Company Registration No. 546894 (Ireland)

REMEMBER US

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

REMEMBER US

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	H Malone	(Appointed 17 May 2016)
	J Fitzpatrick	
	K L Morris	
	C Harmon	
	S K Grant	
	F Armitage	
	F Crowell	
Secretary	H Malone	
Company number	546894	
Registered office	Sarsfield Business Centre Mill Street Balbriggan Co.Dublin	
Auditor	UHY Farrelly Dawe White Limited Unit 4A Fingal Bay Business Park Balbriggan Co.Dublin	
Business address	Sarsfield Business Centre Mill Street Balbriggan Co.Dublin	
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Dublin Street Balbriggan Co. Dublin Ireland	
	Allied Irish Bank Balbriggan Business Campus Harry Reynolds' Road Balbriggan Co. Dublin Ireland	
Solicitors	Gerard L. McGowan Solicitors The Square Balbriggan Co Dublin Ireland	

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company continued to be that of a local based community group providing an integrated social outlet for young people/adults with special needs, their families and friends.

Fair review of the business
The results for the financial position at the end of the year were considered satisfactory by the directors who expected continued growth in the forseeable future.

The bank balances include an amount of €340,959 (2015 - 353,316) which is specifically set aside for the property purchased.

Principal risks and uncertainties
The directors have identified that the key risks and uncertainties the Charity faces relate to the risk of a decrease in the level of donations and the potential increase in compliance requirements in accordance with company, health and safety and other legislation.

The charity mitigates these risks as follows:

- The charity continually monitors the level of activity, prepares and monitors its budgets targets and projections. The charity has a policy of maintaining significant cash reserves.
- The charity closely monitors emerging changes to regulations and legislation on an on-going basis.
- Internal control risks are minimised by the implementation of procedures for authorisation of all transactions and projects. Procedures are in place to ensure compliance with health and safety, volunteers, clients and visitors to the centre.

Directors and secretary
The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

H Malone	(Appointed 17 May 2016)
J Fitzpatrick	
K L Morris	
C Harmon	
S K Grant	
A Donohoe	(Resigned 7 May 2016)
F Armitage	
F Crowell	

Results and dividends
The results for the year are set out on page 6.

Accounting records
The company's directors are aware of their responsibilities, under sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 as to whether in their opinion, the accounting records of the company are sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and are discharging their responsibility by:
-employing qualified and experienced staff, and
-ensuring that sufficient company resources are available for the task, and
-liaising with the company's auditor's.

The accounting records are held at the company's registered office, Sarsfield Business Centre Mill Street Balbriggan Co.Dublin.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that UHY Farrelly Dawe White Limited be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

Each of the directors in office at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 330 of the Companies Act 2014.

On behalf of the board

H Malone
Director
30 May 2017

J Fitzpatrick
Director

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DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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 financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council. 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 surplus or deficit of the company for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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 surplus or deficit 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.

On behalf of the board

H Malone
Director
30 May 2017

J Fitzpatrick
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF REMEMBER US

We have audited the financial statements of Remember Us for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

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 otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2016 and of its surplus for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council and, in particular, the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE MEMBERS OF REMEMBER US

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
We have nothing to report in respect of our obligation under the Companies Act 2014 to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of director's remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made.

Richard Berney (Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of UHY Farrelly Dawe White Limited

Chartered Certified Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Unit 4A
Fingal Bay Business Park
Balbriggan
Co.Dublin
30 May 2017

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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 €	2015 €
Income	**3**	484,275	368,296
Direct costs		(186,288)	(190,525)
Gross surplus		297,987	177,771
Administrative expenses		(296,698)	(61,615)
Operating surplus	**4**	1,289	116,156
Interest receivable and similar income	**5**	73	-
Surplus before taxation		1,362	116,156
Taxation		-	-
Surplus for the financial year	**14**	1,362	116,156
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,362	116,156

The Income and Expenditure Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016		2015	
	Notes	**€**	**€**	**€**	**€**
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**6**		192,648		-
Investments	**7**		500		500
			193,148		500
Current assets					
Debtors	**9**	32,904		30,422	
Cash at bank and in hand		398,716		395,497	
		431,620		425,919	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**10**	(3,240)		(2,841)	
Net current assets			428,380		423,078
Total assets less current liabilities			621,528		423,578
Reserves					
Other reserves	**13**		469,191		272,603
Income and expenditure account	**14**		152,337		150,975
Members' funds			621,528		423,578

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 May 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

H Malone
Director

J Fitzpatrick
Director

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Other reserves	Income and expenditure account	Total
	€	€	€
Balance at 1 January 2015	272,603	34,819	307,422
Year ended 31 December 2015:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	116,156	116,156
Balance at 31 December 2015	272,603	150,975	423,578
Year ended 31 December 2016:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,362	1,362
Transfers	196,588	-	196,588
Balance at 31 December 2016	469,191	152,337	621,528

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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 €	2016 €	2015 €	2015 €
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	**15**		195,354		87,075
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(192,648)		-	
Interest received		73		-	
Net cash used in investing activities			(192,575)		-
Net cash used in financing activities			-		-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			2,779		87,075
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			395,497		308,422
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			398,276		395,497
Relating to:					
Cash at bank and in hand			398,716		395,497
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year			(440)		-

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Remember Us is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Ireland. The charity is registered with The Charity Regulation Authority and the CHY number is 21252.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in euro, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Income and expenditure

Income and expenses are included in the financial statements as they become receivable or due.

Expenses include VAT where applicable as the company cannot reclaim it.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings	0%
Computers	33% Straight Line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to surplus or deficit.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in surplus or deficit, except investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through surplus and deficit, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Derecognition of financial assets
Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities
Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in surplus or deficit in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

The company has obtained exemption from the Revenue Commissioners in respect of corporation tax, it being a company not carrying on a business for the purposes of making a profit. DIRT tax is payable on any interest income received in excess of €32.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Income

The total income of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the Ireland.

4 Operating surplus

	2016	2015
Operating surplus for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	€	€
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	1,292	1,291

5 Interest receivable and similar income

	2016	2015
	€	€
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	73	-

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through surplus or deficit	73	-

6 Tangible fixed assets

Current financial year

	Freehold land and buildings	Computers	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 January 2016	-	9,882	9,882
Additions	192,648	-	192,648
At 31 December 2016	192,648	9,882	202,530
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	-	9,882	9,882
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2016	192,648	-	192,648
At 31 December 2015	-	-	-

Prior financial year

	Freehold land and buildings	Computers	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 January 2015 and 31 December 2015	-	9,882	9,882
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2015 and 31 December 2015	-	9,882	9,882
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2015	-	-	-
At 31 December 2014	-	-	-

During the year the company purchased equipment for use in the new building to the value of €44,651. This equipment was wholly grant funded by the receipt of a Spy Capital Grant.

7 Fixed asset investments

	2016	2015
	€	€
Unlisted investments - Prize bonds	500	500

7 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

Current financial year

	Investments other than loans
	€
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2016 & 31 December 2016	500
Net book value	
At 31 December 2016	500
At 31 December 2015	500

Prior financial year

	Investments other than loans
	€
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2015 & 31 December 2015	500
Net book value	
At 31 December 2015	500
At 31 December 2014	500

8 Financial instruments

	2016	2015
	€	€
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	30,422	30,422
Equity instruments measured at cost less impairment	500	500
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	440	-

9 Debtors

	2016	2015
Amounts falling due within one year:	€	€
Other debtors	30,422	30,422
Prepayments and accrued income	2,482	-
	32,904	30,422

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2016 €	2015 €
Bank loans and overdrafts	11	440	-
PAYE and social security		1,250	1,291
Accruals		1,550	1,550
		3,240	2,841

11 Loans and overdrafts

	2016 €	2015 €
Bank overdraft - credit card	440	-
Payable within one year	440	-

12 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding €1.

13 Other reserves

	Other reserves €	Property fund reserve €	Total €
At 1 January 2015	272,603	-	272,603
At 31 December 2015	272,603	-	545,206
Additions	-	196,588	196,588
At 31 December 2016	272,603	196,588	741,794

A property reserve fund was created for monies specifically fundraised during the year for the fit out of the new property purchased during the year.

14 Income and expenditure account

14 Income and expenditure account **(Continued)**

	2016	2015
	€	€
At the beginning of the year	150,975	34,819
Surplus for the year	1,362	116,156
At the end of the year	152,337	150,975

15 Cash generated from operations

	2016	2015
	€	€
Surplus for the year after tax	1,362	116,156
Adjustments for:		
Investment income	(73)	-
Property fund reserve	196,588	
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in debtors	(2,482)	(30,422)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(41)	1,341
Cash generated from operations	195,354	87,075

16 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on the 30 May 2017