

Company registration number: 186323

Cork City Partnership CLG
(A Company Limited By Guarantee And Not Having Share Capital)

Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 31st December 2019

Quintas
Certified Public Accountants
& Statutory Auditors
Heron House
Blackpool Park
Blackpool
Cork
www.quintas.ie

Cork City Partnership CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

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Cork City Partnership CLG
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Directors And Other Information

Directors	Michael O'Connell Rose Leahy Barry Hurley Henry Cremin Damian Boylan (Appointed on 11/09/2019) Colm Kelleher (Appointed on 12/09/2019) Michael Comyns Kenneth Collins Geraldine Canning (Resigned on 03/12/2019) Adrienne Rodgers (Resigned on 10/09/2019) Michael Hennebry Sean Coleman Paul McGuirk (Appointed on 12/09/2019) Suzanne Mullins (Appointed on 03/12/2019)
Secretary	Rose Leahy
Company number	188323
Charitable Number	18003
Registered office	First Floor Heron House Blackpool Park Blackpool Cork
Business address	First Floor Heron House Blackpool Park Blackpool Cork

Cork City Partnership CLG
(A Company limited by guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Directors And Other Information (Continued)

Auditor	Quintas Certified Public Accountants & Statutory Auditors Heron House Blackpool Park Blackpool Cork
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Blackpool, Cork
Solicitors	O Flynn Exham & Partners 58 South Mall, Cork

Cork City Partnership CLG
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Directors Report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31st December 2019.

Directors

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

Michael O'Connell
Rose Leahy
Barry Hurley
Henry Cremin
Damian Boylan (Appointed on 11/09/2019)
Colm Kelleher (Appointed on 12/09/2019)
Michael Comyns
Kenneth Collins
Geraldine Canning (Resigned on 03/12/2019)
Adrienne Rodgers (Resigned on 10/09/2019)
Michael Hennebry
Sean Coleman
Paul McGuirk (Appointed 12/09/2019)
Suzanne Mullins (Appointed on 03/12/2019)

Principal activities

The primary focus of the Company is to support both individuals and groups who are experiencing disadvantage in our communities. Cork City Partnership CLG supports Social Inclusion for Groups and individuals through:

- Progression into employment
- Education and training supports
- Enterprise supports and training
- Early years care (0-6), education and development
- Empowering local communities

Results

The company shows an overall surplus of €99,857 for the financial year to 31st December 2019.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Cork City Partnership CLG has a responsibility to ensure that where funding is received that it is awarded to third parties in the correct and most equitable manner. Should the company fail to adhere to this in the most effective way, there is a risk that funding may be reduced.

The director's confirm that Cork City Partnership CLG identifies, evaluates and manages its significant risks on an ongoing basis. This process has been in place both throughout the accounting year and up to the date of approval of the financial statements. The Directors are of the view that the Company has taken the necessary steps in the short term to combat and manage the risks that may be caused by Covid 19.

Dividends

The company does not pay dividends.

Cork City Partnership CLG
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Directors Report (Continued)

Research and development

The company did not engage in research and development activities during the financial year.

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.

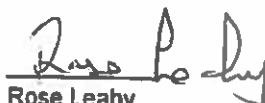
Auditors

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

This report was approved by the board of directors on 7th July 2020 and signed on behalf of the board by:



Michael O'Connell
Director



Rose Leahy
Director

Cork City Partnership CLG
(A Company Limited By Guarantee And Not Having Share Capital)

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 Certified Public 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:

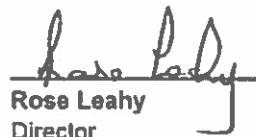
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect 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.

This report was signed on behalf of the board on 7 July 2020 by,



Michael O'Connell
Director



Rose Leahy
Director

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
Cork City Partnership CLG (continued)**

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cork City Partnership CLG for the financial year ended 31st December 2019 which comprise the profit and loss account, statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31st December 2019 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "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 the 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 18 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.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

In agreement with ISA's (Ireland) requirements for going concern, we have a material uncertainty to report. We draw your attention to the director's judgement note concerning the company's ability to continue as a going concern. We have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made along with the financial results for the year ended. As stated in the note, these events or conditions, along with the other matters, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
Cork City Partnership CLG (continued)**

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

- In our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements, and
- In our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with 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, and financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
Cork City Partnership CLG (continued)**

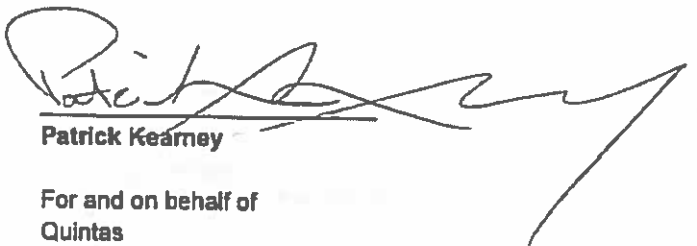
As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

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



Patrick Kearney

For and on behalf of
Quintas
Certified Public Accountants
& Statutory Auditors
Heron House
Blackpool Park
Blackpool
Cork

7th July 2020

Cork City Partnership CLG
(A Company Limited By Guarantee And Not Having Share Capital)

Profit And Loss Account
Financial Year Ended 31st December 2019

	Note	Dec '19 €	Dec '18 €
Turnover	5	2,650,104	2,618,374
Gross surplus		<u>2,650,104</u>	<u>2,618,374</u>
Programme costs		(2,550,247)	(2,606,544)
Operating surplus	6	<u>99,857</u>	<u>11,830</u>
Surplus before taxation		<u>99,857</u>	<u>11,830</u>
Tax on surplus		-	-
Surplus for the financial year after tax		<u>99,857</u>	<u>11,830</u>
Surplus / (Deficit) brought forward at the beginning of the financial year		129,303	117,473
Dividends paid		-	-
Surplus / (Deficit) carried forward at the end of the financial year		<u>229,160</u>	<u>129,303</u>

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.

Note

Cork City Partnership CLG is a registered Charity and therefore no Corporation tax is payable.

A reconciliation of the accounting surplus above to the cash surplus can be seen on the Statement of Cash flows on page 12

The notes on pages 13 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Cork City Partnership CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Statement of income and retained earnings
Financial year ended 31 December 2019

	2019	2018
	€	€
Surplus for the financial year	99,857	11,830
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year	129,303	117,473
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	<u>229,160</u>	<u>129,303</u>


Cork City Partnership CLG
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Balance Sheet
As At 31st December 2019

	Note	€	Dec '19 €	€	Dec '18 €
Tangible Assets LES	11	31,024		39,491	
Tangible Assets Other	12	109,472		105,265	
			140,496		144,756
Current assets					
Debtors	13	109,183		154,466	
Cash at bank and in hand		383,629		219,170	
		492,812		373,636	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(377,772)		(345,171)	
Net current assets			115,040		28,485
Total assets less current liabilities			255,536		173,221
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16		(26,376)		(43,918)
Net assets			<u>229,160</u>		<u>129,303</u>
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account			229,160		129,303
Members funds			<u>229,160</u>		<u>129,303</u>

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 7th July 2020 and signed on behalf of the board by:


Michael O'Connell
Director


Rose Leahy
Director

The notes on pages 13 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Cork City Partnership CLG
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Statement of cash flows
Financial year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 €	2018 €
Cash flows from operating activities			
Surplus for the financial year		99,857	11,830
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets		35,273	40,057
Government grant released		(17,542)	(7,542)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets		(7,698)	2,335
Accrued expenses/(income)		1,313	(5,782)
<i>Changes in:</i>			
Trade and other debtors		45,283	8,280
Trade and other creditors		93,414	18,933
Cash generated from operations		<u>249,900</u>	<u>68,091</u>
Net cash from operating activities		<u>249,900</u>	<u>68,091</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(35,015)	(53,971)
Proceeds from sale of tangible fixed assets		11,700	1,799
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(23,315)</u>	<u>(52,172)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Other income		(64,000)	-
Government grant income		-	20,000
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		<u>(64,000)</u>	<u>20,000</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		162,585	35,919
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	14	217,713	181,794
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	14	<u>380,298</u>	<u>217,713</u>

Cork City Partnership CLG
(A Company Limited By Guarantee And Not Having Share Capital)

Notes To The Financial Statements
Financial Year Ended 31st December 2019

1. General information

Cork City Partnership CLG is a private company limited by guarantee, incorporated in the Republic of Ireland (CRO number.186323). The Registered Office is First Floor, Heron House, Blackpool Park, Blackpool, Cork.

The primary focus of the Company is to support both individuals and groups who are experiencing disadvantage in our communities. Cork City Partnership CLG supports Social Inclusion for Groups and individuals through:

- Progression into employment
- Education and training supports
- Enterprise supports and training
- Early years care (0-6), education and development
- Empowering local communities

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

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable Irish accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (Financial Reporting Standard 102) and with the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the modification to a fair value basis for certain assets as specified in the accounting policies below.

Currency

The financial statements of the company are presented in euro (€), the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates (its functional currency).

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, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty.

Cork City Partnership CLG
(A Company Limited By Guarantee And Not Having Share Capital)

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)
Financial Year Ended 31st December 2019

Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Any tangible fixed 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 provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset systematically over its expected useful life, on a straight-line basis, as follows:

Office Equipment	- 12.5%
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 12.5%
Motor vehicles	- 12.5%

The residual value and useful lives of tangible assets are considered annually for indicators that these may have changed. Where such indicators are present, a review will be carried out of the residual value, depreciation method and useful lives, and these will be amended if necessary. Changes in depreciation rates arising from this review are accounted for prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

Impairment

At each reporting date, fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered impairment in the recoverable amount. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Cork City Partnership CLG
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Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)
Financial Year Ended 31st December 2019

Government grants

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

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

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

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

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

Financial instruments

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents consist of short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Other Financial Assets

Basic financial assets, including trade debtors and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective rate of interest method less any required provision for impairment.

Other Financial Liabilities

Basic financial instruments, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price, unless payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate. In this case, the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Cork City Partnership CLG
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Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)
Financial Year Ended 31st December 2019

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Judgements

The directors consider the accounting assumptions below to be its critical accounting judgements:

Going Concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts, plans and financial projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis notwithstanding the Company being subject to the unknown economic effects that could be caused by COVID 19. The directors are of the view that the company has taken the necessary steps in the short term to combat and manage the risks caused by COVID 19.

4. Limited by guarantee

Cork City Partnership CLG is a company limited by guarantee and not having share capital. The liability of each member, in the event of the company being wound up, is €2. The company has charitable status; the charity reference number is CHY18003. No charge to current or deferred taxation arises in the year as Cork City Partnership CLG is exempt from paying Corporation Tax.

5. Turnover

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

6. Operating surplus

Operating surplus is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2019	2018
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	35,271	40,057
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(7,698)	2,335
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	5,855	6,355
	<u>5,855</u>	<u>6,355</u>

Cork City Partnership CLG
(A Company Limited By Guarantee And Not Having Share Capital)

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)
Financial Year Ended 31st December 2019

7. Staff costs

Number of Employees

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

	2019	2018
	Number	Number
Social Inclusion & Community Activation Programme	18	18
Local Employment Service	15	16
Community Outreach Drug & Alcohol Awareness Programme	2	2
Cork City Partnership - Reception	1	1
ROMA Employment Project	1	-
Friendly Call	1	1
PEIL - Women Into Employment	1	1
	39	39

The average number of employees included on the TUS programme is as follows:

	2019	2018
	Number	Number
TUS Supervisors	6	7
TUS Participants	150	160
	156	167

All payroll related activities relating to the above TUS employees is undertaken by Pobal. The payroll processing is carried out by Pobal, the salaries and social welfare benefit entitlements of TUS employees are paid directly by Pobal to the supervisors and participants. The Revenue Commissioners Statutory PAYE/PRSI/USC returns relating to the TUS programme are filed by Pobal. Cork City Partnership CLG does not receive any of these salary and non-salary related funds into its bank accounts. The TUS income and costs that are reflected in Cork City Partnership CLG's financial statements relates to the income it receives for all other aspects of administration and implementation of the TUS programme.

Total Employment Costs

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2019	2018
	€	€
Wages and salaries	1,563,405	1,563,129
Social Security Costs	166,513	164,260
Pension Costs	132,259	130,520
	1,862,177	1,857,909

Cork City Partnership CLG
(A Company Limited By Guarantee And Not Having Share Capital)

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)
Financial Year Ended 31st December 2019

8. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss in relation to defined contribution plans was €132,259 (Dec '18: €130,520).

9. Directors remuneration

As Cork City Partnership CLG is a Company Limited by Guarantee, all members of the company are appointed on a voluntary basis and are not remunerated for their time.

10. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2019	2018
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	129,303	117,473
Surplus for the financial year	99,857	11,830
At the end of the financial year	229,160	129,303

11. Tangible Fixed Assets - LES

	Office Equipment	Fixtures, Fittings And Equipment	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1st January 2019	267,402	72,916	340,318
Additions	301	-	301
At 31st December 2019	267,703	72,916	340,619
Depreciation			
At 1st January 2019	229,425	71,402	300,827
Charge for the financial year	8,536	231	8,767
At 31st December 2019	237,962	71,633	309,595
Carrying amount			
At 31st December 2019	29,741	1,283	31,024
At 31st December 2018	37,977	1,514	39,491

Cork City Partnership CLG
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Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)
Financial Year Ended 31st December 2019

12. Tangible Fixed Assets
Other

	Tus Tools & Equipment	Fixtures, Fittings And Equipment Other	TUS Motor Vehicles	Friendly Call Motor Vehicles	Total
	€	€	€		€
Cost					
At 1st January 2019	54,963	113,239	97,926	22,925	289,053
Additions	3,788	3,776	27,150	-	34,714
Disposals	-	-	31,410		(31,410)
At 31st December 2019	<u>58,751</u>	<u>117,015</u>	<u>93,666</u>	<u>22,925</u>	<u>292,357</u>
Depreciation					
At 1st January 2019	20,647	101,661	58,614	2,866	183,788
Charge for the financial year	7,736	4,194	11,708	2,866	26,504
Disposals	-	-	27,408		(27,408)
At 31st December 2019	<u>28,383</u>	<u>105,856</u>	<u>42,914</u>	<u>5,732</u>	<u>182,885</u>
Carrying amount					
At 31st December 2019	<u>30,368</u>	<u>11,159</u>	<u>50,752</u>	<u>17,193</u>	<u>109,472</u>
At 31st December 2018	<u>34,316</u>	<u>11,578</u>	<u>39,312</u>	<u>20,059</u>	<u>105,265</u>

Note: The five Motor Vehicles (Vans) were acquired under the TUS Programme for the sole use of TUS Programme Leaders to facilitate the Repairs and Maintenance part of the programme that is offered under the TUS Initiative. This is a legitimate use of funds.

The Friendly Call motor vehicle (minibus) was purchased to facilitate the transport of clients to/from Friendly Call events around the city. This was financed by Cork City Council, The Social Inclusion & Community Activation Programme and various donations.

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Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)
Financial Year Ended 31st December 2019

13. Debtors	2019	2018
	€	€
DEASP due to CCP Clg (re: LES)	93,163	107,242
SICAP Vat - Recoverable from LCDC	8,810	11,315
Other Debtors & Prepayments	7,210	35,909
	<u>109,183</u>	<u>154,466</u>
14. Cash and cash equivalents	2019	2018
	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	383,629	219,170
Credit Card Balance	(3,331)	(1,457)
	<u>380,298</u>	<u>217,713</u>
15. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
	€	€
VISA Account	3,331	1,457
LES advance owed to DEASP (Note 2 below)	164,448	228,448
Reimbursable Funding Held	75,267	68,017
ROMA Employment Project - funds repayable	26,022	-
Accruals	13,560	12,247
Deferred income (Note 1 below)	95,144	35,002
	<u>377,772</u>	<u>345,171</u>

Note 1: An amount of €95,144, included in the 2019 creditors figure, is an advance of Income for 2020. €67,644 was received from the Department of Justice & Equality and €27,500 was received from the Department of Rural and Community Development. This money is repayable at the 31st December 2019 in the event that the projects do not go ahead in 2020.

Note 2: In October 2019 the Dept. of Employment Affairs and Social Protection agreed to the repayment of the float advance liability in the amount of €64,000, this was feasible due to the underspend in the 2019 LES budget.

16. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2019	2018
	€	€
Government grants (See Note 17)	26,376	43,918
	<u>26,376</u>	<u>43,918</u>

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Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)
Financial Year Ended 31st December 2019

17. Government grants

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

	2019	2018
	€	€
Recognised in creditors:		
Deferred government grants due after more than one year	26,376	43,918

Capital Grant

Opening Balance 1st January 2019	43,918	31,460
Increase in the year	-	20,000
Amortised in the year	(17,542)	(7,542)
At the 31st December 2019	26,376	43,918

In 2015 the LES funded a once off capital grant for outlay on new I.T. Equipment to facilitate the running of new ACM (Active Client Management) Software as required by the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection. The amount received was €50,336 and this will be amortised to the Local Employment Service Income and Expenditure Account over a period of eight years, the amount amortised in 2019 was €6,292.

The grant is restricted in use solely for the purpose for which it was provided. The State's investment is protected and will not be used as security for any other activity without prior consultation with the Department of Social Protection and the sanction of the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform.

In 2018 Cork City Council provided two capital grants of €10,000 each, being one for the purchase of a motor vehicle in relation to the Friendly Call programme and the other for capital environmental projects on the southside of the city. The motor vehicle grant will be amortised over a period of eight years, the amount amortised in 2019 is €1,250. The grant relating to the environmental projects on the southside of the city was released in full in 2019. (See Other Schemes income and expenditure account).

The remaining grant is restricted in use solely for the purpose for which it was provided. Cork City Council's investment is protected and will not be used as security for any other activity without prior consultation and the sanction of Cork City Council.

18. Ethical standards

In common with many businesses of our size and nature we use our auditors to assist with the preparation of the financial statements and the filing of the annual returns with the Companies Registration Office.

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19. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 7th July 2020.