Company registration number: 353477

Beacon of Light Counselling Centre CLG (A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

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Beacon of Light Counselling Centre CLG Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information

Directors Gerard Keegan

Paul Kenny Sr. Carmel Earls Derek Hanway John Keenan Phil Garland

Elaine Mc Goldrick (Appointed 30 June 2018) Elizabeth Harrington (Appointed 30 June 2018)

Secretary Elaine Mc Goldrick

Company number 353477

Registered office 4-6 Collinstown Grove

Clondalkin Dublin 22

Auditor BKM Accountants Limited

46 Muckross Avenue

Perrystown Dublin 12

Bankers Permanent TSB

Unit 19,

Liffey Valley Shopping Centre

Quarryvale Dublin 22

Directors report

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

Companies Act 2014

The Companies Act 2014 commenced on 1 June 2015 and on that date the company was converted to a private limited company by share under Parts 1-15 of the Act.

Directors

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

Gerard Keegan
Paul Kenny
Sr. Carmel Earls
Derek Hanway
John Keenan
Phil Garland
Elaine Mc Goldrick (Appointed 30 June 2018)
Elizabeth Harrington (Appointed 30 June 2018)

Directors report (continued)

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of provision of low- cost agency-based counselling in the community. The year of 2018 was a good year for Beacon of Light Counselling Centre with a marginal increase in Funding. Our focus to service the needs of the people who came to us continued.

The breakthrough programme was externally evaluated and the report was launched in April. The programme has gone from strength to strength in 2018. BLCC won an award for the Breakthrough programme in 2018 through Social Innovation Ireland.

The professional Counselling and the care of the clients remained a high priority. With grants received for counselling the core counselling team were offered a limited number of contract hours. All other counselling hours were volunteered.

Twenty-six counsellors provided counselling, the average number of sessions per week were three from the voluntary therapists and between five and ten per week from the core counselling team. All counsellors carry personal professional indemnity Insurance. They are required to have external supervision and also receive mandatory internal group supervision within Beacon of Light.

Beacon of Light Counselling Centre Limited obtains funding through TUSLA, Victims of Crime and Order of Saint Francis fund. BLCC won an award for the Breakthrough programme in 2018 through Social Innovation Ireland. Professional counselling continues to be provided at the cost appropriate to the circumstances of the clients.

The average number of counselling sessions per week this year was 88. Counselling was provided for 498 clients, 360 adults and 98 children and 40 Families. The total number of counselling sessions provided was 4656. Beacon of Light Counselling Centre Limited is committed to continue this service in line with the needs of the local community.

Beacon of Light continues to work closely with the community it serves responding to the varying needs of the West Dublin Population. Beacon is committed to innovative and evidence informed outcomes for all its clients.

Beacon of Light is informed by all its stakeholders and continues to be a model of excellence in its clinical, GDPR and Corporate Governance operations.

Results and Dividends

The retained loss for the financial year amounted to € 4,937 (2017: Loss €14,528) and this was transferred to reserves at the year end.

Assets and liabilities and financial position

At the end of year the company has of assets of €94,977 (2017: €98,574) and liabilities of €34,242 (2017: €32,902). The net assets of the company have decreased during the year and the directors are satisfied with the level of retained reserves at the year-end.

Principal risks and uncertainties

In common with all companies operating in Ireland in this sector, the company is reliant on Government contributions and donations to enable it to continue to deliver current service levels.

Future developments

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

Directors report (continued)

Dividends

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

Accounting records

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

Relevant audit information

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

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

Auditors

In accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014, the auditors, BKM Accountants Limited will continue in office.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 15 February 2019 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Gerald Keegan

Director

Derek Hanway

Hanny

Director

Directors responsibilities statement

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

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

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

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

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Beacon of Light Counselling Centre CLG

We have audited the financial statements of Beacon of Light Counselling Centre CLG for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and related notes. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the directors responsibilities statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the directors report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant reporting framework and, in particular the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

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

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
- · The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion the information given in the directors report is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of our obligation under the Companies Act 2014 to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Beacon of Light Counselling Centre CLG (continued)

BKM Accountants Limited

Certified Public Accountants of Ireland

Accountant & Registered Auditor

46 Muckross Avenue

Perrystown

Dublin 12

15 February 2019

Profit and loss account Financial year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 €	2017 €
Turnover	5	240,103	195,857
Gross profit		240,103	195,857
Administrative expenses		(245,040)	(210,385)
Operating loss	6	(4,937)	(14,528)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		(4,937)	(14,528)
Tax on profit/(loss)		-	-
Loss for the financial year		(4,937)	(14,528)

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

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

Balance sheet As at 31 December 2018

	2018		2017		
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10	61,170		62,794	
			61,170		62,794
Current assets					
Debtors	11	683		683	
Cash at bank and in hand	•	33,124		35,097	
		33,807		35,780	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	12	(34,242)		(32,902)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(435)		2,878
Total assets less current liabilities			60,735		65,672
Net assets			60,735		65,672
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account			60,735		65,672
Members funds			60,735		65,672

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 15 February 2019 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Gerard Keegan

Director

Derek Hanway

Hanney.

Director

Statement of changes in equity Financial year ended 31 December 2018

	Profit and loss account	Total
	€	€
At 1 January 2017	80,200	80,200
Loss for the financial year	(14,528)	(14,528)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	(14,528)	(14,528)
At 31 December 2017 and 1 January 2018	65,672	65,672
Loss for the financial year	(4,937)	(4,937)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	(4,937)	(4,937)
At 31 December 2018	60,735	60,735

Statement of cash flows Financial year ended 31 December 2018

	2018 €	2017 €
Cash flows from operating activities Loss for the financial year	(4,937)	(14,528)
Adjustments for: Depreciation of tangible assets Accrued expenses/(income)	4,124 -	10,991 (10,000)
Changes in: Trade and other creditors	1,340	2,444
Cash generated from operations	527	(11,093)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	527	(11,093)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(2,500)	
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities	(2,500)	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	(1,973) 35,097	(11,093) 46,190
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	33,124	35,097

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31 December 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in Republic of Ireland. The address of the registered office is 4-6 Collinstown Grove, Clondalkin, Dublin 22.

2. Statement of compliance

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

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council and the Companies Act 2014.

Turnover

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

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

Tangible assets

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

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

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

Depreciation

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2018

Impairment

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the Balance sheet.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed to group companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financial arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate. Subsequently these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

4. Limited by guarantee

The Company is one limited by guarantee not having a share capital and consequently the liability of the members is limited subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the assets or liabilities of the Company on winding up such amounts as may be required not to exceed one euro (€1.00)

5. Turnover

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2018

6. **Operating loss**

Operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2018	2017
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	4,124	10,991
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	2,485	2,030

7. Staff costs

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

	2018	2017
	Number	Number
Administrative	4	3

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2018	2017
	€	€
Wages and salaries	103,419	79,080
Social insurance costs	10,898	8,239
	114,317	87,319

8. **Directors remuneration**

No directors received any remuneration for their services during the year

9. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2018	2017
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	65,672	80,200
Loss for the financial year	(4,937)	(14,528)
At the end of the financial year	60,735	65,672

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2018

10.	Tangible assets					
	-	Freehold property	Long leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Totai
		€	€	€	€	€
	Cost					
	At 1 January 2018	82,741	85,192	20,281	21,344	209,558
	Additions	-	-	2,500	-	2,500
	At 31 December 2018	82,741	85,192	22,781	21,344	212,058
	Depreciation					
	At 1 January 2018 Charge for the	82,741	23,855	18,824	21,344	146,764
	financial year		3,407	717	-	4,124
	At 31 December 2018	82,741	27,262	19,541	21,344	150,888
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 December 2018	-	57,930	3,240	-	61,170
	At 31 December 2017		61,337	1,457		62,794
11.	Debtors					
					2018	2017
					€	€
	Prepayments				683	683
12.	Creditors: amounts falling du	e within one yea	ar			
					2018	2017
					€	€
	Tax and social insurance:					
	PAYE and social welfare				8,365	7,025
	Accruals				25,877	25,877
					34,242	32,902

13. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 15 February 2019.