Company registration number: 378738

# Alcohol Action Ireland (A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

## **Financial statements**

for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

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# Alcohol Action Ireland Company limited by guarantee

## **Directors and other information**

**Directors** Carol Fawsitt (Resigned 20/09/2021)

Joseph Barry (Resigned 26/09/2022) Declan Bedford (Resigned 20/09/2021)

Catherine Brogan Patrick Cahill Frank Murray Bobby Smyth Tadhg Young Mary O'Mahony Colin O'Driscoll

James Doorley (Resigned 28/03/2022)

Michael Foy

Patrick Creedon (Appointed 28/03/2022) Marie-Claire McAleer (Appointed 16/05/2022)

Secretary Patrick Cahill

Company number 378738

Registered office Coleraine House

Coleraine Street

Dublin 7

Business address Coleraine House

Coleraine Street

Dublin 7

Auditor McCloskey & Co

Apex Business Centre Blackthorn Road

Sandyford Dublin 18

Bankers Bank of Ireland

College Green Dublin 2

# Alcohol Action Ireland Company limited by guarantee

## **Directors and other information (continued)**

**Solicitors** Hayes Solicitors

Lavery House Earlsfort Terrace

Dublin 2

**Registered Charity Number** 20052713

CHY (Revenue) Number CHY 15342

## **Directors' Report**

The directors present their annual report, and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

## 1. Objectives and Activities

Alcohol Action Ireland (AAI) is the national independent advocate working to reduce harm from alcohol.

The principal activity of the company is to increase understanding of the impact of alcohol use on the health and well-being of Irish society and of the public policies necessary to reduce the problems associated with alcohol. We campaign for the burden of alcohol harm to be lifted from the individual, community and State, and have a strong track record in effective advocacy, campaigning and policy research. Our work involves providing information on alcohol-related issues, creating awareness of alcohol-related harm and offering public policy solutions with the potential to reduce that harm, with an emphasis on the implementation of the Public Health (Alcohol) Act 2018 (PHAA).

Our vision is a society free from alcohol harm.

Our mission is to advocate to reduce alcohol harm.

We are committed to the following values:

- Compassion avoiding any judgements on the individual
- Evidenced-based approach
- Integrity
- Transparency and honesty
- Commitment to long-term well-being and public health
- · Working in partnership

AAI support the work of the Health Service Executive (HSE) Alcohol Programme, informing strategic alcohol initiatives as an instrument of public health planning. We act as the secretariat to the Alcohol Health Alliance Ireland, as its co-founding member, and serve on the Board of Eurocare – European Alcohol Policy Alliance, Brussels.

Alcohol Action Ireland's strategic plan for the period 2020-2024, Leading Change: A Society Free From Alcohol Harm sets out its visions, mission, values, goals and actions. Its five goals are:

- Coherent and urgent implementation of the Public Health (Alcohol) Act 2018 (PHAA)
- 2. A childhood free from alcohol harm
- 3. Services for all affected by alcohol harm
- 4. Establishment of a state sponsored Office to lead on alcohol policy
- 5. Be the authority on alcohol advocacy and policy in Ireland

#### 2. Review of Activities and Future Developments

AAI worked across all of its strategic goals with notable achievements and met all its targets as set out in our annual workplan.

## Goal 1: Coherent and urgent implementation of the Public Health Alcohol Act 2018 (PHAA)

2021 was a landmark year for Alcohol Action Ireland and the campaign to reduce alcohol harm. The government announced that Minimum Unit Pricing (MUP) for alcohol products, a central plank of the PHAA, would be implemented from January 2022, a decade after first proposed and following sustained campaigning from AAI and other public health advocates.

#### **Directors' Report (continued)**

The need for MUP was highlighted yet again in AAI's 2021 annual price survey and market research report which provided evidence of the widespread availability of exceptionally low-priced alcohol.

In the period prior to the introduction, AAI ran a sustained public awareness campaign highlighting the benefits of the measure including a series of 10 videos featuring contributions from public health advocates.

AAI is also collaborating with public health colleagues in Northern Ireland to advocate for the introduction of MUP in that jurisdiction. A submission was made to the Northern Ireland Department of Health and a presentation made to the Members of the All Party Group on Cancer at Stormont in November 2021.

Modelling data suggests MUP will substantially reduce alcohol harms over a twenty-year period. However, it is not a silver bullet and for the Act to achieve its objective of a 20% reduction in alcohol use in Ireland, all sections of the Act must be implemented as an urgent priority.

January 2021 saw the operation of Section 23 of the PHAA which provides for the ending of promotions that incentivise alcohol use including the awarding of loyalty card points and promotions that allow for alcohol to be sold at a reduced price or given away for free when bought alongside other products.

This year also saw the introduction of the PHAA restrictions on alcohol marketing. These modest measures include a ban on alcohol sponsorship of events aimed at children and a prohibition on alcohol advertising in or on a sports area during a sporting event. The need for such measures was made particularly apparent with the publication in 2021 of a report on the frequency of viewers exposure to alcohol promotion during the 2020 Six Nations Rugby Championship. AAI in partnership with the Institute of Alcohol Studies (London) and Scottish Health Action on Alcohol Problems (SHAAP, Edinburgh) commissioned the study by the Institute for Social Marketing and Health, University of Stirling. The research revealed that during the broadcast of Ireland's home match against Wales, viewers were targeted with promotion messages every 15 seconds.

Section 4 of the PHAA was commenced in November 2021 which gives the Health Service Executive a meaningful opportunity to reflect on the public health impact of granting or renewing of an alcohol licence.

Despite all this good progress important sections controlling alcohol advertising have not been implemented including a broadcast watershed and content of alcohol advertising. Another major outstanding plank of the Act is the provision of health information labelling so that the consumer can make informed decisions about the use of alcohol.

The urgency for full implementation of the Act has been made clear throughout the pandemic with continuing evidence of alcohol harms and critical resources required to help victims of alcohol. One hospital survey reported that alcohol related liver disease has increased by 30% and in some instances 20% of Intensive Care Unit (ICU) capacity being deployed to care for patients with lifethreatening alcohol-related illness and injuries.

AAI will continue to advocate strongly for this important legislation to be implemented in full.

#### Goal 2: A childhood free from alcohol harm

The impact of alcohol on children can have life-long implications. Children in Ireland are currently experiencing harm from alcohol in multiple ways including exposure to alcohol during pregnancy, being brought up in families where there is parental problem alcohol use and being introduced to alcohol at an early age. AAI worked across all of these issues in 2021.

#### **Directors' Report (continued)**

In relation to Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders, AAI continues to campaign vigorously for the introduction of pregnancy warning labelling on alcohol products as provided for in the PHAA. AAI has also continued to make representations highlighting the need for wrap around services for the thousands of children and adults living with this life-long condition. These issues were highlighted in a range of submissions including to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.

AAI continued to develop its Silent Voices initiative which raises awareness of the issues of growing up in homes impacted by parental problem alcohol use. This was of particular concern during the pandemic given the impact of the unprecedented rise in uncontrolled home drinking on the 200,000 plus children who live with the trauma of parental problem alcohol use and who have been cut off from other supports such as school, clubs, friends and family during the pandemic. AAI continuously raised this issue and worked extensively with other organisations to highlight the adverse impact on children.

AAI was commissioned by the Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Drug and Alcohol Task Force to examine this issue. The resulting report, *Hidden Harm and Covid-19: Exploring the impacts and solutions*, was launched in May 2021 at an event which included speakers from the HSE and Tusla.

Along with the Children's Ombudsman, AAI contributed to an event organised by the Western Region Drug and Alcohol Taskforce in November 2021 which highlighted the need for targeted services to support children growing up with alcohol harm in the home.

In 2021, AAI ran its first Awareness Week under the banner: 'End the Silence' – a series of events in October to highlight the multiple issues for such children and the legacy carried into adulthood.

The opening event was a public talk with leading expert, Stephanie Brown, PhD who spoke about Living and coping with a legacy of trauma. This was followed by a panel discussion and contributions from the Founders of Silent Voices, Carol Fawsitt, Marion Rackard and Barbara Whelan

There was a screening in the Ark, Dublin of the short film; 'Peel', followed by a discussion with the film maker, Annika Cassidy. A two-part podcast was produced for therapists working in this area which was supported by Addiction Counsellors of Ireland and the Irish Association for Counselling and Psychotherapists and distributed to their members.

The campaign concluded with a large one-day event, *Where the light enters: Hope and Healing through trauma informed education* with key-note speaker Dr Gabor Maté. This was held in conjunction with the School of Education at Maynooth University and was supported by a grant from the Irish Research Council.

2300 people registered for the events and the resulting resources were accessed over 16,000 times following the campaign.

## Alcohol and domestic violence

Much of the evidence suggests that when alcohol is involved in domestic abuse it is a compounding factor rather than the root cause, with evidence showing that alcohol use increases the occurrence and severity of domestic violence.

AAI continued to draw attention to this issue producing a detailed submission to the consultation on the Third National Strategy on domestic, sexual and gender-based violence which particularly highlighted the impact on the development of children who experience such abuse.

### **Directors' Report (continued)**

### **Operation Encompass**

Work continued throughout the year to advocate for the introduction of Operation Encompass which is an initiative deployed in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. It is designed to support children and young people experiencing domestic abuse by facilitating an early information sharing partnership between police and education services to offer immediate intervention and support. The proposal has been considered by the Children First Interdepartmental Group including representation from the Departments of Children, Education and Justice and is awaiting a decision from the Department of Justice to introduce this programme.

### Goal 3: Services for all affected by alcohol harm

Alcohol has serious implications on many aspects of our health and across all stages of life. A major goal for AAI is to advocate for appropriate services for all affected by alcohol harm.

#### Mental Health and Alcohol

In 2020, AAI began a work programme to explore the issues around alcohol treatment services in Ireland. It is well documented that there is a high level of alcohol consumption in Ireland and a significant level of harmful and dependent drinking. Almost half of all drinkers do so in a hazardous and harmful way and there are an estimated 15% of the population has an Alcohol Use Disorder. With such statistics it is important to consider the provision of alcohol treatment services particularly in the light of a changing landscape around treatment and an increased understanding of the nature of childhood trauma and its lifelong impact.

The first element of this programme of work was to conduct a snapshot survey of residential and community treatment services in Ireland. The survey asked questions around numbers treated, demographics, type of treatment, referral pathways, facilities such as detox, linkages with state agencies, follow on care, family support and perceived challenges. The report from the survey was published in May 2021 and made a series of recommendations.

Residential services are just one element of the continuum of alcohol treatment services which ranges from the provision of information and brief interventions, outpatient treatment provision in the community and detoxification services to residential facilities. We intend to continue this work through the coming years examining other aspects of treatment services.

### **Korsakoff Syndrome**

Korsakoff Syndrome is a chronic memory disorder caused by a severe deficit of thiamine (Vitamin B1). It is most commonly associated with a history of chronic alcohol use and effects around 10,500 people in Ireland.

AAI worked closely with the Neurological Alliance of Ireland and Bloomfield Health Services to develop insight into current service provision/gaps and to make recommendations for meeting the needs of these patients in an Irish context. There were meetings and surveys carried out key stakeholders including families, service providers and clinicians. A discussion document, with a foreword by the Ombudsman, Peter Tyndall, was produced and issued to stakeholders including the HSE for consideration.

## **Alcohol Care Teams**

Alcohol Care Teams are clinician-led, multidisciplinary teams with integrated alcohol treatment pathways across primary, secondary and community care. With co-ordinated alcohol policies for emergency departments and acute medical units, a 7-day alcohol specifical nurse service, addiction and liaison psychiatry services, an alcohol assertive outreach team and consultant hepatologists and gastroenterologists with liver disease expertise they facilitate collaborative, person-centred care. They reduce acute hospital admissions, readmission and mortality, improve the quality and efficiency of alcohol and have multiple evidence-bases, cost-effective and aspirational components.

AAI's CEO is a member of the Beaumont Hospital Alcohol Care Initiative, under the chairmanship of Dr John Ryan, consultant hepatologist, which is seeking to introduce Alcohol Care Teams into the hospital system in Ireland. The group met regularly bringing together strands of evidence of the impact of alcohol on multiple areas of hospital services.

### **Directors' Report (continued)**

#### Goal 4: Establishment of a state sponsored Office to lead on alcohol policy

There are multiple areas where alcohol has harmful effects across Irish society – e.g. public safety, demand on hospital services, workplace productivity and the highly destructive but most hidden of all, the impact on family life. Addressing alcohol issues requires a co-ordinated 'whole of government' approach. The scale of the problem and the challenges presenting, is such that it needs a dedicated focus. This is particularly important given the highly contested environment with the global alcohol industry actively agitating against the development and implementation of public health alcohol policy.

AAI seek to establish a statutory office, which can take a strategic lead on co-ordinating all aspects of alcohol in Ireland viewed through a public health lens including licensing, marketing and controls, strategic development of treatment services, education/prevention programming, commissioning of relevant data, with capacity to monitor and evaluate public alcohol policy.

The importance of such an Office was particularly apparent given the deliberations of the Taskforce on the Night-Time Economy which did not have any representation from the Department of Health. AAI presented to the Taskforce in December 2021 highlighting the need for the public health considerations around the sale of alcohol to be given primacy in its recommendations. Equally, the National Drugs Strategy, Reducing Harm, Supporting Recovery 2017-2025, is more than half-way through its term and there is a distinct lack of urgency about the implementation of important areas in relation to alcohol. This was the central theme of our submission to the Mid Term Review of the Strategy (June 2021).

During the year AAI raised the issue of an Alcohol Office at a senior government level and highlighted the need for this in media contributions and submissions such as our 2022 Pre-Budget advice.

### **Pre-budget submission**

This was prepared, submitted to the Ministers for Finance and Public Expenditure and Reform and circulated widely in September. Advice provided included:

- Retention of existing excise duties on alcohol products and the introduction of a Consumer
   Price Index for these duties in recognition of the erosion by inflation of their value
- Extension of treatment intervention services
- Introduction of a social responsibility levy to adequately fund the cost to society from alcohol harm including resourcing a dedicated policy office on preventing such harm

The concept of 'polluter pays' has precedent in other parts of the economy and must be at the heart of any consideration of alcohol policy in Ireland yet decisions on such matters appear to be made without full consideration of the public health burden on alcohol.

## Goal 5: Be the authority on alcohol advocacy and policy in Ireland

AAI is an independent national advocate for reducing alcohol harm. We seek to reinforce our position not only as the source of trusted information, analysis, data, opinion and research but also as a leader in communication – dissemination, innovation and distribution.

An essential element of Alcohol Action Ireland's work is to research the issues around alcohol, develop the policies to address the harms caused by alcohol to individuals, families and society and advocate for their implementation.

Throughout the year, AAI developed a series of themes and policy positions on alcohol harm and also contributed to a range of events and public consultations as well as multiple conferences, webinars and meetings with policy makers. We produced 30 reports and submissions in 2021 compared with 21 in 2020.

We also acted to highlight areas of attempted alcohol industry influence on public health matters for example in the provision of alcohol education programmes in schools and raising this issue with health care organisations and research bodies.

#### **Directors' Report (continued)**

AAI worked with a range of organisations to advance these issues. We are pleased to have such collaborative opportunities to bring our expertise to a range of issues and welcome the support of others for our objectives.

#### **Communications**

AAI maintained and developed its strong presence in both traditional and social media. AAI issued 27 media releases compared to 35 in 2020.

Broadcast: 303 contributions to local and national radio and television programmes compared with 248 in 2020.

Press: 96 contributions, quotes and/or commentary to both local and national press titles compared with 93 in 2020.

Online: 242 contributions compared with 166 in 2020.

The earned media value of all press and online features was €1.5 million and an estimated audience reach of 43 million.

Throughout the year the AAI website continued to be a popular and useful portal for a variety of stakeholders from a media and policy research perspective with over 66,754 users who in turn had 144,322 page views.

AAI was highly active on social media with a total fan base of approximately 19,000.

The AAI podcast series, the Alcohol Files, has provided for in-depth discussion on alcohol policy with national and international experts. Six episodes were produced in 2021 compared with four in 2020.

Regular newsletters were produced throughout the year and were sent to stakeholders. Requests for updates from AAI increased by 78% in 2021 following the introduction of an easy-to-use signup facility on the website.

Full details of AAI's activities in 2021 are given in our Annual Review.

## The way ahead

2021 was the second year of implementing our five-year plan and much has been achieved across its five goals. In 2022 we will continue to work through the schedule building on the progress of 2021.

We will maintain a strong focus on the imperative for the full implementation of the Public Health (Alcohol) Act 2018. We will seek political support for these and other issues round alcohol harm.

With our Silent Voices initiative, we aim to have a second End the Silence Week, working with a range of partners to highlight the issues for both children and adult children. We will have a particular focus on trauma-informed education, highlighting the need for programmes such as Operation Encompass and the development of training for professionals working with those impacted by alcohol harm in the home.

We will work on issues around access to alcohol services and continue to develop policy positions across areas such as FASD and sports sponsorship.

There are significant areas of proposed legislation which may impact on alcohol control, in particular a proposed Sale of Alcohol Bill to reform alcohol licensing and the Online Safety and Media Regulation Bill. AAI will advocate strongly for public health consideration in relation to any proposed measures. We will continue to advocate for a revision of the current low-risk drinking guidelines. Such work will also inform and highlight the need for a statutory Alcohol Office.

#### **Directors' Report (continued)**

We will develop our relationships with our national and international partners. We will particularly work with our European partners on issues around the labelling of alcohol products with health information.

We will seek to enhance our research linkages with third level institutes to help inform our evidence base with planned projects around compliance with the provisions of the Public Health (Alcohol) Act.

We will develop a series of quarterly webinars which will explore these issues and continue with our podcast series bringing national and international expertise to alcohol policy development in Ireland.

Our work is specialised and needs financial support. We are very appreciative of the funding received from the HSE, Mental Health Ireland, Irish Research Council and individual donors. In 2022, we will work with our funders to secure support. We also aim to seek funding for research work as well as increasing the level of donations through philanthropy.

We look forward to a year bringing our vision of a society free from alcohol harm a step closer.

#### 3. Financial Review, Achievements and Performance

The financial results for the year are set out in the Statement of Financial Activities on page 20.

#### Income

Total income in 2021 (€298,433) increased by 5% compared with 2020 (€283,072). This was largely due to grant support of €7,000 from the Irish Research Council for a project examining the health burden of alcohol with University College Cork, additional support of €5,000 from the HSE in relation to a project raising awareness of the introduction of Minimum Unit Pricing, support of €1,500 from the Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Drug and Alcohol Taskforce towards a report on Hidden Harm and Covid plus an increase in donations to AAI. Mental Health Ireland provided €40,000 to AAI in support of our Policy Research Officer. AAI received a donation of €25,000 in 2018 towards its Silent Voices initiative which was launched in January 2019. This support is restricted to this campaign with funds being drawn down as appropriate to the Silent Voices programme of work. A number of individual donations were received in 2021 (€4,863 compared with €2,832 in 2020).

#### **Expenditure**

Expenditure in 2021 was €289,396 compared with €269,917 in 2020. Much of this increase arose from the employment of an intern research student in 2021 which had not been possible in 2020 due to budget restrictions.

Staff costs in 2021 were €226,309 compared with €211,186. These changes mainly derive from the intern position which was filled on a part-time basis for the first 8 months of 2021.

Programme costs in 2021 (€33,802) were higher than 2020 (€27,690) as activity increased again post Covid. Office expenses such as printing, postage, stationary and telephone were all reduced because of staff working remotely. Normal travel costs to European meetings were reduced with all such meetings moving online from March 2020 and likewise travel within Ireland severely restricted. The surplus for the year was €9,037 (2020: €13,155).

Throughout the year, the company has retained financial reserves of at least six months in line with its policy in this regard.

The directors are satisfied with the results for the year and the assets, liabilities and financial position at the year end date.

### **Directors' Report (continued)**

#### 4. Structure, Governance and Management

AAI is a company (Company Registration Number 378738) which was incorporated on 28 November 2003. The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and is governed by a Constitution. The company holds Revenue Commissioners Charitable Status (CHY 15342) and is a registered charity (Charity Register Number 20052713).

AAI is governed by members of a Board comprising not more than 12 members who are elected for a three-year term with the possibility of extension as laid out in the Constitution.

The Board gives oversight to its activities and provides the CEO with access to independent and objective external advice, knowledge and experience; assists the growth and raises the profile and stature of the organisation.

The Board meets at least six times a year and has legal, financial, strategic and fiduciary responsibilities for the organisation. The Board does not receive any remuneration in respect of their services to AAI. The Board delegates the executive function and management of AAI to the CEO and staff team.

The Board of AAI is responsible for overseeing the proper management of the organisation including compliance with all legal, funding and regulatory requirements. In particular, it has a collective responsibility for:

- Putting in place a clear scheme of delegation of accountability from the Board to the Chief Executive Officer (the CEO);
- Approval of the Strategic Plans, Operational and Annual Action Plans and the annual Service Level Agreement with the HSE;
- Approval of the draft Annual Report before publication, the Annual Budget and ensuring the adequacy of internal financial control measures;
- Approval of remuneration levels for the Executive and employees;
- Approval of the Directors' annual reports, Audited Accounts and financial statements;
- Appointing the CEO, assessment of the performance of and succession planning for the CEO;
- Development of Board Sub Committee structures and their Terms of Reference;
- Ensuring that appropriate governance arrangements are in place via the establishment of the sub-committees on Governance and Finance and Risk;
- Setting performance objectives, including key financial targets and, in particular, agreeing and closely monitoring the budget;
- Defining and promoting the role of the organisation by developing mechanisms for gathering the views of stakeholders and by keeping stakeholders and the public informed in an open, accountable, and responsible way.

The charity makes decisions on the basis of an annual plan informed by the objectives of the charity, its strategic plan and evidence-based measures for the most effective reduction of alcohol harm and the available resources.

The structure and governance of AAI is laid out fully in its Directors' Handbook which also gives detailed information on all AAI policies and procedures. This includes the AAI Directors' Conflict of Interest policy and was last updated on 30 March 2021. Work on a review of AAI's Constitution was completed in 2021 and the updated version lodged with the Companies Registration Office and the Charities Regulator.

## **Board sub-committees**

1. Finance and Risk sub-committee - meets prior to each Board meeting to review finance and risk with the CEO and company accountant. Met six times in 2021.

Membership: Tadgh Young, Michael Foy, meetings attended by CEO and Company Accountant

#### **Directors' Report (continued)**

Human Resources sub-committee - meets to consider matters around appointments, salaries
and any other HR issues. Remuneration for staff is set at the appropriate point on the salary
scale of the market rate for roles and responsibilities. These scales are linked to HSE salary
scales for equivalent roles. Met twice during 2021.

Membership: Frank Murray, Catherine Brogan and Tadhg Young. Meetings attended by CEO.

3. Governance sub-committee meets to consider matters around governance and compliance with all aspects of the Charities Code. Met once during 2021.

Membership: Tadhg Young, Pat Cahill and Michael Foy. Meetings attended by CEO.

4. Board Resources sub-committees – meets to review composition of Board and skill sets required through Board surveys. Met once in 2021.

Membership: Joe Barry (resigned 2022), Colin O'Driscoll and Mary O'Mahony. Meetings are attended by CEO.

#### **Advisory Groups**

There are a number of Advisory Groups whose membership and meetings in 2021 are outlined below.

### 1. Statutory Alcohol Office Working Group

Its principal objective is to provide advice to the Executive of AAI on progressing the goal of a statutory Alcohol Office.

Membership: Frank Murray, James Doorley (resigned 2022), AAI Head of Communications and Advocacy (Eunan McKinney (resigned 2022)), AAI CEO (Sheila Gilheany). Met once in 2021.

#### 2. Treatment Services Survey Working Group

Its principal objective is to provide advice to the Executive of AAI on progressing the work of a treatment service survey. Meets regularly to review progress. Met once in 2021 prior to the publication of the final report.

Membership: Joe Barry (resigned 2022), Bobby Smyth, Colin O'Driscoll, AAI Policy Research Officer, Jennifer Hough, AAI CEO Sheila Gilheany

#### 3. Fundraising Advisory Working Group

The Fundraising Advisory Group is a working group of the AAI Board. Its principal objective is to provide advice to the Executive of AAI and make recommendations to the Board on fundraising activities noting that AAI does not accept funding from the alcohol industry or any organisation funded by the alcohol industry. Met once in 2021.

Membership: Michael Foy, Catherine Brogan and AAI CEO Sheila Gilheany

### 4. Silent Voices Advisory Group

Silent Voices is an initiative of Alcohol Action Ireland to highlight the hidden harms of parental alcohol misuse.

The work of Silent Voices is informed by an Advisory Group which met seven times in 2021.

#### **Directors' Report (continued)**

Membership in 2021: Founding Voices: Carol Fawsitt, Marion Rackard, Barbara Whelan Dr Sharon Lambert, academic advisor Austin Prior, clinical advisor Sheila Gilheany, AAI CEO

#### **Appointment of Board Directors**

The Constitution of AAI provides that Non-Executive Directors are appointed at the Annual General Meeting or can be appointed from time to time to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing directors.

The term 'Non-Executive' Director is understood to mean a Director who is not an employee of the company and is therefore not directly involved in its day-to-day management. Non-Executive Directors participate fully in Board deliberations but have no executive function in the company's management. We use the term 'Directors' to mean 'Non-Executive Directors' throughout.

Board members are allowed, in the interim to co-opt additional Directors/members to fill vacancies if no candidates for the Board emerge at the AGM until the next annual general meeting, at which stage a decision is made by the members as to whether such a person should continue as a Board members/Director.

It is the responsibility of the Board Resources Subcommittee to lead the process for the appointment of members to the Board. The Board as a whole then appoints Board members/directors, subject to the power of the members in general meetings. The Board Resources Subcommittee appointment process includes an identification of need and possible candidates, a formal interview and recommendation if appropriate to the Board. Candidates are on the basis of an assessment of the skills required to support and inform the work of AAI and individual commitment to the public health approach to reducing alcohol related harm.

An induction programme for new directors is in place and all existing directors meet regularly and are included in all events and activities and circulated on all publications.

A Board evaluation was carried out in 2021 which explored a range of issues around the Board's performance. Arising from that review, the Chair recommended the setting up of a Fundraising Advisory Group and Risk was added to the functions of the Finance sub-committee. Work was completed on a review of AAI's Constitution in 2021. The approval of the Charities Regulator for the new Constitution was obtained in 2021.

Board members are regularly offered training courses through charity networks.

Two members of the Board resigned in 2021, Carol Fawsitt and Declan Bedford. Their long-standing service is greatly appreciated by AAI.

### Segregation of duties policy

AAI has a segregation of duties policy which is designed to prevent fraud and error, primarily in financial matters. This objective is achieved by disseminating the tasks and associated privileges for a specific business process among multiple users. AAI is a small organisation and as such the duties relating to financial matters are exercised primarily by the Chief Executive Officer and the company's accountant.

#### **Directors' Report (continued)**

#### Attendance at Board meetings:

The AAI Board of directors met six times in 2021 including an Annual General Meeting. Each regular meeting of the Board receives reports from its subcommittees and on activities of the company from the CEO.

Name	25 Jan	1 Mar	10 May	28 Jun	20 Sep (AGM)	29 Nov
Carol Fawsitt*	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	N/A
Joe Barry	Р	Х	Р	Х	Р	Р
Declan Bedford*	Х	Р	Р	Р	Р	N/A
Catherine Brogan	Р	Р	Р	Х	Р	Р
Pat Cahill	Р	Р	Р	Х	Р	Р
James Doorley	Р	Х	Р	Х	Р	Р
Michael Foy	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р
Frank Murray	Р	Р	Р	Х	Р	Р
Colin O'Driscoll	Х	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р
Mary O'Mahony	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р
Bobby Smyth	Х	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р
Tadhg Young	Р	Х	Р	Х	Р	Р

<sup>\*</sup>Resigned 20 September 2021

## 5. Principal risks and uncertainties

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The company is significantly dependent on government grant income, and while there has been no specific threat of loss of funding the directors believe that a significant risk exists because of this factor such that the company would not be in a position to continue its activities in the event of such an occurrence.

The organisation must maintain and develop its income sources to ensure the continuation of its role as an advocate for reducing alcohol-related harm in Ireland. In order to mitigate this risk, the directors review the sources of income on an ongoing basis. In addition, reserve levels are monitored to ensure that they are maintained at a reasonable level in the context of planned expenditure and future commitments. The directors are at all times conscious that maintaining the reputation of the organisation is critical.

The Board has implemented a reserves policy whereby it aims to maintain reserves levels equivalent to a minimum of six months operating costs. Average annual overheads based on the budget for 2021 are estimated at €261,000 (2020: €250,000), with six months of operating costs estimated at €130,500 (2020: €125,000). Unrestricted reserves at the year-end amounted to €151,752 (2020: €145,937).

In 2020, the Board established a Fundraising Advisory Group and is devising a fundraising strategy to consolidate and diversify its funding. This is based around three key areas:

- 1. Ensure close working relationships with current funders aligned to mutual strategic goals
- Seeking funding for specific projects around AAI's strategic goals in partnership with other organisations such as third level institutions. In 2022 AAI aims to raise approximately €10,000 through such endeavours and to identify at least two other possible funding sources for future years.
- 3. Online donations from individuals. AAI aims to develop specific tools around online fundraising and aims to raise €2,000 in 2022 and to explore legacy funding options.

#### **Directors' Report (continued)**

AAI keeps a detailed risk register which examines and rates various aspects of risk, their impact, probability and mitigations, including:

- Governance (including Loss of key board members, and Burden of compliance)
- Strategic (including Reputational risk, and Failure of legislation)
- Operational (including Loss of key staff, and IT crash)
- Financial (including Insufficient funding, and Ending of HSE alcohol programme)
- Compliance (including Charities Regulatory Authority complaint)
- Environmental (including change of government policy)

The Finance and Risk sub-committee review the Risk Register at least five times annually in advance of each Board meeting and advise on adjustments according to the current situation which is then reported to the full Board at each meeting.

### 6. Directors and Secretary

The names of the persons who at any time during the financial year were directors or secretary of the company are listed below. They served for the entire year under review unless otherwise indicated.

#### **Directors**

Carol Fawsitt (Chairperson) (Resigned 20/09/2021)
Joseph Barry (Resigned 26/09/2022)
Declan Bedford (Resigned 20/09/2021)
Catherine Brogan
Pat Cahill
James Doorley (Resigned 28/03/2022)
Michael Foy
Frank Murray (Chairperson from 20/09/2021)
Colin O'Driscoll
Mary O'Mahony
Bobby Smyth
Tadhg Young

### **Secretary**

Patrick Cahill

## Profile of Directors and date of appointment to Board

Carol Fawsitt (Chair), Solicitor (appointed 22/01/2008 and appointed chairperson in March 2013, resigned 20/09/2021)

Prof Joe Barry MSc, MD, FRCPI, FFPHM, Public Health Specialist (appointed 24/5/2007, resigned 26/09/2022).

Dr Declan Bedford, Specialist in Public Health Medicine and former Acting Director of Public Health, HSE (appointed 20/10/14 resigned 20/09/2021)

Catherine Brogan, Deputy CEO, Mental Health Ireland (appointed 28/11/2003)

Pat Cahill, former President ASTI (appointed 22/01/2008)

James Doorley, Deputy Director, National Youth Council of Ireland (appointed 11/12/2019 resigned 28/03/2022)

Michael Foy, Head of Finance, Commission for Communications Regulation (appointed 13/5/2020)

## Directors' Report (continued)

Prof Frank Murray. Consultant in Hepatology & Gastroenterology. M.B., B.Ch. B.A.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.I., F.R.C.P. (Ed) (appointed 17/07/2017 and appointed Chairperson 21/09/2021))

Dr Colin O'Driscoll - Clinical Lead, HSE Mid-West Addiction Services (appointed 22/11/2019)

Dr Mary O'Mahony, Specialist in Public Health Medicine and Medical Officer of Health, HSE South (appointed 14/11/2019)

Dr Bobby Smyth, Consultant Child & Adolescent Psychiatrist (appointed 14/02/2017)

Tadhg Young, Financial Services Executive (appointed 20/10/2014)

Marie-Claire McAleer Head of research and policy, National Youth Council of Ireland (appointed 16/05/2022)

Paddy Creedon Business Consultant (appointed 28/3/2022)

## 7. Directors and Secretary and their interests

The company is limited by guarantee and does not have any share capital. The directors and secretary who served during the year therefore did not have a beneficial interest in the company. All directors serve in a voluntary capacity.

## 8. Events subsequent to the year end

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

### 9. Accounting records

The measures that the directors have taken to secure compliance with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, are the outsourcing to appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The company's accounting records are maintained at the company's registered office at Coleraine House, Coleraine St. Dublin 7.

### 10. Relevant audit information

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

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

#### 11. Auditors

McCloskey & Co have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of Section 382(3) of the Companies Acts 2014.

This report was approved by the Board on 26 Sept 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Director Muchsel Toy

Director Path bahill

### **Directors Responsibilities Statement**

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

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014, FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council and Statement of Recommended Practice (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), issued by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales and the Office of the Scottish Charities Regulator.

Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end and of the net income or expenditure of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reason 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 and financial position and net income or expenditure of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements 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.

The directors 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.

### Independent auditor's report

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Alcohol Action Ireland (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable Irish law and Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland as modified by the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" effective 1 January 2015.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2021 and of its net income for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard as issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Service Authority ("IAASA") Ethical Standard 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 the ISAs require us to report to you where:

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

#### Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

## Independent auditor's report (continued)

### Opinions on other matters prescribed by Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- 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;
- the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

## Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 16, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA website at: <a href="http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description">http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description</a> of auditors responsibilities for audit.pdf. This description forms part of our audit report.

## Independent auditor's report (continued)

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

This report is made solely to the company's members as a body in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters that we are required to state to them in the audit 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 or the company's members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Thomas McCloskey

For and on behalf of McCloskey & Co Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Apex Business Centre Blackthorn Road Sandyford Dublin 18

26 September 2022

## Statement of financial activities Financial year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2021	Restricted funds 2021	Total 2021	Unrestricted funds 2020	Restricted funds 2020	Total 2020
		€	€	€	€	€	€
Income from Charitable Activities Grants and other income		285,140	7,033	292,173	280,141	0	280,141
Donations & Legacies Donations		4,863	0	4,863	2,832	0	2,832
Donations		4,003	U	4,003	2,032	U	2,032
Other Income		<u>1,397</u>		<u>1,397</u>	<u>99</u>		<u>99</u>
Total Income	5	291,400	7,033	298,433	283,072	0	283,072
Expenditure							
On charitable activities		(285,585)	(3,811)	(289,396)	(268,033)	(1,884)	(269,917)
Net Income		5,815	3,222	9,037	15,039	(1,884)	13,155
Fund balances at beginning of year		145,937	18,970	164,907	136,282	15,470	151,752
Transfer of Funds		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(5,384)</u>	<u>5,384</u>	<u>0</u>
Fund balances at end of year		<u>151,752</u>	<u>22,192</u>	<u>173,944</u>	145,937	<u>18,970</u>	<u>164,907</u>

The charity has no other items of comprehensive income. All the activities of the charity are classified as continuing.

The notes on pages 23 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of financial position As at 31 December 2021

		202	21	202	0
	Note	€	€	€	€
Current assets					
Debtors	10	6,632		3,067	1 - 16-3
Cash at bank and in hand	11	182,826		180,051	
		189,458		183,118	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	12	(15,514)		(18,211)	
Net current assets			173,944		164,907
Total assets less current liabilities			173,944		164,907
Net assets			173,944		164,907
Capital and reserves					
Restricted funds	13		22,192		18,970
Unrestricted funds	13		151,752		145,937
Members funds			173,944		164,907

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 26 left 2011, and signed on behalf of the board by:

Michel Foy

Director

Jotap Salil

The notes on pages 23 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of cash flows (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2021

	2021 €	2020 €
Cash flows from operating activities Profit for the financial year	9,037	13,155
Adjustments for: Depreciation of tangible assets Accrued expenses/(income)	- (963)	120 1,598
Changes in: Trade and other debtors Trade and other creditors	(3,565) (1,734)	(273) (5,116)
Cash generated from operations	2,775	9,484
Net cash from operating activities	2,775	9,484
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	2,775	9,484
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	182,826	180,051

### Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31 December 2021

#### 1. General Information

Alcohol Action Ireland is a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital, incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is Coleraine House, Coleraine Street, Dublin 7. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors' report. The company is a public benefit entity as defined by the Financial Reporting Council.

### 2. Statement of compliance

Alcohol Action Ireland is constituted under Irish company law as a company limited by guarantee and is a registered charity.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2014. The financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) (Revised 2015) "Accounting and Reporting by Charities".

## 3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

## a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2014. The financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) (Revised 2015) "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" as published by the Charity Commission for England and Wales and the Office of the Scottish Charities Regulator, who are recognised by the UK Financial Reporting Council (FRC) as the appropriate body to issue SORPs for the charity sector in the UK. Financial reporting in line with SORP is considered best practice for charities in Ireland. The directors consider that the adoption of the SORP requirements is the most appropriate accounting to properly reflect and disclose the activities of the organisation.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value.

#### b) Functional currency and presentation currency

The financial statements are measured and presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The financial statements are presented in Euro (" $\in$ ") which is also the functional currency of the company.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2021

### c) Income

All income is recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities ("SOFA") when the company is entitled to the income, any performance related conditions have been met, receipt is probable and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy. Income comprises grants for charitable activities, donations and other income.

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the charity.

Voluntary income including donations and gifts are recognised where there is entitlement, receipt is probable, and the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability. Such income is only deferred when the donor specifies that the grant or donation must only be used in future accounting periods or the donors have imposed conditions which must be met before the charity has unconditional entitlement.

Grants from public authorities and other agencies in Ireland are credited to the Statement of Financial Activities in the period when the charity's entitlement becomes legally enforceable. Grants received towards capital expenditure are credited to the Statement of Financial Activities when received or receivable whichever is earlier. Grants are recognised when there is evidence of entitlement and their receipt is probable. Grant income is deferred where the charity is restricted by specific performance related conditions that are evident in the grant agreement, where there is a specification of a time period that limits the charity's ability to spend the grant until it has performed that activity related to the specified time period and when there are specific terms or conditions within the agreement that have not been met and are not within the control of the charity.

Income is analysed as Restricted or Unrestricted. Restricted funds represent income recognised in the financial statements, which is subject to specific conditions imposed by the donors or grant making institutions. Unrestricted funds represent amounts which are expendable at the discretion of the company, in furtherance of the objectives of the charity. Such funds may be held in order to finance working capital or capital investment.

## d) Expenditure

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related thereto. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with the use of the resources. Expenditure includes any VAT which cannot be fully recovered and is reported as part of the expenditure to which it relates.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2021

## e) Employee benefits

The charity provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday pay arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

#### Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the financial year.

#### Pensions

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme. This scheme is administered by independent investment managers. Pension costs are expensed to the Statement of Financial Activities as incurred. The charity also pays into individual employee pension schemes where applicable.

### f) Taxation

The company has charitable status under Section 208 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, and consequently is not subject to corporation tax.

#### g) Leases

Rents payable under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

#### h) Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Computer equipment - 33% straight line

### i) Cash and cash equivalents

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2021

### j) Financial instruments

#### Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including other debtors and cash and cash equivalents are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. The impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

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

#### Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade creditors are initially recognised at transaction price.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables 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.

### Offsetting

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

### k) Funds

Unrestricted funds are available to spend on activities that further any of the purposes of the charity. Designated funds are unrestricted funds of the charity which the directors have decided at their discretion to set aside for a specific purpose. Restricted funds are funds which the donor has specified are to be solely used for particular areas of the company's work or for specific projects being undertaken by the company.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2021

## 4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The company makes judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that were not readily apparent from other sources in the application of the company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from the estimates.

### a) Critical judgements made in applying the company's accounting policies

Management is of the opinion that there are no critical judgements (other than those involving estimates) that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

#### b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Management is of the opinion that there are no 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.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2021

#### 5. Income

	Unrestricted Funds €	Restricted Funds €	Total 2021 €	Unrestricted Funds €	Restricted Funds €	Total 2020 €
Health Service Execu	tive					
statutory funding	240,140	_	240,140	240,141	_	240,141
Mental Health Ireland	40,000	-	40,000	40,000	-	40,000
Other Grants	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Silent Voices	-	55	55	-	-	-
Irish Research Counc	il -	6,978	6,978	-	-	-
Donations	4,863	_	4,863	2,832	-	2,832
Other income	1,397		1,397	99		99
	<u>291,400</u>	7,033	298,433	283,072		<u>283,072</u>

All income derives from activities in the Republic of Ireland.

6.	Staff costs	2021 €	2020 €
	Wages and salaries Social welfare costs Pension costs	200,391 22,186 <u>3,612</u>	184,604 20,430 <u>6,152</u>
		226,189	211,186

## **Number of employees**

The average monthly number of employees during the year was 4 (2020: 3). Employees receive a basic salary plus a maximum 6% payment towards their defined contribution pension scheme.

There are no benefits-in-kind or bonus payments. The number of employees whose salaries for the year fall within the following bands are as follows:

Ü	2021	2020
€70,000 – €80,000	1	1
€60,000 – €70,000 €50,000 – €60,000	<u></u>	

The directors received no remuneration or benefits for their services during the year or the preceding year.

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to this scheme and individual pensions and amounts to €3,612 (2020: €6,152).

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2021

7.	Net income/(expenditure)	2021 €	2020 €
	Net income/(expenditure) is stated after charging:		
	Depreciation of tangible assets Operating lease expense Auditor's remuneration:	9,296	120 8,134
	- In respect of audit services	3,095	3,115
	- In respect of corporate secretarial services	<del>_</del>	<del>_</del>

## 8. Taxation

The company has charitable status (CHY 15342) under Section 208 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, and consequently is not subject to corporation tax.

9. Tangible assets	Computer equipment	Total
Cost	€	€
At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	<u>21,811</u>	<u>21,811</u>
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2021	21,811	21,811
Charge for the year	<del>-</del>	<del>-</del> _
At 31 December 2021	<u>21,811</u>	<u>21,811</u>
Net Book Amount		
At 31 December 2021	-	-
At 31 December 2020		
10. Debtors	2021	2020
Other debtors	<b>€</b> 5,415	<b>€</b> 1,638
Prepayments and other debtors	1,217 6,632	1,429 3,067

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2021

11.	Cash and cash equivalents	2021 €	2020 €
	Cash at bank	<u>182,826</u>	<u>180,051</u>
	Unrestricted cash Restricted cash	160,634 <u>22,192</u>	161,081 <u>18,970</u>
		<u>182,826</u>	<u>180,051</u>
12.	Creditors Amounts falling due within one year	2021 €	2020 €
	Trade creditors PAYE/PRSI Accruals	5,450 6,301 <u>3,763</u>	4,965 6,084 <u>7,162</u>
		<u>15,514</u>	<u>18,211</u>

### Trade creditors

The repayment terms of trade creditors vary between on demand and 30 days. No interest is payable on trade creditors.

## Taxes and social security costs

Taxes and social security costs are subject to the terms of the relevant legislation. Interest accrues on late payment. No interest was due at the financial year end date.

#### Accruals

The terms of the accruals are based on underlying contracts.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2021

### 13. Statement of funds

	Unrestricted funds €	Restricted funds €	Total 2,021 €	Unrestricted funds €	Restricted funds	Total 2,020 €
	•	C	C	C	C	
Opening balance Net movement	145,937 5,815	18,970 3,222	164,907 9,037	136,282 15,039	15,470 (1,884)	151,752 13,155
Transfer of funds	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	(5,384)	5,384	<u>0</u>
Closing balance	<u>151,752</u>	<u>22,192</u>	173,944	<u>145,937</u>	<u>18,970</u>	164,907
Represented by:						
Current assets	167,266	22,192	189,458	164,148	18,970	183,118
Current liabilities	<u>(15,514)</u>	<u>0</u>	(15,514)	(18,211)	<u>0</u>	(18,211)
	<u>151,752</u>	22,192	173,944	<u>145,937</u>	<u>18,970</u>	<u>164,907</u>

### Unrestricted funds

These are monies made available to Alcohol Action Ireland which are expendable at the discretion of the company.

## Restricted funds

These are monies made available to Alcohol Action Ireland by Silent Voices to fund specific projects, e.g. an information and training campaign on alcohol and mental health.

## 14. Movement of funds

	Balance at 31 December 2020	Income	Expenditure	Transfer from unrestricted funds	Balance at 31 December 2021
	€	€	€	€	€
Restricted funds					
Silent Voices*	18,970	55	(3,201)	-	15,824
Irish Research Council	0	6,978	(610)	-	6,368
Unrestricted funds	145,937	<u>291,400</u>	(285,585)		<u>151,752</u>
Total funds	<u>164,907</u>	<u>298,433</u>	<u>(289,396)</u>		<u>173,944</u>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2021

### 15. Related party transactions

There were no contracts or arrangements in relation to the company's business, in which the directors or secretary of the company had any interest, as defined in the Companies Act 2014, at any time during the year ended 31 December 2021.

Directors received no expenses or reimbursements during the year.

Donations and membership fees received from directors amounted to €nil (2020: €nil).

### Key management personnel compensation

Those charged with the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company are considered to be key management personnel. Total remuneration in respect of these individuals, including social welfare costs and employer pension contributions, is €146,678 (2020: €156,827).

#### 16. Financial instruments

The analysis of the carrying amounts of the financial instruments of the charity required under Section 11 of FRS 102 is as follows:

Financial liabilities at amortised cost	2021 €	2020 €
Trade creditors	<u>5,450</u>	<u>4,965</u>

## 17. Commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2021 €	2020 €
Due within one year	<u>9,296</u>	<u>9,296</u>

### 18. Event subsequent to the year end

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

#### 19. Grant received

Grant

AgencyHealth Service ExecutiveSponsoring Government DeptDepartment of HealthGrant ProgrammeNational Health & WellbeingTotal Grant Income for year€240,140

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2021

## 20. Tax clearance

The company comply with relevant Circulars, including Circular 44/2006 "Tax Clearance Procedures Grants, Subsidies and Similar Type Payments

## 21. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the board on 26 September 2022.

The following pages do not form part of the statutory accounts.

# Detailed income and expenditure account Financial year ended 31 December 2021

	2021 €	2020 €
	•	C
Turnover		
Grants received	252,118	240,141
Donations	4,863	2,832
Silent Voices	55	-
Mental Health Ireland	40,000	40,000
Other income	1,397	99
	298,433	283,072
Gross surplus	298,433	283,072
Gross surplus percentage	100.0%	100.0%
Overheads		
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	(200,511)	(184,604)
Employer's PRSI contributions	(22,186)	(20,430)
Staff pension costs - defined contribution	(3,612)	(6,152)
Programme expenses	(33,802)	(27,690)
Rent payable	(9,296)	(8,134)
Insurance	(1,521)	(1,788)
Printing, postage and stationery	(732)	(1,051)
Telephone	(1,378)	(1,799)
Computer costs	(315)	(282)
Motor expenses	-	(291)
Travelling and entertainment	-	(841)
Accountancy fees	(11,453)	(10,815)
Auditors remuneration	(3,095)	(3,115)
Bank charges	(299)	(311)
General expenses	(1,196)	(2,064)
Subscriptions  Page sisting of tangible accepts	-	(430)
Depreciation of tangible assets	<del>_</del>	(120)
	(289,396)	(269,917)
Operating surplus	9,037	13,155
Operating surplus percentage	3.0%	4.6%
Surplus before taxation	9,037	13,155