

Financial Statements

The Institute of Public Health in Ireland
Company Limited by Guarantee

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017

Company Information

Directors	Professor Patricia Fitzpatrick Dr Carolyn Harper Dr Anne Kilgallen (resigned 5 July 2017) Ms Kate O'Flaherty Dr John Devlin Professor Roger O'Sullivan Liz Redmond (appointed 2 May 2018)
Company secretary	Sinead Ward
Registered number	362110
Registered office	700 South Circular Road Dublin 8
Independent auditors	Grant Thornton Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm Molyneux House Bride Street Dublin 8
Bankers	Ulster Bank 130 Lower Baggot Street Dublin 2 Ulster Bank Lombard House 10 - 20 Lombard Street Belfast BT1 1BH
Solicitors	Matheson 70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay Dublin 2 G. O. Nuallain & Co 12 Donnybrook Road Dublin 4

Contents

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 3
Directors' responsibilities statement	4
Independent auditors' report	5 - 8
Statement of comprehensive income	9
Statement of financial position	10
Statement of changes in equity	11
Statement of cash flows	12
Notes to the financial statements	13 - 21
Detailed profit and loss account and summaries	23 - 24

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017

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

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be the provision of services in support of public health activities throughout Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. The company is a not for profit organisation and its activities are non-commercial.

Business review

The directors are satisfied with the company's performance during the financial year. The directors believe that the company is in a stable position.

Results

The surplus for the year amounted to €345,482 (2016 - €61,055).

The surplus is a result of approved funding received during the year for designated expenditure, some of which was not incurred during the year ended 31 December 2017 and is fully anticipated to be expended in 2018. The directors have embarked on a program of building reserves to an appropriate level, in order to ensure sufficient ability to fulfil all unavoidable costs and maintain a level of reserves to allow for unforeseen contingencies which may arise.

Directors

The directors who served during the financial year were:

Professor Patricia Fitzpatrick
Dr Carolyn Harper
Dr Anne Kilgallen (resigned 5 July 2017)
Ms Kate O'Flaherty
Dr John Devlin
Professor Roger O'Sullivan
Liz Redmond (appointed 2 May 2018)

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the directors do not retire by rotation.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors consider that the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the company are in the following categories:

- Funding requirements from the Department of Health in the Republic of Ireland have been maintained for the coming year and reflect the uplift in funding in 2017. The Department of Health in Northern Ireland have confirmed an uplift in annual funding for 2018 of €47,000 (£40,000). The Board are confident that current levels of service can be maintained under these funding levels.
- The premises in which the Dublin office are situated are expected to undergo major building works during 2017 and 2018, following a successful planning application by the building owners to redevelop the 4th, 5th and 6th floor. This work is expected to have an impact on the organisation for both the duration of the build and after completion of the works. Negotiation regarding future lease arrangements have been initiated with the landlord and following which the directors have identified the requirement to seek alternative office space. The directors have identified the sourcing of new office space within the Dublin city area a risk item for 2017 and continue to assess

Directors' report (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017

the impact and plan appropriate action to mitigate the risks.

Accounting records

The directors believe that they have complied with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, by employing persons with appropriate expertise and by providing adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records were maintained at the company's business address at 700 South Circular Road, Dublin 8.

Events since the end of the financial year

There have been no other significant events affecting the company since the financial year end aside from the extension of the current lease on the premise where Dublin office is situated and the sourcing of the new lease for a period of 10 years which commenced on 12 February 2018.

Future developments

The directors do not envisage any substantial changes to the nature of the business in the foreseeable future.

Research and development activities

The company incurred €61,537 (2016: €1,678) on the continuing development and research on the provision of public health activities in Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland.

Statement of relevant audit information

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

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

Statement of internal financial controls

The board of directors acknowledges its responsibility for the Institute of Public Health in Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee's system of financial control. It also recognises that any system of financial control can only give a reasonable and not absolute assurance against any material errors. The internal financial controls in operation within the Institute of Public Health in Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee during 2017 are detailed as follows:

The key procedures which have been put in place by the board of directors, designed to provide effective financial control are:

Control Environment

- All staff members are aware of relevant financial control procedures, including procurement procedures;
- There are expenditure limits applied rigorously to all levels of management;
- The procurement function for overhead expenditure operates on the basis of standards and budgets agreed by the board of directors.

Identification of Business Risks and Financial Implications

- The Institute of Public Health in Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee is primarily funded by the

Directors' report (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017

Department of Health in the Republic of Ireland and the Department of Health in Northern Ireland.

Information Systems

- The Institute of Public Health in Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee information systems are integrated professional financial and management accounting package 'Tasbooks'. There are integrated financial control modules for income, expenditure, debtors, creditors and fixed assets on the system.
- The Institute of Public Health in Ireland Limited Company Limited by Guarantee outsources its payroll function.

Procedures for Monitoring Effectiveness of Financial Control

- The finance officer monitors income and expenditure transactions to ensure compliance for accuracy, validity and appropriate project attribution;
- The system of internal financial control is based on the a framework of regular management information and administrative procedures;
- Monthly management accounts are prepared on a timely basis, providing detailed comparisons of budgeted income and expenditure to actual activity. These reports are submitted to the Department of Health in both jurisdictions on a monthly basis, as well as being reviewed internally by the management team at their monthly meetings. Quarterly management accounts are also prepared which are reviewed by the HR and Finance Sub-Committee, with a detailed examination of the underlying transactions and activities to ensure completeness and accuracy. The board of directors also reviews these accounts on a quarterly basis;
- The HR and Finance Sub-Committee review at regular intervals the effectiveness of the system of internal controls.

The board of directors is satisfied with the existing financial control arrangements.

Branches outside the state

There are no branches of the company outside the State.

Auditors

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

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

Dr John Devlin
Director

Professor Roger O'Sullivan
Director

Date: 11 June 2018

Directors' responsibilities statement

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017

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

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

Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date, of the profit or loss of the company for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014 and Companies (Accounting) Act 2017.

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

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

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and Companies (Accounting) Act 2017 and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the board

Dr John Devlin
Director

Professor Roger O'Sullivan
Director

Date: 11 June 2018

Independent auditors' report to the members of The Institute of Public Health in Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Institute of Public Health in Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of cash flows, the Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended 31 December 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

In our opinion, The Institute of Public Health in Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee's financial statements:

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

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Independent auditors' report to the members of The Institute of Public Health in Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee (continued)

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

Under the Companies Act 2014 and Companies (Accounting) Act 2017, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of the Acts have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Independent auditors' report to the members of The Institute of Public Health in Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee (continued)

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion of the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If they conclude that a

Independent auditors' report to the members of The Institute of Public Health in Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee (continued)

material uncertainty exists, they are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify their opinion. Their conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

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

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

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Noel Delaney, FCA
for and on behalf of

Grant Thornton

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Audit Firm
Dublin 8

11 June 2018

Statement of comprehensive income

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 €	2016 €
Income	4	1,968,558	1,993,138
Administrative expenses		(1,623,076)	(1,932,083)
Operating surplus	5	<u>345,482</u>	<u>61,055</u>
Surplus for the financial year		<u><u>345,482</u></u>	<u><u>61,055</u></u>

There was no other comprehensive income for 2017 (2016:€NIL).

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 €	2016 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	12,803	22,792
		<u>12,803</u>	<u>22,792</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	90,242	52,345
Cash at bank and in hand	11	975,913	375,409
		<u>1,066,155</u>	<u>427,754</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(457,805)	(174,875)
Net current assets		<u>608,350</u>	<u>252,879</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>621,153</u>	<u>275,671</u>
Net assets		<u><u>621,153</u></u>	<u><u>275,671</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Retained earnings	14	621,153	275,671
Members' funds		<u>621,153</u>	<u>275,671</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:

Dr John Devlin
Director

Professor Roger O'Sullivan
Director

Date: 11 June 2018

Statement of changes in equity

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017

	Profit and loss account €	Total equity €
At 1 January 2017	275,671	275,671
Comprehensive income for the financial year		
Surplus for the financial year	345,482	345,482
At 31 December 2017	<u>621,153</u>	<u>621,153</u>

Statement of changes in equity

For the financial year ended 31 December 2016

	Profit and loss account €	Total equity €
At 1 January 2016	214,616	214,616
Comprehensive income for the financial year		
Surplus for the financial year	61,055	61,055
At 31 December 2016	<u>275,671</u>	<u>275,671</u>

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017

	2017 €	2016 €
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	345,482	61,055
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	12,180	17,906
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(37,897)	27,015
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	282,930	(934,961)
Decrease in amounts owed to associates	-	(1,178)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	<u>602,695</u>	<u>(830,163)</u>
Cash flows from an investing activity		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(2,191)	(13,349)
Net cash used in an investing activity	<u>(2,191)</u>	<u>(13,349)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	600,504	(843,512)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	375,409	1,218,921
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year	<u><u>975,913</u></u>	<u><u>375,409</u></u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	<u><u>975,913</u></u>	<u><u>375,409</u></u>

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Institute of Public Health in Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee is a non-commercial not-for-profit state sponsored body which is limited by guarantee. It is incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and the address of its registered office is the 700 South Circular Road, Dublin 8.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102'), with the Companies Acts 2014 and Companies (Accounting) Act 2017.

The financial statements are presented in Euro (€)

2.2 Going concern

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

2.3 Income

Income is recognised when earned and is dealt with in the financial statements of the year to which it relates.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Office equipment	-	5 years
Computer equipment	-	3 years

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

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.5 Impairment of assets

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

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

2.6 Debtors

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

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.8 Creditors

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

2.9 Foreign currency translation

Functional currency and presentation currency:

The individual financial statements of the entity are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the financial statements, the results and financial position are presented in Euro (€).

Transactions and balances:

In preparing the financial statements of the entity, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the entity (foreign currencies) are recognised at the spot rate at the dates of the transaction or at an average rate where this rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.10 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.11 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.12 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.13 Taxation

Current tax is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable surplus for the current or past reporting periods using tax rates and laws that have been enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is not recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise indicated.

As the institute is a non-commercial not-for-profit state sponsored body, it is exempt from paying corporation tax on any surplus income arising in the year.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017

3. JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

When preparing the financial statements, management makes a number of judgments, estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The following are significant management judgments in applying the accounting policies of the company, that have the most significant effect on the financial statements.

Going concern

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

Revenue recognition

Judgment is used to interpret the terms and determine when all the criteria of revenue recognition have been met in order for revenue recognition to occur in the appropriate financial accounting period. While changes in the allocation of the estimated sales price will not affect the amount of total revenue recognised for a particular sales arrangement, and material changes in these allocations could impact the timing of revenue recognition.

Useful lives of tangible fixed assets

Long-lived assets comprising primarily of computer and office equipment represent a significant portion of total assets. The annual depreciation and amortisation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives management consider technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation and amortisation charge for the financial year. The net book value of tangible fixed assets subject to depreciation at the financial year end date was €12,803 (2016: €22,792).

4. TURNOVER

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

	2017 €	2016 €
Department of Health (ROI)	1,376,950	1,120,725
Department of Health (NI)	433,892	448,658
Grant income	99,868	363,862
Other income	57,848	59,893
	1,968,558	1,993,138

The Department of Health in ROI provided additional funding of €200,000 for the new Ageing Division. These reoccurring funds will be utilised in 2018 for staffing for this division.

Funding from the Department of Health in NI remained at €382,000 for both 2017 and 2016. The amount recognised in euro in the current year was lower than 2016 due to foreign exchange rates.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017

5. SURPLUS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION

The operating surplus is stated after charging:

	2017 €	2016 €
Research & development charged as an expense	61,537	1,678
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	12,180	17,906
Exchange differences	567	(28,584)
Defined contribution pension cost	56,058	93,264
Rent - operating leases	189,172	194,633
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The company expected to take up a lease on new office space in 2018 for which there was committed funding of €120,000. However, this new office space was not acquired until 2018.

6. EMPLOYEES

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2017 €	2016 €
Wages and salaries	820,868	1,181,423
Social security costs	81,631	121,328
Cost of defined contribution scheme	56,058	93,264
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>958,557</u>	<u>1,396,015</u>

Key management compensation amounted to €80,612 (2016 - €114,615).

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

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

	2017 No.	2016 No.
Staff	18	23
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017

7. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

	2017 €	2016 €
Directors' emoluments	73,655	98,155
Directors' pension costs - defined contribution scheme	6,957	16,460
	<u>80,612</u>	<u>114,615</u>

During the financial year retirement benefits were accruing to no directors (2016 - NIL) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

8. TAXATION

	2017 €	2016 €
TOTAL CURRENT TAX	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TAXATION ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR

The tax assessed for the financial year is lower than (2016 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2016 - 12.5%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 €	2016 €
Surplus on ordinary activities before tax	<u>345,482</u>	<u>61,055</u>
Surplus on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2016 - 12.5%)	43,185	7,632
EFFECTS OF:		
State sponsored body exemption from corporation tax	<u>(43,185)</u>	<u>(7,632)</u>
TOTAL TAX CHARGE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE TAX CHARGES

There were no factors which may affect future tax charges.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017

9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Office equipment €	Computer equipment €	Total €
COST OR VALUATION			
At 1 January 2017	48,874	155,482	204,356
Additions	-	2,191	2,191
At 31 December 2017	<u>48,874</u>	<u>157,673</u>	<u>206,547</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 January 2017	41,936	139,628	181,564
Charge for the financial year	2,466	9,714	12,180
At 31 December 2017	<u>44,402</u>	<u>149,342</u>	<u>193,744</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2017	<u>4,472</u>	<u>8,331</u>	<u>12,803</u>
At 31 December 2016	<u>6,938</u>	<u>15,854</u>	<u>22,792</u>

10. DEBTORS

	2017 €	2016 €
Trade debtors	40,843	13,617
Other debtors	10,566	2,868
Prepayments	38,833	35,862
	<u>90,242</u>	<u>52,347</u>

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2017 €	2016 €
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>975,913</u>	<u>375,409</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017

12. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 €	2016 €
Trade creditors	4,842	13,566
Deferred income	272,436	-
Taxation and social insurance	28,737	25,050
Other creditors	-	4,336
Accruals	110,355	35,673
Ageing-related Fellows programme*	41,435	96,250
	<u>457,805</u>	<u>174,875</u>

*Ageing-related Fellows programme relates to externally funded programme to facilitate the development of Ageing-related research experts in Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland. This programme of funding is scheduled to be completed in 2018.

	2017 €	2016 €
OTHER TAXATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE		
PAYE/PRSI control	20,556	21,587
VAT control	8,181	3,463
	<u>28,737</u>	<u>25,050</u>

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2017 €	2016 €
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	975,913	375,409
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	51,409	16,485
	<u>1,027,322</u>	<u>391,894</u>
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(115,197)	(53,575)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprises trade debtors and other debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, accruals other creditors.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017

14. RESERVES

Retained earnings

The company is limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital.

Profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained surpluses and deficits.

15. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. 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 the fund and amounted to €56,059 (2016 - €93,264). Contributions totaling €NIL (2016 - €4,335) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

16. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At 31 December 2017 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2017 €	2016 €
Not later than 1 year	75,314	114,758
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	81,591	304,768
	<u>156,905</u>	<u>419,526</u>

17. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no other significant events affecting the company since the financial year end aside from the extension of the current lease on the premise where Dublin office is situated and the sourcing of the new lease for a period of 10 years which commenced on 12 February 2018.

18. COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

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

19. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on June 11, 2018

The Institute of Public Health in Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee

Management information

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017

Detailed profit and loss account

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017

	2017 €	2016 €
Turnover	1,968,558	1,993,138
Gross surplus %	100.0 %	100.0 %
LESS: OVERHEADS		
Administration expenses	(1,623,076)	(1,932,083)
OPERATING SURPLUS	345,482	61,055
SURPLUS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	345,482	61,055

Turnover

	2017 €	2016 €
Department of Health (ROI)	1,376,950	1,120,725
Department of Health (NI)	433,892	448,658
Grant income	99,868	363,862
Other income	57,848	59,893
	1,968,558	1,993,138

Schedule to the detailed accounts

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017

ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

	2017 €	2016 €
Directors salaries	73,655	98,155
Directors pension costs - defined contribution schemes	6,957	16,460
Staff salaries	747,213	1,083,268
Employers PRSI	81,631	121,328
Staff pension costs - defined contribution schemes	49,101	76,804
Staff training	15,151	4,446
Canteen	3,182	5,959
Entertainment	5,334	354
Hotels, travel and subsistence	18,703	32,291
Research and development	61,537	1,678
Printing and stationery	8,331	17,287
Postage	2,457	2,985
Telephone	20,250	23,660
Computer costs	25,146	36,254
General office expenses	85,930	6,133
Advertising and promotion	20,086	8,879
Trade subscriptions	14,931	18,762
Legal and professional	20,277	17,659
Auditors' remuneration	5,000	5,000
Accountancy fees	17,489	4,889
Public seminar and events	38,065	50,754
Bank charges	1,418	1,401
Difference on foreign exchange	567	(28,584)
Rent	189,172	194,633
Rates	31,064	33,772
Light and heat	3,485	4,306
Cleaning	11,684	11,566
Service charges	47,765	53,835
Insurances	2,644	7,632
Repairs and maintenance	2,672	2,609
Depreciation	12,179	17,906
	<u>1,623,076</u>	<u>1,932,081</u>