



COELIAC SOCIETY OF IRELAND
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT
AND STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Charity Number: 7484
Charity Registration Number: 20016548
Company Number: 367017

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Company Information

Registered Name of the Organisation	Coeliac Society of Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee	
Legal Structure of the Organisation	Company Limited by Guarantee	
CHY (Revenue) Number	7484	
Company Registered Number	367017	
Registered Charity Number (CRA)	20016548	
Address of Registered office	Carmichael House 4 North Brunswick Street, Dublin 7 D07 RHAB	
Trustees	Aileen Markey (resigned 06-01-2020) Darren Harris Denis O'Riordan Laura Daly Margaret Escott Mattie O'Grady Niall Kavanagh Patrick Magee Professor Nicholas Kennedy Richelle Flanagan Tracey Dollard (appointed 06-01-2020)	
Chairperson	Niall Kavanagh (appointed 01-01-2020)	
President	Professor Nicholas Kennedy	
Company Secretary	Margaret Escott (resigned 6 th Jan 2020) Tracey Dollard (appointed 6 th Jan 2020)	
Treasurer	Laura Daly	
Chief Executive Officer	Gill Brennan	
Independent Auditor	Roberts Nathan Business Advisors, Audit & Tax 9 Exchange Place, International Financial Services Centre, Dublin 1, Ireland D01 X8H2	
Principal Bankers	Bank of Ireland Smithfield Dublin 7	KBC Bank Ireland PLC Sandwith Street Dublin 2
Solicitors	A & L Goodbody 28 North Wall Quay, North Wall, Dublin 1	

Trustees' Report

The Trustees present an annual report and statutory financial statements of the Coeliac Society of Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee (the Society) for the year ended 31 December 2019.

The Trustees confirm that the annual report and statutory financial statements of the company comply with the current statutory requirements. The Society is committed to operating to the best practice standards for governance and reporting, specifically:

✓	Annual Trustees' report and financial statements produced in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) and The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.
✓	On the Adoption Journey for the Governance Code for Community, Voluntary and Charitable Organisations
✓	Signed up to Statement of Guiding Principles for Fundraising in Ireland

Charitable objectives and activities

The Society is the national charity and leading voice in Ireland for people living with coeliac disease. We provide information and support on coeliac disease and advocate for our members on a national level. Our objectives and activities are outlined in detail below.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The majority of the Society's income comes from membership fees and fundraising, and the future viability of the Society is primarily dependent on continuing membership renewals and new memberships.

In terms of liquidity and cash flow risk, the Society ensures that sufficient reserves are available either from cash reserves or future cash flows to ensure all obligations can be met as and when they fall due.

Structure, Governance and Management

The Society is a charity and a company limited by guarantee not having a share capital, registered in Dublin, Ireland and with a registered office at Carmichael Centre, 4 North Brunswick Street, Dublin 7.

The Society is governed under a Constitution and is a registered charity (CHY No.: 7484, Registered Charity No.: 20016548). The Society's goals and approaches are guided by its charitable objectives as laid out in these documents.

The members of the Society elect the Board of Trustees (the Board) as listed on page 4. In the event of the Society being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to €1 per member of the Society.

The management of the Society is the responsibility of the Trustees who are elected and co-opted under the terms of the Constitution. The Board has overall responsibility for the strategic development of the Society in close liaison with the Chief Executive Officer and the Management Team. All Trustees give their time voluntarily and receive no benefits from the Society.

Niall Kavanagh is the current Chairperson, appointed 6th January 2020; Aileen Markey was chairperson up until completion of her term on 6th January 2020; Laura Daly is Treasurer and Tracey Dollard is Company Secretary. Gill Brennan is Chief Executive Officer.

The Board is responsible for providing leadership, setting strategy and ensuring control. In 2019 the board comprised of ten non-executive Trustees.

There is an effort to ensure that the needs of the Society are appropriately reflected through the diversity of the

collective skill set of the Trustees. In the event of skills being lost due to retirements, individuals are approached to offer themselves for election, the position is advertised on charity sector websites such as boardmatch.ie and volunteer.ie and members are encouraged to submit expressions of interest.

The Trustees are committed to maintaining the highest standards of good governance and believe this is a vital element in safeguarding the excellent operation of the Society's activities. In 2015 the Board began the journey toward full compliance with the Governance Code for Community, Voluntary and Charitable Organisations and is near full compliance.

With a clear division of responsibility, the Board controls majority decisions under a formal schedule of matters reserved to the Board for decision, while the Chief Executive Officer is responsible for devising strategy and policy within the authority delegated to her by the Board. There is a comprehensive process for reporting management information to the Board. The Board meets regularly as required and in 2019, met seven times.

On appointment, Trustees receive a formal induction programme and are provided with comprehensive briefing documents designed to familiarise them with the Society's operations, management and governance structures. All Trustees are appointed for a two-year term, subject to re-election at the end of each term for a maximum of three consecutive terms.

Board Attendance 2019

Board attendance averaged 89% over the course of the year, based on attendance eligibility following resignations of existing Trustees and prior to appointment of new Trustees. There were no resignations from the Board over the course of the year and no new appointments ratified.

Name	22/01/2019	23/03/2019	17/04/2019	18/05/2019	27/06/2019	21/09/2019	13/11/2019	Total Attendance
Aileen Markey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%
Dr Nick Kennedy	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	71% of eligible
Meg Escott	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	86% of eligible
Richelle Flanagan	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	71% of eligible
Patrick Magee	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%
Denis O'Riordan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	86% of eligible
Darren Harris	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	86% of eligible
Mattie O'Grady	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%
Laura Daly	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%
Niall Kavanagh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	86% of eligible

Board Committee Working Groups

Board Committee Working Groups are established in accordance with standards of good practice to support the Board. Each committee is set up with specific terms of references and there is a reporting mechanism to the Board in place.

Membership of the working group committees includes a Director, the Chief Executive Officer, nominated Society Staff (where relevant) and other Trustees and Volunteers (where relevant).

The Chairperson of the Society is a member ex-officio of all Board Committees and attends meetings as required. In 2019, the following six working groups met, with the following current membership structure:

Clinical Advisory Committee	Richelle Flanagan - Chair Professor Nicholas Kennedy Dr Patrick Doorley (resigned Sept 2019) Dr David Coghlan Dr Audrey Russell Dr Valerie Byrnes CEO
Member Services Committee	Mattie O'Grady – Chair David Cooney Jennifer Morrow Janice Boylan CEO
Food Advisory Committee	Denis O'Riordan – Chair Darren Harris Andrea Murray Therese Moore Mary Hughes (resigned July 2019) CEO
ICT Committee	Patrick Magee – Chair Meg Escott David Cooney CEO
Finance & HR Committee	Laura Daly – Chair Aileen Markey Tracy Dollard CEO
Governance Committee	Meg Escott – Chair Niall Kavanagh Aileen Markey Laura Daly Marie Twomey Janice Boylan CEO

Charities Governance Code

On 7 November 2018, the Charities Regulator launched the Charities Governance Code, which sets out the minimum standards, which members of the board of an Irish registered charity must comply with. The Code sets out the 32 core standards that all charities should meet when putting the principles into action. It also contains 17 additional standards that reflect best practice for charities with high levels of income and/or complex organisational and funding structures and/or significant numbers of employees. The Charities regulator has set 2019 as a year of learning and preparation for charities, with 2020 to be the first year that Irish registered charities are expected to comply with the Code and 2021 to be the first year that Irish registered charities are expected to report on their compliance with the Code. The Society is currently reviewing its obligation under the Code and expects to be able to adhere to the timeline set by the Charities Regulator regarding implementation and reporting under the Code.

Role of the Chief Executive Officer

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) works with the Chairperson to ensure that the Board formulates and regularly reviews the Society's mission and strategic plan and to provide the Board with the information necessary to review annual plans and targets. The role also includes promoting the Society externally, staff leadership, management and administration of the Society in the execution of the Board's policies. The current CEO's annual salary is €45,000. Performance is reviewed annually, based on details outlined above, for achievement and compliance.

Objectives & Activities

What is Coeliac Disease?

Coeliac disease is an auto-immune disease which prevents those affected from digesting gluten - a protein found in wheat, barley and rye. Gluten is a common ingredient in many foods that people consume every day, including bread, pasta, gravy, soy sauce and beer. The disease can manifest itself at any stage in a person's lifetime, and an estimated 1% of the population (49,040 in Ireland) are affected. Non-coeliac gluten sensitivity is estimated to affect up to 7.5% of the population (367,800 in Ireland).

Symptoms include abdominal pain, recurring mouth-ulcers, weight-loss, vomiting and diarrhoea. If untreated, coeliac disease can affect fertility, lead to other health conditions such as osteoporosis and cancer - ongoing inflammation and damage to the gut from ingesting gluten increases the need for continuing tissue repair which substantially increases the risk of lymphoma in the small bowel.

The Work We Do

Our mission is to make Ireland a better place to live for people with coeliac disease. We provide information and support; awareness, education and improved product availability to ensure enriched quality of life for those diagnosed as coeliac or on a strict gluten-free diet for medical reasons.

Membership

As a membership organisation, our members are at the core of all we do, improving their quality of life and supporting their optimum health. The only treatment for coeliac disease is a strict gluten free diet; through membership we make maintaining a healthy gluten free diet as easy as possible. The Society employs two Technical Food Managers and a consultant Dietitian who ensure we can provide accurate details of gluten free products that are safe for coeliacs and answer food related queries as they arise. Below are the key supports we provided to our members throughout 2019:

- **Food List** – All members of the Society receive an annual food list detailing the wide variety of gluten free products available on the Irish market, members receive updates to this list throughout the year as new products become available and other products change their gluten free status. Seasonal lists including an Easter, Halloween and Christmas goodies list are also provided to members.
- **Online Support** – The coeliac.ie website has a dedicated member's area. In this section members can gain peer support through our forum, post a question or ask advice of their fellow members. The section also contains additions and deletions to the food list and gluten free recipes.
- **Help Line Support** - Our membership team provide daily support to our members and potential members. Many queries relate to the gluten free status of certain products. Our Technical Food Managers follow up directly with manufacturers for a full response.
- **Member Communication** - Members receive a monthly e-zine from the Society featuring details of upcoming events, recipes and product information. Members also receive a printed quarterly magazine, Coeliac Living, four times a year.
- **Dietitian Clinics** – The Society holds regular Dietitian Clinics available to both members and non-members of the Society. In 2019 70 clinics were held to help and guide members and non-members with managing their gluten free diet. With increased pressure on Community Dietitians this is swift way for both newly diagnosed and persons living with CD to access an CORU registered dietitian for support with their diet and well-being, while at the same time helping to alleviate the pressure on the HSE.
- **Local Support Groups** - the Society supports its members in setting up local groups. This is a great way for members to meet others in their area and support each other.

Partnership Development

The Society works to develop mutually beneficial partnerships with a variety of individuals and organisations, including the suppliers, manufacturers and retailers of gluten free products, to increase awareness of their availability to our members and to work together to help fund and support the work of the Society.

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Advocacy

The Society seeks to represent and speak on behalf of all those with coeliac disease or following a gluten free diet for medical reasons in Ireland. We work closely with medical professionals, such as general practitioners and pharmacists, as well as with the dietetic community. We also represent our members' interest at a political level, communicating their concerns to interested parties.

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Achievements and Performance in 2019

The Society continued to develop its activities on behalf of its members in 2019 and had yet another busy, productive year.

In terms of our core activity of member engagement and support, the Society produced its annual Food List. Over 300 pages long, the List featured over 6,600 products covering over 460 food brands.

We continued to offer as much support and advice as we could, both online (via our website, e-mail, members' forum and social media channels, where our Facebook following rose to over 18,700 by the end of the year) and by more traditional routes (by telephone, post and in person).

Our support groups throughout the country, made possible only by the hard work of our volunteer members, continued to offer an opportunity for members old and new to meet and discuss how best to manage their gluten-free diet.

The Society continued to increase the level of awareness of coeliac disease and to make clear the distinction between following a gluten free diet for medical reasons, as opposed to a lifestyle choice. Our **Annual Awareness Week** (13-20 May), kindly supported by Promise Gluten Free, was the main focus of this work. 'Grow With Us' was the overarching campaign for Awareness Week 2019. The theme focused on children living with coeliac disease, the challenges this poses for families and getting better diagnosis rates. As a key symptom of paediatric coeliac disease is stunted growth, it was hoped with this campaign that concerned parents would place a spotlight on requesting their children are tested for the disease. Early diagnosis improves outcomes for paediatric grow and development. Over the course of the week the Society worked to highlight this issue which culminated in the launch of a dedicated Eating Out Programme. This took place in Manifesto Pizzeria and Restaurant in Dublin with our children's coeliac ambassador Lucy Hutchinson at the helm.

Awareness Week 2019 achieved a high level of media interest in print, on radio, TV and online. CEO of the Society, Gill Brennan, was interviewed across 14 radio stations covering both national and local radio stations throughout the week. As ever our members supported us by sharing their personal experience of coeliac disease in local media. Library talks were held across 8 Dublin and Meath libraries, with an in-store event held in Joyce's Supermarket in Co. Galway. There were 32 print articles about the Society and our support of people living with coeliac disease or some form of gluten intolerance across the week also. Across social media we reached almost 2.5 million people, an average of 3,900 per tweet, and 3,657 Facebook views. Additional Kantar media reporting revealed an average reach of our message to over 133,000 homes per interview during that week.

As referred to above we used Awareness Week 2019 to launch the Coeliac Society's Eating Out Pledge. This is focused on the hospitality and catering sectors whereby restaurants, cafes, bars, hotels, and canteens can highlight that they cater for their coeliac customers in a safe and reassuring environment. Backed by the Restaurants Association of Ireland and supported by online training and the FSAI, the pledge was greeted with enthusiasm and interest during 2019. By the end of the year, despite a busy summer for the hospitality sector in Ireland, six restaurants across the country had taken the Eating Out Pledge.

Now a regular feature in the Society calendar, The Gluten Free Living Show, took place in the new location of the Green Isle Hotel in Clondalkin, Dublin on the 28th September. In addition to a gluten free food fair the event featured cooking demonstrations by Tony Dempsey owner and head chef of the Bay Tree restaurants in Athy and Port Laoise, on behalf of Promise Gluten Free, and creator of The Wonky Spatula food website, Nicola Halloran. Expert talks by Professor Nicholas Kennedy and dietitians Richelle Flanagan and Sarah Keogh were in high demand. This year we also had a dedicated Kid's Club and Cooking Academy, managed by our resident volunteers Emma Killian and Carol O'Buchala, where kids could play, learn to cook easy gluten free dishes and also get their portrait drawn by a cartoonist. We also held dietician speed clinics throughout the day as well as providing food samples and goodie bags for those in attendance.

We were delighted to support the 'Free From' category of the Irish Quality Food Awards 2019, promoting excellence in the gluten free grocery sector.

The Society attended the Annual General Assembly of the Association of European Coeliac Societies (AOECS) held in Milan in September, covering a range of areas and developments of interest to the Society, including the cost of gluten free foods across Europe and the promotion of the Crossed Grain Trademark to highlight the quality of gluten free foods created in each European jurisdiction.

We continued to develop new partnerships, all with a clear focus on helping us to better assist our Members. Several

gluten free producers, suppliers and retailers have joined forces with the Society to help fund our activity. We have also worked to partner with other stakeholders who share our ambition to make living with coeliac disease as easy as possible, including companies who operate within the medical community, as well as medical professionals with an interest in the disease.

Our fundraising efforts highlighted once more the generosity of our members - especially with the success of our Christmas Raffle which raised over €22,500 in 2019. These funds help the Society greatly in developing new programmes and activities to benefit all on whose behalf we work.

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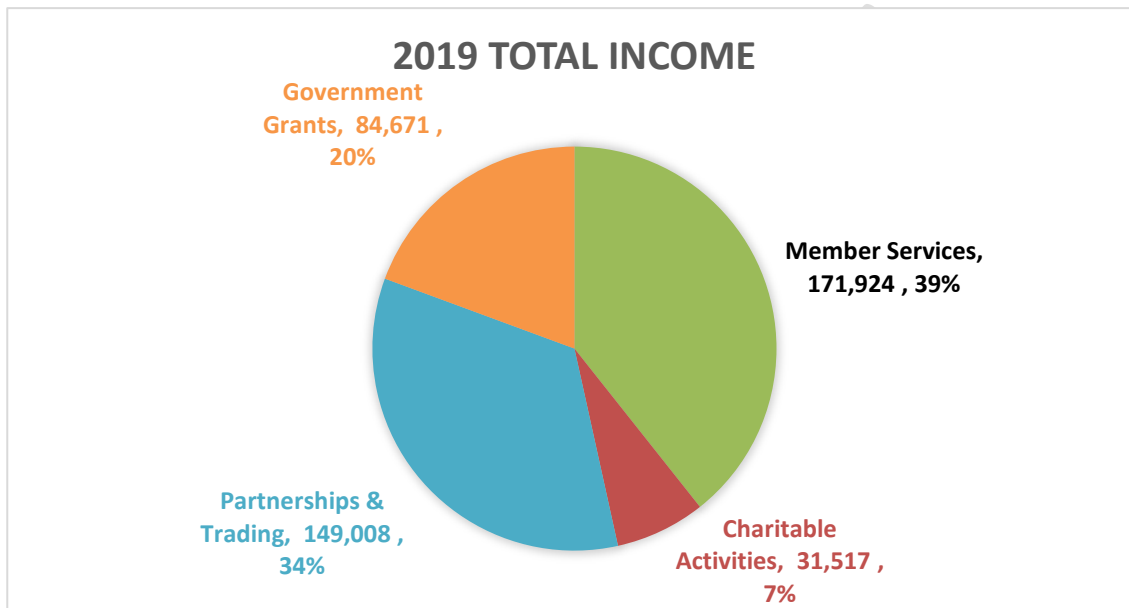
Financial Review 2019

Review of 2019 Financial Year

The Society has been undergoing a significant growth phase. We continue to expand all areas of our work and make the required investment in areas such as Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) to further increase awareness of coeliac disease. As detailed in the financial charts below our total income for 2019 was €437,120 (2018: €414,100, As restated) and expenditure was €427,216 (2018: €463,462, As restated) resulting to a surplus of €9,904 (2018: deficit (€49,362, As restated)) before investment income.

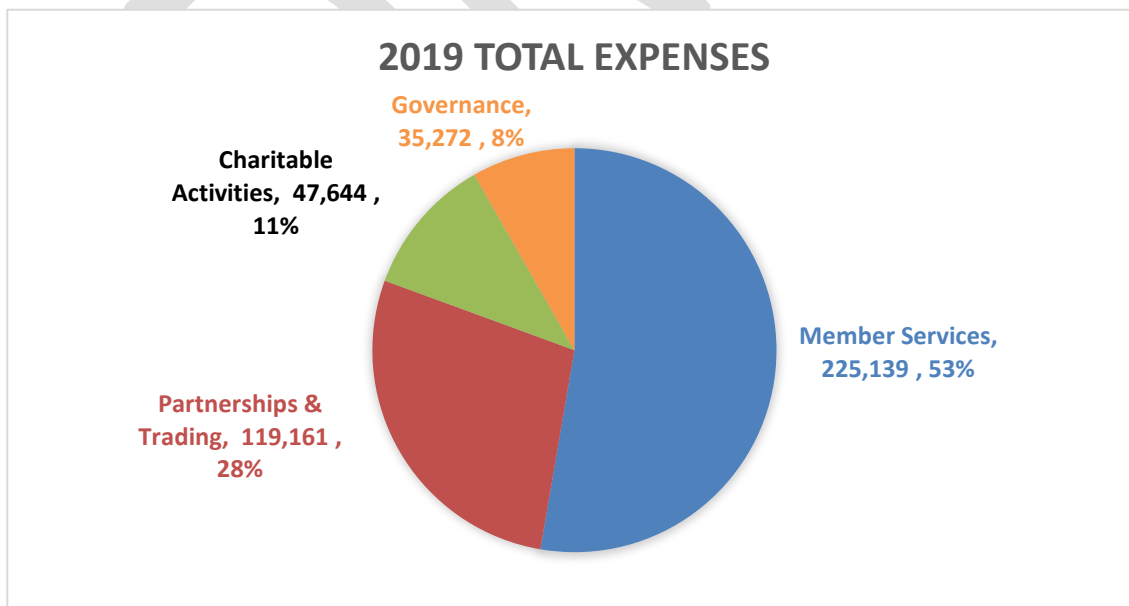
Income

Total income for 2019 was €437,120 comprised of the following:



Expenditure

Total Expenditure for 2019 was €427,216 comprised of the following:



Our 2019 planned activities were put into monetary context and 2019 budget was approved by the Board with a total income of **€453,988** and total expenditure of **€431,901** leaving us with an expected surplus of €22,087.

The budget was approved following the identification of a number of immediate requirements for the Society based on the core functions that the Society must perform, and the resources needed to provide these services versus the resources currently in place. The identified gap between the required and actual resources formed the basis of the recommended course of action and subsequent budget.

As per the figures above, the actual financial performance for 2019 was less positive than budgeted. Total income was lower (by €16,868), and while expenditure was again lower (by €4,685) in 2019, this however resulted in a lower surplus than expected (by €12,183):

2019 Income & Expenditure	2019 Budget	2019 Actual	Variance	
Total Income	€453,988	€437,120	€16,868	-3.72%
Total Expenditure	€431,901	€427,216	€4,685	+1.08%
Surplus / (Deficit)	€22,087	€9,904	€12,183	-55.2%

Risk Management

The Board recognises and regularly reviews the major risks to which the Society could be exposed. A risk register is reviewed regularly with regards to staff, reputation, governance, ICT, food list information and partnerships with gluten free food producers, suppliers and retailers, as well as other risks that might affect the quality of service delivered to all stakeholders.

The Trustees are satisfied that policies and procedures are in place to mitigate exposure to major risks. Internally, 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 as well as a consistent quality of delivery for all operational aspects of the Society. In 2019, these policies and procedures were periodically reviewed to ensure that they continue to meet the Society's requirements.

In terms of liquidity and cash flow risk, the company ensures that sufficient resources are available either from cash reserves or future cash flows to ensure all obligations can be met as and when they fall due.

Reserves and Investment

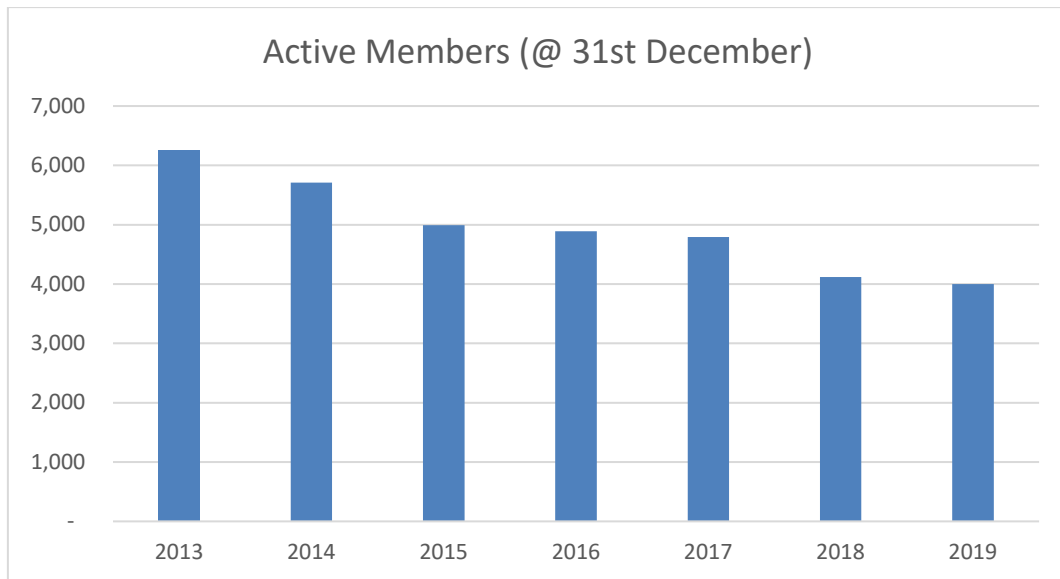
The management of continuity risks for charities is a legitimate reason to hold reserves and the Society needs a certain level of reserves to protect the sustainability of its operations. The Board of Trustees, having regard to the liquidity requirement of its operations, has agreed that the current level of reserves for 2019, being €236,045 (2018: €226,141 As restated), is equivalent to six months of expenditure and this is an adequate level of reserves to ensure the continued operations of the organisation.

Investment Policy

We have continued to maintain a prudent investment approach throughout 2019 in line with the Board's policy to keep our members' money only in an investment vehicle with a capital guarantee. Hence all reserve funds were invested in short-term deposits providing a market rate of interest.

Membership

Our annual membership, as well as being a core element of our mission, remains a significant source of our income, representing 31% of all funding.



The chart above clearly shows the decline in membership in the past seven years. Whilst the Society continues to campaign and advocate for increased awareness this does not always translate directly to increased membership numbers. Continued efforts are being made to slow down the decline through the introduction of new incentives for both new members and existing or lapsed members.

We continue to support and equip all our members, wherever they may be in terms of adapting to their diagnosis. Some long-standing members now feel that they have a grasp of everyday living with coeliac disease and no longer need the same level of support that they required when they were initially diagnosed, so we seek to assist them as best we can. Newly diagnosed members can be offered a different set of supports to help them adapt to their new dietary requirements.

Overall, the Society has ambitious goals (both in the short-term and the long-term) that can only be achieved with the continued loyalty and support of our members. The Society is extremely grateful for this support, and it is something we do not take for granted. Our mission is, and remains, to make Ireland a better place to live for people with coeliac disease and we firmly believe that together, we are stronger.

Future Developments

The Coeliac Society of Ireland is fifty years old in 2020. However, while this year started brightly with a view to several projects both being launched and built upon, the Covid-19 threat and eventual arrival in Ireland has like for so many other charities presented challenges for 2020 and beyond. Our priority for the next year is to ensure the survival and viability of the Society and its charitable aims to continue to support Irish people living with coeliac disease or gluten intolerance.

In addition, we aim to fulfil our obligations as an employer and do our utmost to retain all staff employed by the Society as requested by the Irish Government at the onset of the Covid-19 outbreak in Ireland.

The Society applied to participate in the Government's Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme to mitigate for a reduction in cashflow over the coming year and enable the Society to retain as many staff in their roles and jobs, where they can continue to support and meet our members' needs and queries. We are focusing on reducing costs in line with an increased expectation of decreased revenue during 2020. However, we have healthy reserves in place and we are confident that this will ensure that the Society will weather the current storm.

Now more than ever our membership engagement needs to be increased and developed further while fulfilling the promises made to our members following feedback from them throughout 2019. We are going ahead with the upgrading and redevelopment of our website, www.coeliac.ie, with a view to its completion and re-launch during the summer of 2020. We have moved our quarterly topical magazine Coeliac Living online and now deliver this magazine digitally to over 4,000 people every 3 months.

We are working tirelessly on moving our food list online via an app for our members. Funding here is the primary obstacle but we are ensuring that all our research and costings have been carried out so that when funding becomes available, we will in a position to give the go ahead for the app to be developed quickly.

We will also be developing what is planned to be the biggest annual Awareness Week campaign in the Society's history. In 2020 it too will be delivered virtually but now over two weeks, May 2020 and September 2020, to help the wider population understand what exactly coeliac disease is and how following a gluten free diet for medical reasons is significantly different to doing so as a lifestyle choice.

We knew from speaking with our members that eating out remains a challenge for many and handing over responsibility for food to a stranger can be daunting. It was with this in mind that we launched the Coeliac Society of Ireland's Eating Out Program in May 2019. This program is backed and proudly supported by the Restaurants Association of Ireland, and was gaining traction across the industry before Covid-19 hit. The program is now on hold until further guidelines are released from the Government and Health Authorities, but we still aim to help the food services and catering sectors make gluten free food as easy as possible, through bespoke Catering Training for restaurants, canteens, cafeteria's and public kitchens throughout 2021 and beyond.

Our efforts to undertake more advocacy and building awareness of coeliac disease will include renewed engagement with political representatives who may be able to assist the Society in communicating our needs and those of our members at Government level.

A continuing element of our plans for 2020 and 2021 will involve engagement with medical professionals, specifically general practitioners and pharmacists. With as many as 75% of all people with coeliac disease in Ireland undiagnosed, the Society will be asking these professionals to "Think – Test – Treat" coeliac disease and help increase the rate of diagnosis, thus helping their patients and the health service.

Irish Population 2020	4,904,000	
1% Coeliac	49,040	

Approx. Diagnosed	12,000	25% of 1%
Num. Undiagnosed	37,040	75.5% of 1%

Our work with the retail sector will continue to expand, with close partnerships to be developed with retail groups and with the suppliers and manufacturers of gluten free products. We will be seeking a commitment from retailers to stock at least one gluten free option in a core basket of grocery categories, to make shopping as easy as possible for our members.

Overall, we aim to continue to work together with all our members to build a bigger, better and stronger society for everyone.

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Trustees' Annual Report

The trustees present their Trustees' Annual Report, combining the Trustees' Report and Trustees' Report, and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014, FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their financial statements in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

The Trustees' Report contains the information required to be provided in the Trustees' Annual Report under the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) guidelines. The trustees of the company are also charity trustees for the purpose of charity law and under the company's constitution are known as members of the board of trustees.

In this report the trustees of Coeliac Society of Ireland C.L.G. present a summary of its purpose, governance, activities, achievements and finances for the financial year 2019.

The charity is a registered charity and hence the report and results are presented in a form which complies with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014 and, although not obliged to comply with the Statement of Recommended Practice applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019), the organisation has implemented its recommendations where relevant in these financial statements.

The charity is limited by guarantee not having a share capital with a registered office at Carmichael House, North Brunswick Street, Dublin 7. The registered number of the company is 367017.

The company is a registered charity under the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, with a charity number of CHY 7484. As such the company is exempt under Sections 76 and 78 Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, from corporation tax arising on any surplus of income arising.

Financial Results

At the end of the financial year the charity has assets of €292,481 (2018 - €293,844) and liabilities of €56,436 (2018 - €67,703). The net assets of the charity have increased by €9,904.

Trustees and Secretary

The trustees who served throughout the financial year, except as noted, were as follows:

Aileen Markey (Resigned 6 January 2020)
Professor Nicholas Kennedy
Margaret Escott
Richelle Flanagan
Patrick Magee
Denis O'Riordan
Darren Harris
Laura Daly
Mattie O'Grady
Niall Kavanagh

In accordance with the Constitution, the trustees retire by rotation and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The secretary who served throughout the financial year was Margaret Escott.

Neither the trustee's nor the Company secretary held any direct interests in the company in either the current or preceding financial year.

Future Developments

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

Post Balance Sheet Events

The World Health Organisation declared the COVID-19 coronavirus outbreak to be a pandemic on 12 March 2020, with many governments taking stringent steps to contain and / or delay the spread of the virus. Actions taken in response to the spread of COVID-19 have resulted in significant disruption to business operations and presented a significant increase in economic uncertainty impacting the global economy. The nature of the government restrictions imposed to limit the spread of COVID 19 has changed the manner in which the charity operates, and the trustees are paying close attention to the developments during the course of the pandemic in order to take the appropriate steps to mitigate the impact on the charity.

At the date of approval of the financial statements, the full effect of the pandemic and the steps taken by world governments cannot be reliably estimated; as the situation is constantly evolving.

Compliance with Sector-Wide Legislation and Standards

The charity engages pro-actively with legislation, standards and codes which are developed for the sector. Coeliac Society of Ireland C.L.G. subscribes to and is compliant with the following:

- The Companies Act 2014
- The Charities SORP (FRS 102) (January 2019)

Political Donations

There were no political donations in 2019 and as a result no disclosures are required under the Electoral Act, 1997.

Research and Development

The company did not part take in any research and development during the year ended 31 December 2019.

Branches outside the State

The company was not part of a branch outside the State during the year ended 31 December 2019.

Taxation Status

The company is a registered charity under the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, with a charity number of CHY 7484. As such the company is exempt under Sections 76 and 78 Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, from corporation tax arising on any surplus of income arising.

Auditors

HTH Accountants (Certified Public Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm) resigned as auditors during the financial year and the trustees appointed Roberts Nathan, (Chartered Certified Accountants), to fill the vacancy.

Statement on Relevant Audit Information

In accordance with section 330 of the Companies Act 2014, so far as each of the persons who are Trustees at the time this report is approved are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the statutory auditors are unaware. The trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and they have established that the statutory auditors are aware of that information.

Accounting Records

To ensure that adequate accounting records are kept in accordance with Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014, the Trustees have employed appropriately qualified accounting personnel and have maintained appropriate computerised accounting systems. The accounting records are located at the company's office at Carmichael House, 4 North Brunswick Street, Dublin 7.

Approved by the Board of Trustees on _____ and signed on its behalf by:

Niall Kavanagh
Director

Laura Daly
Director

Trustees' Responsibilities Statement

The trustees, who are also Trustees of Coeliac Society of Ireland C.L.G. for the purposes of company law, are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the trustees as the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law the trustees have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the trustees 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 charity as at the financial year end date and of the net income or expenditure of the charity for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities (2019);
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework, 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 charity will continue in operation.

The trustees confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

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

In so far as the trustees are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information (information needed by the charity's auditor in connection with preparing the auditor's report) of which the charity's auditor is unaware, and
- the trustees have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as trustees in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditor is aware of that information.

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

Approved by the Board of Trustees on _____ and signed on its behalf by:

Niall Kavanagh
Director

Laura Daly
Director

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Independent Auditor's Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the charity financial statements of Coeliac Society of Ireland C.L.G. for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Summary Income and Expenditure Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with FRS 102.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the charity as at 31 December 2019 and of its net incoming resources for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 and having regard to the Charities SORP; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (Ireland) require us to report to you where:

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

Other Information

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

- in our opinion, the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the Trustees' Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Trustees' Annual Report. The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of trustees' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of trustees for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Trustees' Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 6 and 17, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Further information regarding the scope of our responsibilities as auditor

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

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

and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Our report is made solely to the charity'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 charity'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 any responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Brendan Kean
for and on behalf of
Roberts Nathan

Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
9 Exchange Place
International Financial Services Centre
Dublin 1
Ireland

Date:

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Statement of Financial Activity

		Unrestricted Funds 2019	Restricted Funds 2019	Total 2019	Unrestricted Funds 2018 As restated	Restricted Funds 2018 As restated	Total 2018 As restated
	Notes	€	€	€	€	€	€
Incoming Resources							
Voluntary Income	5.1	352,260	84,671	436,931	329,223	84,672	413,895
Other Income	5.2	189	-	189	205	-	205
Total incoming resources		352,449	84,671	437,120	329,428	84,672	414,100
Resources Expended							
Charitable activities	6.1	342,545	84,671	427,216	378,790	84,672	463,462
Net incoming/outgoing resources before transfers		9,904	-	9,904	(49,362)	-	(49,362)
Gross transfers between funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
Net movement in funds for the financial year		9,904	-	9,904	(49,362)	-	(49,362)
Reconciliation of funds							
Balances brought forward at 1 January 2019	15	226,141	-	226,141	275,503	-	275,503
Balances carried forward at 31 December 2019		236,045	-	236,045	226,141	-	226,141

The Statement of Financial Activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the financial year. All income and expenditure relate to continuing activities.

Approved by the Board of Trustees on _____ and signed on its behalf by:

Niall Kavanagh
 Director

Laura Daly
 Director

Summary of Income and Expenditure Account

Statement of Financial Activities			2019	2018
			€	As restated €
Gross income	Unrestricted funds	352,449		
	Restricted funds	84,671		
			437,120	414,100
Total income			437,120	414,100
Total expenditure			(427,216)	(463,462)
Net income/expenditure			9,904	(49,362)

The Statement of Financial Activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the financial year. All income and expenditure relate to continuing activities.

Approved by the Board of Trustees on _____ and signed on its behalf by:

Niall Kavanagh

Director

Laura Daly

Director

Statement of Financial Position

	Notes	2019 €	2018 As restated €
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	11	167	1,864
Current Assets			
Stocks	12	5,946	5,946
Debtors	13	25,050	30,219
Cash and cash equivalents		261,318	255,815
		292,314	291,980
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	14	(56,436)	(67,703)
Net Current Assets		235,878	224,277
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		236,045	226,141
Funds			
General fund (unrestricted)		236,045	226,141
Total funds	16	236,045	226,141

Approved by the Board of Trustees on _____ and signed on its behalf by:

Niall Kavanagh
Director

Laura Daly
Director

Notes to the Statutory Financial Statements

1. General Information

Coeliac Society of Ireland C.L.G. is a company limited by guarantee incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office of the company is Carmichael Centre, 4 North Brunswick Street, Dublin 7 which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Trustees' Report. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the charity's financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The 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.

The charity has applied the Charities SORP on a voluntary basis as its application is not a requirement of the current regulations for charities registered in the Republic of Ireland.

As permitted by the Companies Act 2014, the charity has varied the standard formats in that act for the Statement of Financial Activities and the Statement of Financial Position. Departures from the standard formats, as outlined in the Companies Act 2014, are to comply with the requirements of the Charities SORP and are in compliance with section 4.7, 10.6 and 15.2 of that SORP.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 December 2019 have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) "Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) (effective 1 January 2019)" and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

Cash flow statement

The charity has availed of the exemption in FRS 102 from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement because it is classified as a small charity.

Fund accounting

The following are the categorises of funds maintained:

Restricted funds

Restricted funds represent grants, donations and sponsorship received which can only be used for particular purposes specified by the donors or sponsorship programmes binding on the Trustees. Such purposes are within the overall aims of the charity.

Unrestricted funds

Unrestricted Funds includes general funds and designated funds and it represent amounts which are expendable at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of the objectives of the charity and which have not been designated for other purposes. Such funds may be held in order to finance working capital or capital expenditure. The charity hopes to a maintain unrestricted reserves at a level of 6 to 7 months operating costs.

Incoming Resources

Income is recognised by inclusion in the Statement of Financial Activities only when the charity is legally entitled to the income, performance conditions attached to the item(s) of income have been met, the amounts involved can be measured with sufficient reliability and it is probable that the income will be received by the charity.

Income from charitable activities

Income from charitable activities include income earned from the supply of services under contractual arrangements and from performance related grants which have conditions that specify the provision of particular services to be provided by the charity. Income from government and other co-funders is recognised when the charity is legally entitled to the income because it is fulfilling the conditions contained in the related funding agreements. Where a grant is received in advance, its recognition is deferred and included in creditors. Where entitlement occurs before income is received, it is accrued in debtors.

Grants from governments and other co-funders typically include one of the following types of conditions:

- Performance based conditions: whereby the charity is contractually entitled to funding only to the extent that the core objectives of the grant agreement are achieved. Where the charity is meeting the core objectives of a grant agreement, it recognises the related expenditure, to the extent that it is reimbursable by the donor, as income.
- Time based conditions: whereby the charity is contractually entitled to funding on the condition that it is utilised in a particular period. In these cases, the charity recognises the income to the extent it is utilised within the period specified in the agreement.

In the absence of such conditions, assuming that receipt is probable and the amount can be reliably measured, grant income is recognised once the charity is notified of entitlement.

Grants received towards capital expenditure are credited to the Statement of Financial Activities when received or receivable, whichever is earlier.

Resources Expended

Expenditure is analysed between costs of charitable activities and raising funds. The costs of each activity are separately accumulated and disclosed and analysed according to their major components. Expenditure is recognised when a legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of a past event, a transfer of economic benefits is required in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be reliably measured. Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the charity but cannot be attributed to one activity. Such costs are allocated to activities in proportion to staff time spent or other suitable measure for each activity.

Provisions

Provision are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect of any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost within expenditure on charitable activities.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the

existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Financial Instruments

The company has chosen to apply the provisions of Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 to account for all of its financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, short-term deposits and investments in corporate bonds, are initially recognised at transaction price (including transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial asset is initially measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for similar debt instrument.

Trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, investments in corporate bonds and financial assets from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each financial year financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence that a financial asset measured at amortised cost is impaired an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. The impairment loss is the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the present value of the financial assets estimated cash inflows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

If, in a subsequent financial year, the amount of an impairment loss decreases, and the decreases can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment loss not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

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 financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the financial asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the financial asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial liability is initially measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies, preference shares and financial liability from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is possible that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is treated as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Preference shares, which result in fixed returns to the holder or are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as financial liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in profit or loss within 'interest payable and similar charges'.

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

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

IT Equipment	-	33% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	33% Straight line

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are dealt with in the Statement of Financial Activity as incurred over the period of the rental agreement.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Stocks are determined on a first-in-first-out basis. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing stocks to their present location and condition. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow-moving items. Net realisable value comprises actual or estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing and selling.

Trade and Other Debtors

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

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand comprises cash on deposit at banks requiring less than three months' notice of withdrawal.

Trade and Other Creditors

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

Employee benefits

The company operated a defined contribution pension scheme for part of 2018 which ceased to operate in April 2018. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

Taxation and deferred taxation

The company is a registered charity under the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, with a charity number of CHY 7484. As such the company is exempt under Sections 76 and 78 Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, from corporation tax arising on any surplus of income arising.

Foreign Currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction, Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value are determined. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Statement of Financial Activity.

3. Critical Accounting Judgement And Estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(a) Inventory provisioning

The company is involved in the charitable sector. It is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of inventory and the associated provisioning required. When calculating the inventory provision, management considers the stage of completion, the estimated realisable value and the estimated costs to completion. The level of provision required is reviewed on an on-going basis.

(b) Provision for doubtful debts

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. The company uses estimates based on historical experience in determining the level of debts, which the company believes, will not be collected. These estimates include such factors as the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. Any significant reduction in the level of customers that default on payments or other significant improvements that resulted in a reduction in the level of bad debt provision would have a positive impact on the operating results. The level of provision required is reviewed on an ongoing basis.

4. Going Concern

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes the entity will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and for at least a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the Financial Statements.

The charity recorded a surplus for the year of €9,904 with a surplus of net funds amounting to €236,045 as at 31 December 2019. Coeliac Society of Ireland C.L.G. has restricted reserves amounting to €Nil with a surplus in unrestricted reserves amounting to €236,045.

The Trustees have considered the financial position and trading performance of the charity, along with the

potential impact of the current government measures to address the COVID-19 Coronavirus emergency. They have prepared prudent and conservative budgets and forecasts, for the 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, which indicate that the charity will show an overall surplus for the year ended 31 December 2020. The Board of Trustees acknowledge that the future success of the charity is underpinned by the successful achievement of the budgeted targets identified in the forecasts and projections in conjunction with the continued receipt of funding and support of funders.

On reviewing the year to date activities, the charity is currently on track to achieve the budgeted targets. To the date of the approval of the financial statements there has been no indication from funders of a reduction in the funding allocated to Coeliac Society of Ireland C.L.G. for the year ended 31 December 2020. The Trustees acknowledge that the current COVID-19 emergency in Ireland may have a potential impact on the funding received in 2021 and beyond.

As a result, while recognising that there is uncertainty about the full impact of the measures implemented by the government to address the COVID-19 emergency, the Trustees are satisfied that the charity has the necessary resources to continue trading for the foreseeable future and accordingly they believe that it is appropriate for the Financial Statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

5. Income

5.1 Donations And Legacies

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	2019	2018
	€	€	€	As restated €
Government Grants	-	84,671	84,671	84,672
Membership Services	171,735	-	171,735	143,093
Partnership and Trading	149,008	-	149,008	164,280
Charitable Activities	31,517	-	31,517	21,850
	<u>352,260</u>	<u>84,671</u>	<u>436,931</u>	<u>413,895</u>

5.2 Other Income

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	2019	2018
	€	€	€	€
Bank Interest	189	-	189	205
	<u>189</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>205</u>

6. Expenditure

6.1 Charitable Activities

	Direct Costs	Other Costs	Support Costs	2019	2018
	€	€	€	€	€
Charitable Activities	11,776	837	35,031	47,644	64,355
Partnership and Trading Activities	35,788	1,598	81,775	119,161	131,437
Member Services	143,141	1,847	80,151	225,139	229,128
Governance Costs (Note 6.2)	2,906	403	31,963	35,272	38,542
	<u>193,611</u>	<u>4,685</u>	<u>228,920</u>	<u>427,216</u>	<u>463,462</u>

Shared costs have been split based on hours spent on each activity.

6.2 Governance Costs

	Direct Costs	Other Costs	Support Costs	2019	2018
	€	€	€	€	€
Audit	-	-	4,876	4,876	3,250
Accountancy	-	-	6,876	6,876	3,951
Wages and Salaries	-	-	18,357	18,357	25,847
Overheads	368	-	1,571	1,939	2,270
Board of Trustees	-	-	283	283	4,014
General Expenses	-	35	-	35	73
Bank Charges	-	368	-	368	41
Rent	2,538	-	-	2,538	988
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Governance	2,906	403	31,963	35,272	40,434
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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7. Net Incoming Resources

	2019 €	2018 €
Net Incoming Resources are stated after charging/(crediting):		
Auditors remuneration	4,876	3,250
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,948	1,990
Operating lease rentals		
- Land and buildings		
	29,459	18,677

8. Employees and Remuneration

Number of employees

The average number of persons employed (including executive trustees) during the financial year was as follows:

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Management	1	1
Staff	5	5
	6	6

The staff costs comprise:

	2019 €	2018 €
Wages and salaries	176,340	242,199
Social security costs	19,271	25,813
	195,611	268,012

No member of staff is in receipt of remuneration package in excess of €60,000 during the year under review.

9. CEO's Remuneration

	2019 €	2018 €
Remuneration	49,926	73,981

CEO'S Remuneration includes €4,926 which relates to social security costs in 2019.

10. Trustee Remuneration

The trustees of the company were not in receipt of any remuneration in respect of their holding of the office of trustee. There are no further disclosures under Section 305 to 306 of the Companies Act 2014, which require disclosure in the financial statements.

11. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	IT equipment €	Total €
Cost			
At 1 January 2019	12,734	14,155	26,889
Additions	-	249	249
At 31 December 2019	<u>12,734</u>	<u>14,404</u>	<u>27,138</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2019	10,871	14,154	25,025
Charge for the financial year	1,863	83	1,946
At 31 December 2019	<u>12,734</u>	<u>14,237</u>	<u>26,971</u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>167</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>1,863</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,864</u>

12. Stocks

	2019 €	2018 €
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>5,946</u>	<u>5,946</u>

In the opinion of the Trustees, the replacement cost of stocks does not differ significantly from the amounts reported above.

13. Debtors

	2019 €	2018 €
Trade debtors	16,355	26,280
Other debtors	-	3,000
Prepayments	1,445	939
Accrued Income	7,250	-
	<u>25,050</u>	<u>30,219</u>

14. Creditors

	2019 €	2018 As restated €
Amounts falling due within one year		
Credit Card	2,397	1,775
Trade creditors	11,082	22,160
Taxation and social security costs	4,388	5,914
Accruals	6,038	3,200
Deferred Income	32,531	34,654
	<u>56,436</u>	<u>67,703</u>

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

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

The term of the accruals are based on the underlying contracts.

15. Reserves

	Retained Surplus As restated €	Total As restated €
At 1 January 2019	226,141	226,141
Deficit for the financial year	9,904	9,904
At 31 December 2019	<u>236,045</u>	<u>236,045</u>

16. Funds

a. Reconciliation Of Movement In Funds

	Unrestricted Funds As restated €	Total Funds As restated €
At 1 January 2018	275,503	275,503
Movement during the 2018 financial year	(49,362)	(49,362)
At 31 December 2018	226,141	226,141
Movement during the 2019 financial year	9,904	9,904
At 31 December 2019	<u>236,045</u>	<u>236,045</u>

b. Analysis Of Movements On Funds

	Balance 1 January 2019 As restated €	Income €	Expenditure €	Transfers Between Funds €	Balance 31 December 2019 €
Restricted	-	84,971	84,671	-	-
Unrestricted Income					
Unrestricted General	226,141	352,449	342,545	-	236,045
Total funds	<u>226,141</u>	<u>437,120</u>	<u>427,216</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>236,045</u>

c. Analysis Of Net Assets By Fund

	Fixed assets - charity use €	Current assets €	Current Liabilities €	Total €
Unrestricted general funds	167	282,314	(56,436)	236,045
	<u>167</u>	<u>292,314</u>	<u>(56,436)</u>	<u>236,045</u>

17. Status

The charity is limited by guarantee not having a share capital with a registered office at Carmichael House, North Brunswick Street, Dublin 7. The registered number of the company is 367017. The liability of the members is

limited. Every member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up while they are members, or within one year thereafter, for the payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before they ceased to be members, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributors among themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding € 1.

18. Capital Comments

The charity had no material capital commitments at the financial year-ended 31 December 2019.

19. Related Party Transactions

There are no transactions with related parties undertaken in the current or preceding financial year that are required to be disclosed under FRS 102 Section 33.

20. Reclassification of Comparative Accounts

Certain comparative amounts have been regrouped and restated in order to present information on a basis consistent with the current year.

21. Post-Balance Sheet Events

The World Health Organisation declared the COVID-19 coronavirus outbreak to be a pandemic on 12 March 2020, with many governments taking stringent steps to contain and / or delay the spread of the virus. Actions taken in response to the spread of COVID-19 have resulted in significant disruption to business operations and presented a significant increase in economic uncertainty impacting the global economy. The nature of the government restrictions imposed to limit the spread of COVID 19 has changed the manner in which the company operates, and the Trustees are paying close attention to the developments during the course of the pandemic in order to take the appropriate steps to mitigate the impact on the company. At the date of approval of the financial statements, the full effect of the pandemic and the steps taken by world governments cannot be reliably estimated; as the situation is constantly evolving.

22. Prior Year Adjustment

During the course of the audit, three prior year adjustments were identified. These were as follows:

1. A prior year adjustment arose as a result of a material error in the classification of restricted income and expenditure as unrestricted income and expenditure. It was noted that in prior years income received from the Health Service Executive ("HSE") had previously been recognised as unrestricted income. Upon review of the grant agreement between the Company and the HSE it was noted that the funds advance to the company by the HSE were restricted to specific activities. As such all income received in the current and preceding financial periods has been reclassified as restricted income with the relevant expenditure reclassified to restricted expenditure as appropriate.

2. During the course of the preparation of the financial statements, it was noted that income relating to the Cross-Grain Licence had previously been recognised in the year in which the licence was invoiced and not over the term of the licence. This resulted in a material error to the financial statements. As such the income relating to Cross Grain licence fees has been adjusted in line with the terms of the licence agreement in both the current and preceding financial periods.

3. The final prior year adjustments relates to the accounting treatment of the reserves of the previously unincorporated Coeliac Society upon the transitioning of the entity Coeliac Society of Ireland C.L.G to the Charities SORP in the 2016 financial statements. Previously the accumulated reserves of the unincorporated entity were treated as a capital reserve, under Charities SORP Section 27 states when an unincorporated entity transfers into an incorporated entity it should be treated as a merger and merger accounting applied, unless the regulatory framework forbids this. Section 27 further states that the unrestricted funds of the unincorporated entity and newly incorporated entity will be aggregated provided that their purposes are identical to the new charity. The unincorporated entity's reserves, which was initially recognised as a capital reserve, should have been aggregated with the reserves of Coeliac Society of Ireland C.L.G. upon transition to Charities SORP (FRS

102) in the 2016 financial statements. From review of the historical information available to the board of Trustees, primarily the financial statements of the unincorporated Coeliac Society for the years ending 31 December 2000 through 31 December 2002, the accumulated surplus arising in the unincorporated entity arose from unrestricted activities and therefore should have been amalgamated with the unrestricted reserves of the Coeliac Society of Ireland C.L.G upon transition to Charities SORP (FRS102) in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016. The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 have been amended to reflect this.

The effects of this on each financial statement line item are as follows:

	2018 As previously stated	2018 As restated
	€	€
Voluntary Income – Unrestricted Funds	426,860	329,223
Voluntary Income – Restricted Funds	-	84,672
Charitable activities Expenditure – Unrestricted Funds	463,462	378,790
Charitable activities Expenditure – Restricted Funds	-	84,672
Deferred Income	21,689	34,654
Unrestricted funds as at 31 December 2018	196,067	226,141
Unrestricted funds as at 1 January 2018	218,720	275,503
Capital Redemption Reserve	43,039	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

23. Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on

..... 2020

COELIAC SOCIETY OF IRELAND C.L.G.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

NOT COVERED BY THE REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

Supplementary Information Relating to the Financial Statements

Operating Statement

	Schedule	2019	2018
		€	As restated €
Income			
- Raffle		22,829	18,187
- Donations		5,406	3,663
- Credit Card Transaction Fee (Recuperated)		3,645	1,338
- Advertising		33,898	50,315
- Coeliac Handbook		-	15
- Miscellaneous Income		3,576	77
- Events - GFLS, AGM and Convention		32,953	19,807
- Crossed Grain Licence Fees		42,994	30,885
- Coeliac Merchandise		156	511
- Grant Income - HSE		84,671	84,672
- Partners Campaign Sponsorship		35,478	59,830
- PR, Advocacy and other Campaigns Income		4,686	3,443
- Membership Fees		136,906	135,202
- Manufacturers List (Food List)		1,838	1,136
- Eating Out Cards		835	1,222
- Cookery Books		50	1,480
- Postage (Recuperated)		2,099	1,246
- Christmas Cards		435	791
- Dietitian Clinic		24,476	75
		436,931	413,895
Cost of generating funds	1	(2,665)	182
Gross surplus		434,266	414,077
Charitable activities and other expenses	2	(424,551)	(463,644)
		9,715	(49,567)
Miscellaneous income	3	189	205
Net deficit		9,904	(49,362)

Schedule 1: Cost of generating funds

	2019 €	2018 €
Cost of Generating Funds		
Opening stock	5,946	5,764
Purchases	2,665	-
	<hr/> 8,611	<hr/> 5,764
Closing stock	(5,946)	(5,946)
	<hr/> 2,665 <hr/>	<hr/> (182) <hr/>

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Schedule 2: Charitable Activities and Other Expenses

	2019 €	2018 €
Expenses		
Wages and salaries	131,340	168,219
CEO's remuneration	45,000	73,980
Employer's PRSI	14,345	23,161
CEO's Employer's PSRI	4,926	2,652
HR Consultancy	307	8,670
Dietitian Fees	20,731	28,490
Food Consultancy	36,480	-
Staff Expenses	3,024	1,596
Operating lease rentals - land and buildings	29,459	18,677
Service charges	465	5,695
Insurance	928	1,096
Website/systems maintenance	1,789	9,901
Rented Office Equipment	976	-
Community Outreach	750	-
Branch/Support Group Expenses	295	-
PR Consultancy	24,785	10,588
Design, Print & Distribution - Coeliac Living Magazine	20,302	17,033
Advertising	2,209	133
Telephone	4,275	4,747
Computer costs	5,801	1,688
Postage and Distribution Charges	10,268	25,701
Staff/Board HR & Training	1,555	4,838
Subscriptions	152	2,550
Travelling Expenses	4,916	2,376
Hotel Expenses	-	(1,701)
Accountancy	6,876	3,951
Audit	4,876	3,250
Bank charges	4,283	779
Raffle Ticket Expenses	4,972	4,701
AGM Costs	-	1,892
Board of Director Expenses	283	2,122
Cost of Events - Gluten Free Living Show	12,881	13,712
General expenses	402	1,374
Stationery	1,094	1,600
Design, Print & Distribution - Food List	17,653	12,545
AOECS Costs	4,207	5,638
Depreciation	1,948	1,990
	424,551	463,644

Schedule 3: Miscellaneous Income

	2019	2018
	€	€
Miscellaneous Income		
Bank Interest	189	205
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