,644	13,644
Rural Social Scheme	2,567	716
Rural Regeneration	535	-
Trial Sponsorship	19,049	-
Tús	6,432	6,585
	<u>347,891</u>	<u>312,046</u>
14 Rural Development Programme Reserve	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	€	€
Payment due to Promoters of Approved Projects – Walks Funding	140,803	197,407
Grant Advanced for next year	31,834	51,539
Surplus / (Deficit) of Operating expenses over Grants in current year c/fwd	29,275	(4,907)
	<u>201,912</u>	<u>244,039</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15 Grants	Year ended 31 December 2018	Year ended 31 December 2017
	€	€
Opening Balance	11,893	10,100
Received during the year	11,265	9,762
Amortised to the Income & Expenditure Account	(9,365)	(7,969)
Closing Balance	<u>13,793</u>	<u>11,893</u>

Grants are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the company will comply with all attached conditions. Capital grants are treated as deferred credits and are credited to the profit and loss account on the same basis as the related tangible assets are depreciated. All other grants are recognised in the profit and loss account at the time the costs they are intended to compensate are incurred by the company.

The directors confirm that all grants receivable were expended for the purposes for which they were intended.

16 Retained Reserves	Year ended 31 December 2018	Year ended 31 December 2017
	€	€
Opening Balance	45,268	45,861
Surplus Retained / (Deficit absorbed) for the year	9,020	(593)
Closing Balance	<u>54,288</u>	<u>45,268</u>

16(a) Analysis of movement in unrestricted funds

	Funds 31 December 2017 €	Incoming Resources €	Resources Expended €	Funds 31 December 2018 €
Unrestricted Grants & Funding	45,268	29,343	(20,323)	54,288
Total	<u>45,268</u>	<u>29,343</u>	<u>(20,323)</u>	<u>54,288</u>

16(b) Analysis of movement in restricted funds

	Balance 31 December 2017 €	Incoming Resources €	Resources Expended €	Funds 31 December 2018 €
Restricted Grants & Funding	-	958,505	(958,505)	-
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>958,505</u>	<u>(958,505)</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17 Other Reserves: pre-incorporation	Year ended 31 December 2018	Year ended 31 December 2017
	€	€
Opening balance	6,730	6,730
Movement during the year	-	-
Closing balance	6,730	6,730

The pre-incorporation capital reserve relates to net assets and liabilities taken over by the company on incorporation of the entity which operated at that time.

18 Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net funds	2018	2017
	€	€
(Decrease) / Increase in cash during the year	(10,999)	14,595
(Increase) / Decrease in term loans	-	-
Movement in net funds	(10,999)	14,595
Net funds at 1 January	69,291	54,696
Net funds at 31 December	58,292	69,291

19 Analysis of changes in net funds	31 December 2017	Cash flows	Other Changes	31 December 2018
	€	€	€	€
Bank and cash – unrestricted funds	69,291	(10,999)	-	58,292
Net funds	69,291	(10,999)	-	58,292

20 Commitments

Commitments contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised in the Financial Statements are as follows:-

(a) Operating Lease Commitments

The company leases various assets by operating lease. Generally operating leases are short-term with no purchase option. The future aggregated minimum lease payments under operating leases are as follows:-

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	€	€
Not later than 1 year	1,339	6,465
Later than 1 year and not more than 5 years	-	1,339
Later than 5 years	-	-
	1,339	7,804

(b) Business Rental Agreements

The company had entered the following rental agreements at 31 December 2018:-

- Rental agreement regarding business premises at Dungarvan, Co. Waterford for 3 years 9 months – effective 1/01/2016. Current annual rent €7,500
- Rental agreement regarding business premises at Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary for 1 year – effective 1/01/2019. Current annual rent €9,545
- Rental agreement regarding business premises at Lismore, Co. Waterford for 1 year 6 months – effective 1/01/2017; extended to 30/06/19. Current annual rent €28,290

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

21 Contingent Liabilities

Funds received or receivable from funding agencies could be repayable if certain circumstances set out in the grant agreements occur. Under agreements between the Company and government funding agencies, various restrictions have been placed on the distribution of funds and non-compliance with the terms of agreements may result in the reimbursement to or withholding of funds by the various agencies.

22 Related party transactions

In accordance with the Constitution of the Company, no director received any remuneration during the year.

No director has any personal interest in any contract or transaction entered into by the company (2017: €nil).

The company had no transactions with related parties during the year to 31 December 2018 that require disclosure in these financial statements.

23 Pension Costs

The company makes contributions to a defined contribution scheme on behalf of management and staff, the assets of which are vested in independent trustees for the benefit of members and their dependents. The contributions for the year amounted to €45,709 (2017: €46,585) and have been charged in arriving at the operating surplus. The actuarial reports are available for inspection by members and beneficiaries.

24 Limited by guarantee and not having a share capital

The company is limited by guarantee and does not have a share capital. Under the Constitution of the Company, all income and property of the company shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the Company. The liability of the members is limited to an amount not exceeding €0.01 each.

25 APB Ethical Standards – Provisions Available to Smaller Entities

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature we use our statutory auditors to assist with the preparation of the financial statements and company secretarial compliance work.

26 DEASP – Rural Social Scheme

The company is involved in the implementation of the Rural Social Scheme programme in County Waterford in conjunction with the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection. The scheme involves the employment of a number of employees to carry out certain work in local communities. The company received a supervisory allowance together with funds for the purchase of materials and these receipts are included in the financial statements. The payment and administration of wages of the participants is undertaken by Pobal.

27 Tús – Community Work Placement Initiative

The company is involved in the implementation of the Tús programme in County Waterford on behalf of the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection. The company received a financial allocation from the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection based on the number of participants allocated and actually on work placements. This allocation towards the company's administration is included in the Income & Expenditure Account. The payment and administration of wages, for Tús supervisors and participants, is undertaken by Pobal and these wage costs are not included in the company's Income & Expenditure Account.

28 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 24th June 2019.

Year ended 31 December 2018