Grant Thornton

Financial Statements

Arlington Novas Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017

Contents

Company Information

Directors	Greg Maxwell (Chairperson) Dermot Sadlier (resigned 27 July 2017) Patrick Quaid (resigned 27 July 2017) Maria O' Dwyer Kieran Walshe Martina Murphy Justin Brosnan Eimear Griffin (appointed 27 July 2017) Eoin Gallagher (appointed 27 July 2017) Joseph McGarry (appointed 1 February 2018)
Company secretary	Donal O' Carroll
Registered number	330018
Registered office	McGarry House 7 Saint Alphonsus Street Limerick
Independent auditors	Grant Thornton Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm Mill House Henry Street Limerick
Bankers	AIB Bank Plc 106/108 O' Connell Street Limerick
Solicitors	Holmes O' Malley Sexton Bishopsgate Henry Street Limerick
Solicitors continued	Hayes Solicitors Lavery House Earlsfort Terrace Dublin 2

Bailys Solicitors
Church Street
Tralee
Co. Kerry

Directors' report

For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal activities

Arlington Novas Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee (Novas) is a national homeless and housing charity working with families, single people, children and unaccompanied minors who are disadvantaged and socially excluded; primarily those who are homeless or at risk of being homeless. We offer client centred services and promote social justice.

Novas is the name by which Arlington Novas Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee operates on a day to day basis. Novas is a company limited by guarantee, without share capital (CRN 330018). It was incorporated in Ireland on 11th June 2000 and on 1st September 2005 became entirely independent from its founding UK charitable company. It is a registered charity CHY 13390 and a registered housing provider/ approved housing body by the Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government. It operates under the standards of best practice through the Voluntary Governance Code for Irish Charities and also the DECLG Code for Approved Housing Bodies.

Since it opened its first service in Limerick in 2002 it has grown significantly to now offer more than 20 services in counties Limerick, Dublin, Kerry, Tipperary and Cork. Clients are supported through Housing, Health and Recovery.

The Companies Act 2014 came into effect on 1st June 2015 and from then the requirements for the content and presentation of financial reporting for not-for-profit companies changed. Novas adopted the reporting standards of FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

VISION To provide lasting solutions to homelessness.

MISSION To promote social inclusion through Housing, Health and Recovery.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- To provide homes to people who are homeless
- To support people who are homeless to have better health outcomes through interventions in drug use, mental health and disabilities
- To provide recovery pathways for people who are homeless with enduring mental health issues
- To empower and promote the independence of those who use our services
- To treat all our clients with dignity and respect
- To provide client centred services, rooted in evidence, quality and good practice
- To advocate on behalf of people who are homeless, at risk of being homeless, entrenched in addiction or those experiencing social marginalisation through a strengths-based approach.

VALUES

- Equality
- Diversity
- Dignity
- Self-determination
- Strengths-based
- Rights-based

Directors' report (continued)
For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

Business review

The total income generated by Novas in 2017 was €9.104M, a 5.8% increase from the previous year. Revenue grants received by the organisation for core homeless funding amounted to €5.527M. Non-core funding for 2017 was €2.305M, and other income (client contributions, donations, fundraising and investment income) amounted to €1.272M.

During 2017 the number of people who were homeless reached levels not seen before. Our services once again worked with more clients than ever before. The housing and homeless crisis continued unrelenting.

Strategic Development
It was the first year in our new 5 year strategic plan (2017-21); we aim to build on progress. Our key objectives over the period are

- Respond to the homeless crisis through the provision of housing for people who are homeless or at risk of being homeless
- Create sustainable pathways out of homelessness and addiction for our clients via health and recovery
- Ensure all NOVAS services are delivered to the highest quality assurance standards
- Continue to develop innovative, client - centered services rooted in research
- Incorporate health and safety into all aspects of our work
- Enhance staff development and wellbeing
- Fulfil all functions of the organisation in a transparent manner that is compliant with statutory obligations, under the supervision of the Board of Directors
- Fulfil all functions of the organisation in a fiscally prudent and sustainable way that is in line with regulatory obligations
- Enhance NOVAS profile and communications to create deeper understanding of homelessness
- Enhance NOVAS fundraising capacity to extend services to groups that are more vulnerable

In reviewing how the organisation could best achieve and sustain these objectives the Board and CEO decided to strengthen the senior management team. A new role of Head of Quality, Safety and Compliance was created This role involves leading our development of an infrastructure and work environment of best practice for quality assurance, health & safety and risk management and activities related to these, to achieve excellence in planning, provision, audit and compliance in all our social care services. In addition the role of Communications and New Business was restructured and became Head of Policy and Communications.

Services
Our services faced enormous pressure to meet the increased daily demands. Our work falls into two related categories; clients who are homeless (where the objective is to offer care and support to facilitate them to move from temporary accommodation into their own accommodation and sustain independent living into the future. The other is to support those clients who are at risk of becoming/ returning to being homeless. In times of a severe shortage of suitable accommodation and enormous over pricing of rents this work is crucial.

A few years ago we adopted what is termed 'the housing first model'. This is an international model of accommodation provision for formerly homeless individuals, with very successful outcomes. It supports homeless people access independent accommodation in the community and provides wraparound supports in their own homes. During the year our housing first services further developed in Limerick and a new service was established in Kerry.

We set up a family hub in Dublin (at Ballyfermot), in response to the growing numbers of homeless families and we expanded our emergency provision in Limerick to house 10 additional rough sleepers on a night by night basis. Our expertise in disability and mental health services was further developed by gaining additional funding to work with a range of persons with ID, ABI and other physical and sensory disabilities to sustain their tenancies in their own

Directors' report (continued)
For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

homes. This led to a significant increase in our outreach capacity.

An evaluation of the Community Detox was informative and successful and during the year we began a year long Social Return on Investment evaluation of the DIAL service. We introduced a new service to work exclusively with families living in hotel and Bed and Breakfast accommodation.

In November, Novas organised a national seminar – Children and Homelessness. Speakers included some clients and staff and experts from Children's Rights Alliance, Office of the Ombudsman for Children and School of Applied Psychology.

Property
The wider context saw the continuation of a chronic shortage of supply of both properties for rental and new housing supply within the sector and the wider economy. Rebuilding Ireland initiatives during the year sought to significantly increase the investment and output of social housing. However it is clear that solutions to the crisis are some years away.

Our property department set ambitious targets for the year; including a commitment to invest a further €4m in the procurement of housing with the aim of delivering in excess of 20 homes. In 2017 we invested in excess of €5M in social housing. This will primarily be financed by CAS and CALF funding.

Our priority continued to be to increase our housing stock and by the end of the year our total investment in property was in excess of €31M. During the year, our repairs and maintenance costs were above €250,000. This included utilising the government's main funding instruments CAS (Capital Acquisition Scheme) – 17 homes, mainly in Limerick; CALF (Capital Advance Leasing Facility) – 12 homes (Dublin and Limerick mainly); other – 4 (mainly Limerick). Of the 33 additional homes taken on during the year, well in excess of the target, 25 were tenanted by year's end.

We also accessed additional short stay accommodation for homeless services including the family hub in Ballyfermot for 12 families.

Structure & Governance
The charity was established under a Memorandum of Association which sets out the objects and powers of the company, and is governed under its Articles of association and managed by a board of volunteer directors. The maximum number of directors is twelve. During the year two directors stepped down. Patrick Quaid was a director for over 10 years and was also a client; Dermot Sadlier was on the board for over 7 years including a period as Chairperson. However two new members joined the board by the end of the year; Eimear Griffin and Eoin Gallagher. This returned board membership to 7 directors. The board continue to seek new members.

The board meets at least every quarter. In 2017 there were 4 meetings and 1 special meeting. It was decided to meet specially in December each year, starting in 2017, to finalise the organisation's budget for the following year.

There are 4 board committees (known as 'sub groups'); Finance and Audit, Client Focus, Quality, Safety and Compliance (formerly Health and Safety) and Property and Governance. The chair of each group is a board member and the board members must have at least half of the group membership. They meet at least every quarter and report to the board.

Management
The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) reports and is accountable to the board and leads a team of senior managers (Senior Management Team SMT) on the everyday activities, strategic planning and policy developments. The other members of the SMT are the Heads of Services, Finances, Personnel/ Legal, Property, Quality/Safety and Compliance, and Communications/ Policy. Managers also meet regularly to coordinate and develop initiatives at local level.

Directors' report (continued)
For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

Risk Management
The board has approved a framework whereby risks are identified, assessed and rated and then strategies and actions are set out to deal with the risks. It also approved a 'headline risk register'. The main aim of this comprehensive framework is to create and maintain a culture of awareness and competence of risk management throughout the agency. The board has ultimate responsibility with the SMT ensuring legal compliance, appropriate quality standards and staff awareness, development and training. The SMT reported twice to the Board reviewing the Risk Register.

Quality, Compliance and Safety
The agency continuously devises, manages and promotes actions that, where possible eliminate health and safety risks and hazards or otherwise ensure any remaining risks/ hazards are minimised. During the year this health and safety function became an integral part of the wider role of quality assurance and compliance in standards for services. The Health and Safety Co-ordinator works directly with managers, staff and clients and provides comprehensive training on preventative aspects of risks and hazards. The Health and Safety Committee brings together Safety Officers (managers) and Safety Representatives (staff) throughout the year to discuss, co-ordinate and promote activities and identify shortfalls and actions. Health and safety audits are also a feature of every project and office. The extensive work undertaken in recent years has had a very positive effect on all aspects of activities. The appointment of a new senior person in quality and compliance means over time we will ensure consistent compliance with quality assurance standards and compliance with regulatory and contractual standards.

Results

The surplus for the financial year, after taxation, amounted to €61,091 (2016 - €417,974).

Directors' report (continued)

For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

Directors and Secretary

In accordance with 326 of the Companies Act 2014 the directors and secretary who served during the financial year were:

Greg Maxwell (Chairperson)
Dermot Sadlier (resigned 27 July 2017)
Patrick Quaid (resigned 27 July 2017)
Maria O' Dwyer
Kieran Walshe
Martina Murphy
Justin Brosnan
Eimear Griffin (appointed 27 July 2017)
Eoin Gallagher (appointed 27 July 2017)

Joseph McGarry was appointed director on 1 February 2018

Donal O'Carroll served as company secretary during the financial year.

The company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital.

Designated funds

At 31 December 2017, Arlington Novas Ireland held €499,803 (2016: €500,000) in financial assets. These assets have been accumulated through the prudent management of resources and the continued implementation of a cost saving culture within the company. The majority of these funds will be reinvested to maintain and improve services in accordance with the company's Strategic Plan 2017 - 2021.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Interest rate risk
The company finances its operations through retained earnings and through income received from the government.

Liquidity risk
The company's policy is to ensure that sufficient resources are available either from cash balances, cash flows and near cash liquid investments to ensure obligations can be met when they fall due and to invest in cash assets safely and profitably.

Currency risk
The company conducts the majority of its transactions in Euro and is thereby not exposed to currency fluctuations.

Credit risk
The company is principally funded by the government and therefore is not exposed to credit risk.

Events since the end of the year

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

Directors' report (continued)
For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

Accounting records

The directors believe that they have complied with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act, 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records by employing persons with appropriate expertise and by providing adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records are held at the company's business address at McGarry House, 7 Saint Alphonsus Street, Limerick.

Statement on relevant audit information

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

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

Auditors

The auditors, Grant Thornton, continue in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

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

....	....
Greg Maxwell (Chairperson)	**Kieran Walshe**
Director	**Director**
Date: 26 July 2018	Date: 26 July 2018

Directors' responsibilities statement

For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

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

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare the financial statements for each financial year giving a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland and Irish law.

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, of the profit or loss for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014 and Companies (Accounting) Act 2017.

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

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

The directors 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 the Companies (Accounting) Act 2017 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 approved by the board on and signed on its behalf by:

Greg Maxwell

....

Greg Maxwell (Chairperson)
Director

Date: 26 July 2018

....

Kieran Walshe
Director

Date:26 July 2018

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Independent auditors' report to the members of Arlington Novas Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Arlington Novas Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of cash flows, the Statement of income and retained earnings for the financial year ended 31 December 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements.

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

In our opinion, Arlington Novas Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2017 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the financial year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014 and the Companies (Accounting) Act 2017.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, namely the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA) Ethical Standard concerning the integrity, objectivity and independence of the auditor, and the ethical pronouncements established by Chartered Accountants Ireland, applied as determined to be appropriate in the circumstances for the entity. 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 ISAs (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.

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Independent auditors' report to the members of Arlington Novas Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee (continued)

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Act 2014 and the Companies (Accounting) Act 2017

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion the accounting records of the Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion the information given in the Directors' report is consistent with the financial statements. Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, in our opinion, the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014 and the Companies (Accounting) Act 2017.

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 and Companies (Accounting) Act 2017, 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 Acts have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

GrantThornton

Independent auditors' report to the members of Arlington Novas Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee (continued)

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

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, including FRS102, and for such internal control as they determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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Independent auditors' report to the members of Arlington Novas Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee (continued)

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

The Auditor shall communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that may be identified during the audit.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Arlington Novas Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee (continued)

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

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

Mr. Damian Gleeson

for and on behalf of
Grant Thornton

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Audit Firm

26 July 2018

Statement of comprehensive income

For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 €	2016 €
Turnover	4	9,103,985	8,607,066
Administrative expenses		(9,010,913)	(8,179,259)
Operating profit	5	93,072	427,807
Interest receivable and similar income	7	846	6,780
Interest payable and expenses	8	(32,827)	(16,613)
Surplus before tax		61,091	417,974
Surplus for the financial year		61,091	417,974
Other comprehensive income for the financial year			
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		61,091	417,974

The notes on pages 21 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2017

	Note		2017 €		2016 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		33,012		66,325
Tangible assets - Housing Properties	11		29,001,129		24,247,051
Financial assets	12		499,803		500,000
			29,533,944		24,813,376
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	504,876		348,147	
Cash at bank and in hand	14	2,229,981		4,445,076	
		2,734,857		4,793,223	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(891,418)		(804,756)	
Net current assets			1,843,439		3,988,467
Total assets less current liabilities			31,377,383		28,801,843
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16		(22,995,845)		(20,459,619)
Grants			(2,202,934)		(2,230,470)
Provisions for liabilities					
Other provisions	21	(73,762)		(68,003)	
			(73,762)		(68,003)
Net assets			6,104,842		6,043,751
Reserves					
Restricted fund	22		411,228		271,161
Designated fund	22		1,764,262		1,493,794
Profit and loss account	22		3,929,352		4,278,796
Reserves			6,104,842		6,043,751

The financial statements were approved by the board on and signed on its behalf by:

Greg Maxwell

....

Greg Maxwell (Chairperson)
Director

Date: 26 July 2018

....

Kieran Walshe
Director

Date: 26 July 2018

Statement of income and retained earnings

For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

	Restricted fund	Designated fund	Profit and loss account	Total
	€	€	€	€
At 1 January 2017	271,161	1,493,794	4,278,796	6,043,751
Comprehensive income for the financial year				
Profit for the financial year	-	-	61,091	61,091
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	61,091	61,091
Transfer from profit and loss account	-	-	(410,535)	(410,535)
Transfer to other reserves	140,067	270,468	-	410,535
Total transactions with owners	140,067	270,468	(410,535)	-
At 31 December 2017	411,228	1,764,262	3,929,352	6,104,842

The notes on pages 21 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of income and retained earnings

For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2016

	Restricted fund	Designated fund	Profit and loss account	Total
	€	€	€	€
At 1 January 2016	-	3,675,097	1,950,680	5,625,777
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	417,974	417,974
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	417,974	417,974
Transfer to profit and loss account	-	-	1,910,142	1,910,142
Transfer between other reserves	271,161	(2,181,303)	-	(1,910,142)
Total transactions with owners	271,161	(2,181,303)	1,910,142	-
At 31 December 2016	271,161	1,493,794	4,278,796	6,043,751

The notes on pages 21 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

	2017	2016
	€	€
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus for the financial year	61,091	417,974
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	383,211	333,527
(Profit) on disposal of tangible assets	-	(1,800)
Amortisation	(27,537)	(27,537)
Interest paid	32,827	16,613
Interest received	(846)	(6,780)
(Increase) in debtors	(156,729)	(45,331)
Increase in creditors	29,440	70,181
Increase in provisions	5,759	14,363
Fair value movement in fixed asset investments	199	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	327,415	771,210
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	-	(41,500)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(5,103,976)	(286,791)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	-	1,800
Purchase of investment properties	-	112,500
Purchase of unlisted and other investments	-	(502,342)
Sale of unlisted and other investments	-	1,858,558
Interest received	846	6,780
Net cash from investing activities	(5,103,130)	1,149,005
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of loans	(16,563)	(17,815)
New CAS and CALF loans	1,637,261	471,454
New Housing Financing Agency loan	972,749	-
Interest paid	(32,827)	(16,613)
Net cash used in financing activities	2,560,620	437,026
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(2,215,095)	2,357,241
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	4,445,076	2,087,835
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year	2,229,981	4,445,076

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year comprise:

(continued)

For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

	2017 €	2016 €
Cash at bank and in hand	2,229,981	4,445,076
	2,229,981	4,445,076

The notes on pages 21 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

1. General information

Arlington Novas Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee (ANI) is a national homeless and housing charity working with families, single people, children and unaccompanied minors who are disadvantaged and socially excluded; primarily those who are homeless or at risk of being homeless. It offers client centred services and promotes social justice. The company's registered office is located at McGarry House, 7 Saint Alphonsus Street, Limerick.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and Irish statute comprising of the Companies Act 2014 and Companies (Accounting) Act 2017. The financial statements have been prepared under FRS 102.

The financial statements are presented in Euro (€).

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

After reviewing the company's projections and financial support provided, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

2.3 Income

Income is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, and performance conditions attached to the item(s) of income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably.

Donations and legacies income represents the gross money raised including all gross income from events held. Donations and legacies income is shown gross without deduction of any overhead costs involved in raising such funds.

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

Other trading activities income includes rental income which is recorded on a receivable basis.

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the Bank.

Notes to the financial statements
For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Motor vehicles	-	4 years
Fixtures and fittings	-	4 years

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Tangible Assets - Housing Properties

Fixed asset (properties) are capitalised at cost and are depreciated according to the estimated useful economic lives of their relevant components and on a straight line basis in order to bring the assets to their residual value.

In addition, under the terms of its loan agreements with respective local authorities, the company is required to keep the mortgaged properties in good structural order, repair and condition and not to permit the mortgaged properties to depreciate by neglect or mismanagement. Detailed reviews for impairment are therefore only carried out if the Directors are satisfied that there are definite indications that impairment has occurred.

In relation to the main fabric of land and buildings, in order to ensure the property is fit for purpose, all initial expenditure is capitalised at cost.

On transition to FRS 102 the company elected not to measure the housing properties at fair value as deemed cost in line with Section 35.10. The depreciation policy as detailed below was applied retrospectively and no transitionary relief was claimed.

Land is not depreciated. The components of each fixed asset (property) are depreciated as follows:

Component	Useful Economic Life
Buildings	100 years
Roof structure and coverings	65 years
Windows and doors	25 years
Kitchen	20 years
Heating appliances	15 & 30 years
Safety equipment	15 years

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Fund accounting

The following funds are operated by the Company:

Designated funds - designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the Directors for particular purposes. The aim and use of the designated fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Restricted funds are specific funds received at the end of the financial year from HSE and Limerick City & County Council which are required to be utilised on specific following financial year programmes.

2.6 Debtors

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

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

In the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.8 Financial instruments

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

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

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

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

Notes to the financial statements
For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.9 Capital Assistance Scheme (CAS) Loans and Capital Advanced Leasing Facility (CALF) Loans

Capital Assistance Scheme (CAS) loans and Capital Advanced Leasing Facilities (CALF) loans are recognised as creditors falling due for repayment after more than one year.

CAS and CALF Loans received for the acquisition of property are released to profit or loss when the term of the relevant CAS or CALF mortgage is completed.

The majority of Housing Properties acquired by Arlington Novas Ireland Limited have been financed by way of Capital Assistance Scheme (CAS) Loans and Capital Advanced Leasing (CALF) Loans which are repayable in full in twenty years or thirty years. Loans under CAS have not been amortised on the basis that the loans remain repayable in full, for the term noted above, if certain conditions are not met during the loan term.

CAS loans are not financing transactions and are not subject to effective interest on the basis that interest is applied to the loan amounts but waived provided the terms of the agreement are met. Interest is applied to CALF loan amounts and payable at the end of the loan term.

The following terms are attached to the CAS and CALF loans:

- The housing properties are occupied by persons or families within the eligible categories according to the relevant scheme and that the authority has the right of consultation in respect of the letting policy for the mortgaged property.
- To comply with the terms and conditions set out in the contract.
- The mortgaged property is properly maintained and the company furnishes all documents or records in its control to satisfy the authority.
- The mortgaged property is adequately insured against loss and damage.
- The mortgaged property is maintained in good structural order, repair and condition.

The CAS and CALF loans are repayable on demand, if the terms of the agreement are breached the loan amounts become repayable immediately.

Notes to the financial statements
For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Housing Finance Agency (HFA) Loans

The Housing Finance Agency (HFA) Loan is recognised in creditors amounts due within one year and in creditors amounts falling due after one year. Interest is applied bi-annually. Interest and principal repayable in annual amounts is recorded in creditors falling due in one year

The HFA loan is repayable on demand, if the terms of the agreement are breached the loan amounts become repayable immediately.

2.11 Grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.12 Creditors

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

2.13 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

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

2.14 Provision for liabilities - Holiday pay

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the balance sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement and accrued at the balance sheet date.

2.15 Taxation

No charge for current or deferred taxation arises as the charity has been granted charitable status (Charity Number CHY 13390).

Notes to the financial statements

For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Financial Assets

Investments comprise of bank deposit accounts held with a maturity period in excess of 12 months and a long term unlisted, capital guaranteed growth investment product.

Investments are measured at amortised cost.

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

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgments and estimates. The items in the financial statements where these judgments and estimates have been made include:

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

The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of fixed assets. The directors regularly review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives management consider technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation charge for the financial year. The net book value of Tangible Fixed Assets and Housing Properties subject to depreciation at the financial year end date was €33,012 (2016: €66,325) and €29,001,129 (2016: €24,247,051) respectively.

Adoption of going concern basis for financial statements preparation.

The directors have prepared budgets and cash flows for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements which demonstrate that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern. On this basis the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Notes to the financial statements
For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

4. Turnover

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

	2017 €	2016 €
Revenue grants	7,832,170	7,311,373
Donations	178,144	300,886
Accommodation charge	719,496	669,201
Rent receivable	374,175	325,606
	9,103,985	8,607,066

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2017 €	2016 €
Republic of Ireland	9,103,985	8,607,066
	9,103,985	8,607,066

5. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

The profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:

	2017 €	2016 €
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - housing properties	349,898	300,214
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	33,313	33,313
Amortisation of grants	(27,537)	(27,537)
Defined contribution pension cost	108,104	104,612
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	-	1,800

Notes to the financial statements
For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

6. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2017 €	2016 €
Wages and salaries	5,117,733	4,623,870
Social security costs	619,468	568,694
Cost of defined contribution scheme	108,104	104,612
Locum and volunteer expenses	952,802	936,896
	6,798,107	6,234,072

Capitalised employee costs during the financial year amounted to €NIL (2016 - €NIL).

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

	2017 No.	2016 No.
Support staff	207	189

The remuneration of the CEO for the year was €82,357 (2016: €81,588). The company also made contributions at the standard rate, to the company pension scheme of €9,061 (2016: €8,918) in respect of the CEO. No employee was paid more than this amount.

Other than the amounts disclosed above, any further required disclosures in Section 305 and 306 of the Companies Act 2014 are €nil for both the current financial year and the preceding financial year.

7. Interest receivable

	2017 €	2016 €
Bank interest receivable	846	6,780
	846	6,780

8. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2017 €	2016 €
Interest payable to credit institutions	32,827	16,613
	32,827	16,613

Notes to the financial statements
For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

9. Taxation

The company has charitable tax status and is exempt from corporation tax.

10. Other tangible assets

	Motor vehicles €	Total €
Cost		
At 1 January 2017	133,250	133,250
At 31 December 2017	133,250	133,250
Amortisation		
At 1 January 2017	66,925	66,925
Charge for the year	33,313	33,313
At 31 December 2017	100,238	100,238
Net book value		
At 31 December 2017	33,012	33,012
At 31 December 2016	66,325	66,325

11. Tangible assets - housing properties

	Freehold property €	Roof structure and coverings €	Windows and doors €	Kitchen €	Heating appliances €	Safety equipment €	Total €
Cost or valuation							
At 1 January 2017	22,164,360	782,274	1,043,033	782,274	1,043,033	260,759	26,075,733
Additions	4,338,380	153,119	204,159	153,119	204,159	51,040	5,103,976
At 31 December 2017	26,502,740	935,393	1,247,192	935,393	1,247,192	311,799	31,179,709
Depreciation							
At 1 January 2017	921,693	70,999	246,168	230,798	256,436	102,588	1,828,682
Charge for the financial year on owned assets	176,495	13,577	47,065	44,124	49,026	19,611	349,898
At 31 December 2017	1,098,188	84,576	293,233	274,922	305,462	122,199	2,178,580
Net book value							
At 31 December 2017	25,404,552	850,817	953,959	660,471	941,730	189,600	29,001,129
At 31 December 2016	21,242,667	711,275	796,865	551,476	786,597	158,171	24,247,051

Notes to the financial statements
For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

12. Fixed assets

	Other fixed asset investments €
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2017	500,000
Revaluations	(197)
At 31 December 2017	499,803
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	499,803
At 31 December 2016	500,000

Notes to the financial statements
For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

13. Debtors

	2017	2016
	€	€
Trade debtors	214,155	129,383
Other debtors	4,296	2,888
Prepayments and accrued income	286,425	215,876
	504,876	348,147

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017	2016
	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	2,229,981	4,445,076
	2,229,981	4,445,076

15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	€	€
Bank loans	18,890	18,890
Housing Finance Agency	57,221	-
Trade creditors	190,913	211,260
Taxation and social insurance	158,707	140,517
Other creditors	8,301	11,705
Accruals	46,159	151,223
Deferred income	411,227	271,161
	891,418	804,756

	2017	2016
	€	€
Other taxation and social insurance		
PAYE/PRSI control	130,841	135,002
VAT and RCT control	27,866	5,515
	158,707	140,517

Notes to the financial statements

For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

Trade and other creditors are payable at various dates over the coming months in accordance with the suppliers' usual and customary credit terms.

The company's total bank loans at 31 December 2017 were €37,328 (2016: €53,891). The loans are from commercial institutions which charge a market interest rate. The loans are due for repayment in installments in line with the terms of the loan agreement.

Taxes including social insurance are payable at various dates over the coming months in accordance with the applicable statutory provisions.

Accruals are determined in line with the terms of the underlying agreements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

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

	2017 €	2016 €
Bank Loans	18,438	35,001
Capital Assistance Scheme Loans	20,506,502	19,454,432
Capital Advance Leasing Facility Loan	1,555,377	970,186
Housing Finance Agency Loan	915,528	-
	22,995,845	20,459,619

Kerry County Council holds a charge of €1,088,220 over company land at no. 5 Church Street, Tralee, Co. Kerry dated 23 March 2004. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge of €158,815 over Apartment 111, Glenlara, Mount Kenneth Place dated 20 December 2005. AIB plc. holds a charge over folio 34628F, Limerick dated 27 July 2006. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge of €387,893 over No. 2 St. Patrick's Hill, Dublin Road Limerick, dated 14 September 2006. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge of €216,908 over 13 Clare Street, Limerick, dated 14 September 2006. Kerry County Council holds a charge of €561,051 over folio 34690F, Kerry, dated 14 February 2008. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge of €12,600,000 over Clyde House, Alphonsus Street, Limerick, dated 08 June 2009. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge of €538,079 over 10 Verekeer Gardens, Limerick, dated 08 September 2009. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge over Brother Stephen Russell House, Limerick, dated 28 November 2013. Limerick City & County Council holds a fixed charge of €227,600 over 11 Dromroe , Limerick, currently being processed. Limerick City & County Council holds a fixed charge of €85,000 over Apt 1, 21 Denmark St., Limerick, currently being processed. Limerick City & County Council holds a fixed charge of €186,395 over 8 Upper Carey's Rd, Limerick, currently being processed. Limerick City & County Council holds a fixed charge of €250,000 over 166 Woodhaven, Castletroy, Limerick, currently being processed. Limerick City & County Council holds a fixed charge of €134,308 over 8 St. Ita's Street, St Mary's Park, Limerick, currently being processed. Limerick City & County Council hold a fixed charge of €206,775 over 4 Blackboy Tce, Mulgrave St., Limerick, currently being processed. Limerick City & County Council hold a fixed charge of €176,405 over 18 The Park Rosmor, Limerick, currently being processed. Limerick City & County Council hold a fixed charge of €100,676 over Apt 2, 21 Denmark St., Limerick, currently being processed. Limerick City & County Council hold a fixed charge of €192,748 over 66 Cois Rioga, Caherconlish, Limerick, currently being processed. Limerick City & County Council hold a fixed charge of €178,825 over 3 Crannog, Dublin Rd, Limerick, currently being processed. Tipperary County Council hold a fixed charge of €81,152 over 8 Stradavoher Court, Thurles, Co Tipperary, currently being processed. The Housing Finance Agency holds a charge €972,749 over 8 units at Harlem Court, Old Court Road, Firhouse, Dublin 24, currently being processed.

Notes to the financial statements
For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

17. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2017 €	2016 €
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank and other loans	76,111	18,890
	76,111	18,890
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	18,438	35,001
Other loans	228,882	-
	247,320	35,001
Amounts falling due more than 5 years		
Other loans	22,748,525	20,424,618
	22,748,525	20,424,618
	23,071,956	20,478,509

18. Grants

	2017 €	2016 €
Grants received		
At 1 January	2,315,001	2,202,501
Additions	-	112,500
Total grants received	2,315,001	2,315,001
Amortisation		
At 1 January	(84,531)	(56,994)
Amortisation	(27,537)	(27,537)
Total amortisation	(112,068)	(84,531)
Net balance	2,202,933	2,230,470

Grants:

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2017

19. Grant information

Grantor	Sponsoring Department	Grant due 31/12/2016	Deferred Income 16	Recognised in P&L 2017	Grant due 31/12/2017	Deferred Income 2017
HSE West - Social Inclusion	Department of Health	52,901	15,386	1,373,980	2,863	40,000
HSE West - Disabilities	Department of Health	-	-	708,186	45,529	-
HSE West – Mental Health	Department of Health	-	-	317,968	-	15,386
Mid-West Drug and Alcohol Forum	Department of Health	-	-	254,631	32,538	-
HSE South	Department of Health	-	179,500	571,201	8,375	348,500
HSE East	Department of Health	-	-	639,016	-	-
Tusla	Child and Family Agency	595		896,978		-
Dublin Region Homeless Executive	Dublin Region Homeless Executive	6,536	-	825,580	22,293	-
Limerick City and County Council	Limerick City and County Council	66,851	76,275	1,671,634	100,057	7,341
Tipperary County Council	Tipperary County Council	-	-	149,176	-	-
Kerry County Council	Kerry County Council	-	-	413,820	-	-
Cork County Council	Cork County Council	2,500	-	10,000	2,500	-
Total		**129,383**	**271,161**	**7,832,170**	**214,155**	**411,227**

Notes to the financial statements
For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

20. Financial instruments

	2017	2016
	€	€
Financial assets		
Cash at bank	2,229,981	4,445,076
Financial assets are measured at amortised cost	718,254	632,271
	2,948,235	5,077,347
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(23,317,329)	(23,083,167)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of fixed asset investments, trade debtors, other debtors and cash at bank and in hand.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of bank loans and overdrafts, CAS, CALF and HFA loans, trade creditors, other creditors, grants and accruals.

21. Provisions

	Leave pay
	€
At 1 January 2017	68,003
Charged to profit or loss	5,759
At 31 December 2017	73,762

In respect of prior financial year:

	Leave pay
	€
At 1 January 2016	53,640
Charged to profit or loss	14,363
At 31 December 2016	68,003

Leave pay:

The leave pay provision represents holiday balances accrued as a result of services rendered in the current period and which employees are entitled to carry forward. The provision is measured as the salary cost payable for the period of absence.

Notes to the financial statements
For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

22. Reserves

Designated funds
The Designated fund represents a reserve for strategic building purposes.

Retained earnings
Includes all current and prior period retained profit and losses.

Restricted funds
Represents funds received at the financial year for following year programmes.

23. Company status

The company is limited by guarantee and consequently has no share capital. Every member has undertaken to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of it being wound up during the time that he/she is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before the time at which he/she ceased to be a member, and for the costs, charges and expenses of winding up and for adjustments of the right of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding €1.27.

24. Capital commitments

At 31 December 2017 the company has agreed to purchase the following properties: 9 Byrne Ave, Prospect, Limerick, 24 St Maelruans Park, Tallaght, Dublin 24, 2 Wolfe Tone, Westgate, Thurles, Co Tipperary, 53 Curagh Birin, Castletroy, Limerick, 6 Aspen Gardens, Limerick, 708 Elm Green Close, Castletroy, Limerick and 8 Kilbranish Drive, Woodview, Limerick. The combined price for the properties is €1,735,000.

Up to the date of financial statements signing the company has agreed to purchase the following properties.

29 Rosendale Gardens, Corbally, Limerick, 104 Elm Park Close, Castletroy, Limerick, 56 Aisling Heights, Raheen, Limerick, 15 Fairgreen, Limerick, 19 Fairgreen, Limerick, 10/11 Stradavoher, Thurles, Co. Tipperary, Garyville, O'Donoghue Avenue, Janesboro, Limerick, 4 Janemount Park, Corbally, Limerick.

25. Pension information

The company operates a defined contribution scheme that covers substantially all the employees of the company. The assets of the scheme are vested in independent trustees for the sole benefit of these employees.

The charge to the income and expenditure account for the year was €108,104 (2016: €104,612). The following amounts relating to pensions and post retirement benefits owing of €Nil (2016: €Nil) are included in the balance sheet at year end.

26. Transactions with directors

No transactions with directors were undertaken during the financial year.

Notes to the financial statements
For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

27. Related party transactions

No transactions with related parties occurred requiring disclosure under FRS102 section 33.

28. Controlling party

The company is under the control of its directors.

29. Comparative information

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

30. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 26 July 2018

Registered number: 330018

Arlington Novas Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee

Management information

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017

The following pages do not form part of the statutory financial statements

Detailed profit and loss account

For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 €	2016 €
Turnover		9,103,985	8,607,066
Less: overheads			
Administration expenses		(9,010,913)	(8,179,259)
Operating profit		93,072	427,807
Interest receivable		846	6,780
Interest payable		(32,827)	(16,613)
Surplus for the financial year		61,091	417,974

Schedule to the detailed accounts

For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

	2017 €	2016 €
Turnover		
Revenue grants	7,832,170	7,311,373
Donations	178,144	300,886
Accommodation charge	719,496	669,201
Rent Receivable	374,175	325,606
	9,103,985	8,607,066

Schedule to the detailed accounts
For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

	2017 €	2016 €
Administration expenses		
Wages and salaries	5,117,733	4,623,870
Employers PRSI	619,468	568,694
Staff pension contributions	108,104	104,612
Staff training	63,689	57,724
Motor expenses	36,846	24,791
Travel and subsistence	197,645	160,752
Printing, stationery and postage	91,102	63,979
Telephone	48,838	40,760
Computer costs	52,891	67,689
Legal and professional	105,552	86,887
Auditors' remuneration	11,624	11,624
Bank charges	6,123	4,238
Rent, rates and water	32,450	33,667
Light and heat	127,407	116,883
Cleaning	211,268	176,762
Insurance	121,813	63,774
Repairs and maintenance	251,122	270,676
Depreciation	33,313	33,313
Depreciation - housing properties	349,898	300,214
Surplus on sale of tangible assets	-	(1,800)
Recruitment	7,027	6,545
Clients welfare	143,363	127,524
Clothing	2,891	2,665
Medical costs	12,844	12,309
TV and video	11,124	12,329
Food and provisions	268,864	255,375
Refuse charge	46,564	41,700
Locum and volunteer expenses	952,802	936,896
General expenses	6,085	2,344
Grant amortisation	(27,537)	(27,537)
	9,010,913	8,179,259

Schedule to the detailed accounts

For the Financial year Ended 31 December 2017

	2017 €	2016 €
Interest receivable		
Bank interest receivable	846	6,780
	846	6,780

	2017 €	2016 €
Interest payable		
Bank loan interest payable	32,827	16,613
	32,827	16,613