Grant Thornton

Financial Statements

Arlington Novas Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

Contents

Company Information

Directors	Greg Maxwell (Chairperson) Kieran Walshe (resigned 17 February 2020) Tracy Leonard (appointed 10 December 2020) Justin Brosnan Eimear Griffin (resigned 8 July 2021) Eoin Gallagher (resigned 28 May 2021) Joseph McGarry (resigned 17 February 2020) Siobhan Wheeler Patrick Claffey (appointed 23 January 2020) Michael O'Connell (appointed 29 April 2021)
Company secretary	Donal O' Carroll (resigned 23 April 2020) Siobhan Wheeler (appointed 23 April 2020)
Registered number	330018
Registered office	87 O'Connell Street Limerick
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm Mill House Henry Street Limerick
Bankers	AIB Bank Plc 106/108 O' Connell Street Limerick
Solicitors	Hayes Solicitors Lavery House Earlsfort Terrace Dublin 2
	Browne & Murphy Solicitors 64 O'Connell Street Limerick
	Michael Houlihan & Partners Solicitors 9, 10/11 Bindon Street Lifford Ennis Co. Clare

Holmes O'Malley Sexton Solicitors
Bishops Gate
Henry Street
Limerick

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

Arlington Novas Ireland is a national homeless and housing charity working with families, single people, children and unaccompanied minors who are disadvantaged and socially excluded; primarily those who are homeless or at risk of being homeless. On a day-to-day basis, it operates as Novas.

It is a company limited by guarantee (CRN 330018) and was incorporated in 2000. In September 2005, it became entirely independent from its founding UK charity company. It is a registered charity (CHY 13390) (RCN 20041533) and an Approved Housing Body. It is compliant with the standards set out by the Charity Regulator in the Charities Governance Code, which have statutory effect from 2020. In addition, it operates the standards of best practice for Approved Housing Bodies.

The Companies Act 2014 came into effect on 1st June 2015 and from then the requirements for the content and presentation of financial reporting for not-for-profit companies changed. Novas adopted the reporting standards of FRS 102 (FRS;Financial Reporting Council) for charities to report their financial activities.

VISION To provide lasting solutions to homelessness.

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

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

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

Directors' report (continued)
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

Business review

INTRODUCTION

The number of people supported by Novas in 2020 was 5,701, a 8% increase from the previous year. The number of people who accessed our Supported Temporary Accommodation services declined during the year, due to the lack of availability of long term housing options; much of the increase was from our tenancies. The number of people living in Novas tenancies increased from 368 in 2019 to 517 in 2020.

The Government decision to freeze evictions due to the pandemic was most welcome and halted, and partially reversed, the increase in the number of people who are homeless.

The national housing crisis continued and was exacerbated by forced closures of the construction industry. The proposed significant increase in completions was thwarted and the consequences will place even more pressure on the market for new housing in the years ahead; with the consequence of a continuing crisis for people who are homeless. The severe challenges of housing and rent affordability and supply affect everyone looking for long term accommodation. For those citizens who are homeless it restricts even more their potential to access affordable and suitable long term accommodation.

RESULTS

Income for the year was €14,242,360 (2019 - €12,098,119) and expenditure was €13,469,497 (2019 - €11,338,961). The surplus for the financial year, after taxation, amounted to €772,868 (2019 - €759,165)

RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk is an integral part of the governance role and the Board is ultimately responsible for ensuring we have an effective risk management strategy. Managers at all levels are responsible for ensuring the risk management strategy is implemented.

Emphasis continued to be given to applying the risk management framework to all aspects of our work. All senior managers have responsibility for risk management within their areas of responsibility and the Head of Quality, Safety and Compliance guides and co-ordinates this work. The Senior Management Team (SMT) frequently review the overall Risk Register and this in turn is considered every quarter by the Board. In addition each Board committee regularly reviews the risk register in its terms of reference.

The arrival of the Covid-19 pandemic in March presented an existential threat to the day to day operations of all our services, in particular emergency services. Whilst all citizens were and remain at risk, with the very high incidence of ill health and underlying health conditions, not to mention lifestyle issues and social exclusion factors, people who are homeless, not for the first time, faced a unique and life threatening environment.

Mitigating these new and severe threats became the priority and with the excellent co-operation of staff, management planned and delivered very significant changes in staff structures, work practices and shift patterns; also certain employment conditions, e.g. sick pay eligibility were relaxed to facilitate staff. To ensure the safe operations of projects personal protective equipment was essential and our thanks were also earned by the authorities for their support and assistance. Whilst home working is not an option for front line staff, office based services largely worked from home. Outdoor work was largely dealt with remotely as were meetings at all levels. A Covid-19 co-ordinating group was formed of three senior managers and the Head of Communications issued frequent information circulars to staff. Clients also responded magnificently and co-operated with staff. By the end of the year whilst it was clear there remained serious threats our risk management strategy had operated effectively.

Directors' report (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

Our risk register was adjusted accordingly and our continuity plan similarly changed. Indeed into the pandemic the Housing Agency issued a special advisory report on appropriate actions and our actions, already implemented, more than complied with their recommendations.

SERVICES

Dealing with the pandemic was the essential priority for the year. Hence new service development or even consolidation was secondary to protecting existing clients and services. As part of the Government's response to the pandemic for people who were homeless in Dublin, various hotels were 'taken over' and voluntary agencies operated a triage system of services depending on clients' needs and covid19 status. The service operated by Novas operated for under 2 months.

During the pandemic with travel restrictions a regional management structure was introduced for the running of services. This involved the Head of Quality, Safety and Compliance acting as the senior manager for the Dublin region. Whilst this was beneficial to service operations it, together with travel restrictions affecting all staff, meant that onsite quality audits were temporarily suspended. Later in the year (see under Governance following) a regional structure was decided on a temporary basis to facilitate the continued management of services and also release the Head of QSC to focus on compliance and quality assurance.

HOUSING

Our plans for new housing units did not escape the impact of the pandemic. With the building industry closed for much of the period from March our own build plans were greatly reduced. However, subject to government policy and the opening of the construction industry in 2021 we are optimistic of being able to make up the shortfall felt in 2020 in 2021. Our planned growth was for an average of 20 new housing units each year for the period of our strategic plan. In 2020 we increased by 10 units (CAS funded); and by 41 new leased premises.

The latest regulator report in December 2020 rated our financial performance and compliance as good. The review indicated financial forecasting and planning was good with good metrics on KPI's.
The Government intend that the new Approved Housing Bodies Regulatory Authority (AHBRA) will commence in 2021 and the AHB voluntary code of standards will be statutorily based during the year. This year Novas moved to be a Tier 3 Approved Housing Body, the top level, with over 300 accommodation units.

QUALITY ASSURANCE/ SAFETY

The role of health and safety always crucial for our operations became dominant as the prime consideration for clients and staff from March. The staff involved ensured that managers and staff were fully informed, trained and confident in operating in a different environment and their role was critical to our overall performance. The Safety Committee continued to meet, remotely, and was a key component in identifying and resolving practical issues.

Whilst the Head of QSC, as reported above took on an additional role in services, he was also able to further develop IT systems which will better support staff and enable better oversight and compliance monitoring for quality assurance. This was developed during the year and further developments are planned.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Our personnel staff continued to deal with a substantial increasing workload. In recent years, the small staff team had dealt with the consequences of rapid service development (recruit the numbers of appropriately qualified staff, gain Garda clearance etc., and have staff start in a new service under pressure to open) and this year the pandemic threw up more challenges. New work arrangements presented issues for both front line staff and those working from home. Their role as part of the overall support structure for staff in a changed environment was crucial. The employee assistance programme continued to show its value.

Directors' report (continued)
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

During the year the Board approved a new manager role to focus on human resources. It will include improved manager training

Our volunteers continued to provide essential services to various groups of clients (street outreach, support at the temporary emergency provision service in Limerick and Food Cloud collections). Some interruption was experienced but the volunteers showed remarkable enthusiasm to get back out again under changed work procedures.

COMMUNICATIONS / FUNDRAISING

Fundraising events 'took a hit' due to Covid-19. Indoor and outdoor events such as 'sleep-outs', crucial for both raising funds but also awareness, were of course not possible.

As referred to above the Head of Communications led on keeping staff informed of all health advice and working arrangements and generally offering an up to date information flow which gave confidence especially at the beginning of the pandemic.

Throughout the year we worked with local, regional and national media to raise the profile of the organisation, highlight the myriad of issues faced by our clients and promote policy change as necessary. We engaged on print media, television and radio. We were also very active on social media, curating regular, relevant and considered content.

GOVERNANCE

Charities are dealing with increasingly complex compliance requirements, from Data Protection legislation to Employment Law to Charity and Lobbying regulation; this in addition to corporate legislation. Also compliance requirements and standards for service provision are increasingly complex. In this environment, the role of the Board must ensure it identifies appropriate controls and oversight on the multiple legal and regulatory obligations of their charity, in addition to the financial oversight role and risk management that are central to the trustees' duties. This year Covid-19 added to the work.

The Board continued to work through a series of Board committees. Governance: Audit/ Finance: Clients/Services: Property: Quality/ Safety/Compliance: Communications / Policy/ Fundraising. Each met at least 4 times during the year and reported to the Board with recommendations as appropriate. The Board continued to schedule four main meetings a year. In December, as customary, it met specially to decide on the charity's budget for the following year. Earlier, the Board held a special review of its own operations. Some improvements were agreed and it is intended to see through these developments in the year ahead.

It was year four of the five year Strategic Plan. 'Operational plans' were approved for the year under each of the main objectives of the Strategic Plan. These set out the targets to be achieved and also the evidence based performance indicators through which managers and the Board can assess performance. In July there was a half yearly review. However the arrival of the pandemic fundamentally altered the organisation's capacity to fulfil this agenda.

Towards the end of the year it was decided to defer the work on the new strategic plan, due to commence, early in 2021, by one year. This was due to the significant uncertainties arising from the continuing pandemic anticipated throughout much of the new year and the uncertainty over future plans by government of funding for homeless services and housing post pandemic. Instead the subcommittee and senior staff drew up operational plans for each function to run to the end of 2022. Hence work on the new strategic plan is deferred by one year. It was further decided to operate a two region senior management structure during that period on a temporary basis and until the Board decides on the most appropriate senior management arrangements for services into the future and having regard to the priorities in the next strategic plan.

Directors' report (continued)
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

During the year two directors resigned; Kieran Walshe and Joe McGarry. Kieran was a director for nearly 8 years and served on various subcommittees. Joe was very much involved with Novas since its inception, and joined the Board in 2018.

Two new directors joined. Pat Claffey and Tracy Leonard bring expertise in homeless services and finance respectively.

FINANCE

As with all other areas of the business, the Covid-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the finance department. Staff did as much as was feasible to support the projects in dealing with issues relating to finances. There was a presence in head office 3 days a week, but there was no overlapping of staff. There were significant increases in spending in some areas, particularly cleaning, food and energy costs, mainly related to Covid-19. We were able to recoup some of these from our funders. The finance and audit sub-group met on four occasions during the year. Two new members, Michael O'Connell and Tracy Leonard joined the sub-group in 2020.

Directors and Secretary

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

Greg Maxwell (Chairperson)
Kieran Walshe (resigned 17 February 2020)
Tracy Leonard (appointed 10 December 2020)
Justin Brosnan
Eimear Griffin (resigned 8 July 2021)
Eoin Gallagher (resigned 28 May 2021)
Joseph McGarry (resigned 17 February 2020)
Siobhan Wheeler
Patrick Claffey (appointed 23 January 2020)
Michael O'Connell (appointed 29 April 2021)

Donal O'Carroll served as company secretary up to the date of his resignation on 23 April 2020. Siobhan Wheeler was appoined company secretary on 23 April 2020 and served in this position for the remainder of the financial year.

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

Investments

At 31 December 2020, Arlington Novas Ireland held €497,843 (2019:€499,803) in investments. These assets have been accumulated through the prudent management of resources and the continued implementation of a cost saving culture within the company. The majority of these funds will be reinvested to maintain and improve services.

Directors' report (continued)
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

Principal risks and uncertainties

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

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

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

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

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to ensure compliance with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, are the employment of 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 87 O'Connell Street, Limerick.

Events since the end of the year

Since the year end the COVID-19 pandemic has continued to have an effect on the company, the economy and the general population. Management is closely monitoring the evolution of the pandemic, and while there is no clear indication as to when the impact will be curtailed or eliminated, they will continue to take appropriate actions to mitigate any possible adverse effects on the company.

Statement on relevant audit information

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

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is 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 auditor is aware of that information.

Directors' report (continued)
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton, continues 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.

Greg Maxwell (Chairperson)
Director

Date: 22 July 2021

Siobhan Wheeler
Director

Date: 22 July 2021

Directors' responsibilities statement
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

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 the Companies Act 2014 and Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' .

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

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 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 Republic of Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

On behalf of the board

Greg Maxwell (Chairperson)
Director

Date: 22 July 2021

Siobhan Wheeler
Director

Date: 22 July 2021

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

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Arlington Novas Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee , which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of cash flows, the Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended 31 December 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements.

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

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

- give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020 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.

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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities, and the responsibilities of the directors, with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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

Other information

Other information comprises information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, including the Directors' report. 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

- 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.

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, 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 Act have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

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

Responsibilities of 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.

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

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

Grant Thornton

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

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

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

Mr. Damian Gleeson FCCA

for and on behalf of
Grant Thornton

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Audit Firm

22 July 2021

Statement of comprehensive income

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 €	2019 €
Turnover	4	**14,242,360**	12,098,119
Administrative expenses		**(13,376,784)**	(11,247,178)
Operating surplus	5	**865,576**	850,941
Interest receivable and similar income	7	**5**	7
Interest payable and expenses	8	**(92,713)**	(91,783)
Surplus before tax		**772,868**	759,165
Surplus for the financial year		**772,868**	759,165
Other comprehensive income for the financial year			
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		**772,868**	759,165

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2020 or 2019 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

All amounts related to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 22 to 42 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2020

	Note		2020 €		2019 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		**39,023**		42,561
Tangible assets - Housing Properties	11		**37,101,490**		35,984,734
Investments			**497,843**		499,803
			37,638,356		36,527,098
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	**462,207**		762,590	
Cash at bank and in hand	14	**6,721,113**		4,394,057	
		7,183,320		5,156,647	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	**(1,272,866)**		(1,227,632)	
Net current assets			**5,910,454**		3,929,015
Total assets less current liabilities			**43,548,810**		40,456,113
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16		**(33,223,587)**		(30,961,304)
Grants			**(2,120,322)**		(2,147,859)
Provisions for liabilities					
Other provisions	21	**(160,974)**		(75,891)	
			(160,974)		(75,891)
Net assets			**8,043,927**		7,271,059
Capital and reserves					
Restricted fund	22		**480,976**		514,783
Designated fund	22		**2,819,260**		2,443,009
Profit and loss account	22		**4,743,691**		4,313,267
Reserves			**8,043,927**		7,271,059

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

Greg Maxwell (Chairperson)
Director

Date: 22 July 2021

Siobhan Wheeler
Director

Date: 22 July 2021

The notes on pages 22 to 42 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	Restricted fund	Designated fund	Profit and loss account	Total
	€	€	€	€
At 1 January 2020	514,783	2,443,009	4,313,267	7,271,059
Comprehensive income for the financial year				
Surplus for the financial year	-	-	772,868	772,868
Other comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	772,868	772,868
Transfer from profit and loss account	-	-	(342,444)	(342,444)
Transfer to other reserves	(33,807)	376,251	-	342,444
Total transactions with owners	(33,807)	376,251	(342,444)	-
At 31 December 2020	480,976	2,819,260	4,743,691	8,043,927

The notes on pages 22 to 42 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

	Capital redemption reserve	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	€	€	€	€
At 1 January 2019	730,700	2,079,867	3,701,327	6,511,894
Comprehensive income for the financial year				
Surplus for the financial year	-	-	759,165	759,165
Other comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	759,165	759,165
Transfer from profit and loss account	-	-	(147,225)	(147,225)
Transfer to other reserves	(215,917)	363,142	-	147,225
Total transactions with owners	(215,917)	363,142	(147,225)	-
At 31 December 2019	514,783	2,443,009	4,313,267	7,271,059

The notes on pages 22 to 42 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	2020	2019
	€	€
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus for the financial year	**772,868**	759,165
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	**474,036**	460,811
Amortisation of government grants	**(27,537)**	(27,537)
Interest paid	**92,713**	91,783
Interest received	**(5)**	(7)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	**300,384**	(303,464)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	**45,234**	(142,452)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	**85,083**	(13,260)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**1,742,776**	825,039
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets - other	**(14,200)**	(56,750)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets - housing properties	**(1,573,055)**	(4,170,467)
Disposal of investments	**1,960**	-
Interest received	**5**	7
Net cash from investing activities	**(1,585,290)**	(4,227,210)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of loans	**(52,125)**	(67,559)
New CAS and CALF loans	**2,363,340**	4,485,936
Repayment of Housing Financing Agency Loan	**(48,932)**	(47,726)
Interest paid	**(92,713)**	(91,783)
Net cash used in financing activities	**2,169,570**	4,278,868
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**2,327,056**	876,697
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	**4,394,057**	3,517,360
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year	**6,721,113**	4,394,057
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	**6,721,113**	4,394,057
	6,721,113	4,394,057

The notes on pages 22 to 42 form part of these financial statements.

Analysis of Net Debt
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	At 1 January 2020 €	Cash flows €	At 31 December 2020 €
Cash at bank and in hand	**4,394,057**	**2,327,056**	**6,721,113**
Debt due after 1 year	**(30,961,304)**	**(2,262,283)**	**(33,223,587)**
Debt due within 1 year	**(157,205)**	**-**	**(157,205)**
	(26,724,452)	**64,773**	**(26,659,679)**

The notes on pages 22 to 42 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

1. General information

Arlington Novas Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee (ANI) is a national homeless and housing charity working with families, single people, children and unaccompanied minors who are disadvantaged and socially excluded; primarily those who are homeless or at risk of being homeless. It offers client centred services and promotes social justice. The company's registered office is located at 87 O'Connell Street, Limerick.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

The financial statements are presented in Euro (€).

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

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

2.3 Income

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an itme when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Motor vehicles	-	4 years

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 profit or loss.

Tangible Assets - Housing Properties

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Fund accounting

The following funds are operated by the Company:

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

Restricted funds - this relates to any payments made in advance by funders which are related to specific projects and donations where the donor specifies the purpose for which the donation must be used. Restricted funds can only be used for the specific purposes for which they are given.

2.6 Debtors

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

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

2.8 Financial instruments

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

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

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

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Housing Finance Agency (HFA) Loans

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

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

2.11 Grants

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

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

2.12 Creditors

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

2.13 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

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

2.14 Provision for liabilities - Holiday pay

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

2.15 Taxation

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Financial Assets

Investments comprise of a long term unlisted, capital guaranteed growth investment product.

Investments are measured at amortised cost.

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

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

Determination of depreciation, useful economic life and residual value of fixed assets and housing properties.
The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of fixed assets. The directors regularly review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives management consider technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation charge for the financial year. The net book value of Tangible Fixed Assets and Housing Properties subject to depreciation at the financial year end date was €39,023 (2019: €42,561) and €37,101,490 (2019: €35,984,734) respectively.

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

4. Turnover

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

	2020 €	2019 €
Revenue grants	**12,375,709**	10,411,519
Donations, fundraising and other income	**237,721**	201,975
Accommodation charge	**910,057**	844,439
Rent receivable	**662,559**	586,858
Development levies	**56,314**	53,328
	14,242,360	12,098,119

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2020 €	2019 €
Republic of Ireland	**14,242,360**	12,098,119
	14,242,360	12,098,119

5. Surplus on ordinary activities before taxation

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

	2020 €	2019 €
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - housing properties	**456,299**	436,248
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - other	**17,738**	24,563
Amortisation of grants	**(27,537)**	(27,537)
Defined contribution pension cost	**170,555**	141,642

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

6. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2020	2019
	€	€
Wages and salaries	**7,476,966**	6,316,549
Social security costs	**916,214**	784,825
Cost of defined contribution scheme	**170,555**	141,642
Locum and volunteer expenses	**1,398,680**	1,084,840
	9,962,415	8,327,856

Capitalised employee costs during the financial year amounted to €NIL (2019 - €NIL).

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

	2020	2019
	No.	No.
Support staff	**285**	240

The remuneration of the CEO for the year was €85,337 (2019: €81,421). The company also made contributions at the standard rate, to the company pension scheme of €9,354 (2019: €9,206) in respect of the CEO. No employee was paid more than this amount.

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

7. Interest receivable

	2020	2019
	€	€
Bank interest receivable	**5**	7
	5	7

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

8. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2020 €	2019 €
Bank loan interest payable	**34,489**	36,529
CALF loan interest payable	**36,567**	32,391
HFA loan interest payable	**21,657**	22,863
	92,713	91,783

9. Taxation

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

10. Other tangible assets

	Motor vehicles €	Total €
Cost		
At 1 January 2020	**139,800**	**139,800**
Additions	**14,200**	**14,200**
At 31 December 2020	**154,000**	**154,000**
Amortisation		
At 1 January 2020	**97,239**	**97,239**
Charge for the financial year on owned assets	**17,738**	**17,738**
At 31 December 2020	**114,977**	**114,977**
Net book value		
At 31 December 2020	**39,023**	**39,023**
At 31 December 2019	42,561	42,561

11. Tangible assets - housing properties

	Freehold property €	Roof structure and coverings €	Windows and doors €	Kitchen €	Heating appliances €	Safety equipment €	Total €
Cost or valuation							
At 1 January 2020	33,149,766	1,169,994	1,559,994	1,169,994	1,559,994	389,999	38,999,741
Additions	1,337,096	47,192	62,922	47,192	62,922	15,731	1,573,055
At 31 December 2020	34,486,862	1,217,186	1,622,916	1,217,186	1,622,916	405,730	40,572,796
Depreciation							
At 1 January 2020	1,520,172	117,037	405,762	380,418	422,680	168,938	3,015,007
Charge for the financial year on owned assets	237,278	18,252	63,274	56,055	60,419	21,021	456,299
At 31 December 2020	1,757,450	135,289	469,036	436,473	483,099	189,959	3,471,306
Net book value							
At 31 December 2020	32,729,412	1,081,897	1,153,880	780,713	1,139,817	215,771	37,101,490
At 31 December 2019	31,629,594	1,052,957	1,154,232	789,576	1,137,314	221,061	35,984,734

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

12. Fixed assets

	Other fixed asset investments €
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2020	**499,803**
Disposals	**(1,960)**
At 31 December 2020	**497,843**

13. Debtors

	2020 €	2019 €
Trade debtors	**213,040**	522,301
Other debtors	**4,587**	1,934
Prepayments and accrued income	**244,580**	238,355
	462,207	762,590

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 €	2019 €
Cash at bank and in hand	**6,721,113**	4,394,057
	6,721,113	4,394,057

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	€	€
Loans owed to credit institutions	**86,614**	86,615
Other loans	**70,591**	70,590
Trade creditors	**257,792**	218,100
Taxation and social insurance	**323,979**	287,595
Other creditors	**15,546**	27,878
Accruals	**37,368**	22,071
Deferred income	**480,976**	514,783
	1,272,866	1,227,632

	2020	2019
	€	€
Other taxation and social insurance		
PAYE/PRSI control	**294,750**	269,901
VAT	**29,229**	17,694
	323,979	287,595

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

The company's total bank loans at 31 December 2020 were €822,582 (2019: €874,707). The loans are from commercial institutions which charge a market interest rate. The loans are due for repayment in installments in line with the terms of the loan agreement.

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

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

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

	2020 €	2019 €
Capital Assistance Scheme Loans	**29,862,390**	27,619,617
Capital Advance Leasing Facility Loan	**1,866,296**	1,745,729
Loans owed to credit institutions	**735,968**	788,092
Housing Finance Agency Loan	**758,933**	807,866
	33,223,587	30,961,304

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

Kerry County Council holds a charge of €1,088,220 over company land at no. 5 Church Street, Tralee, Co. Kerry dated 23 March 2004. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge of €158,815 over Apartment 111, Glenlara, Mount Kenneth Place dated 20 December 2005. AIB plc. holds a charge over folio 34628F, Limerick dated 27 July 2006. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge of €387,893 over No. 2 St. Patrick's Hill, Dublin Road Limerick, dated 14 September 2006. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge of €216,908 over 13 Clare Street, Limerick, dated 14 September 2006. Kerry County Council holds a charge of €561,051 over folio 34690F, Kerry, dated 14 February 2008. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge of €12,600,000 over Clyde House, Alphonsus Street, Limerick, dated 08 June 2009. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge of €538,079 over 10 Verekeer Gardens, Limerick, dated 08 September 2009. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge over Brother Stephen Russell House, Limerick, dated 28 November 2013. The Housing Finance Agency hold a form 52 pursuant to a charge and a first fixed charge over 8 apartments at Haarlem Court, Old Court Road, Firhouse, Dublin 24 dated 18 August 2018. AIB plc hold a charge over properties comprised in folios LK68823F, LK12196L, LK40404F, LK51812F,
LK20027F, LK39382F and LK2527L dated 7 February 2018. Limerick City and County Council holds a Limerick City and County Council holds a charge over 166 Woodhaven, Castletroy, Limerick dated 14 May 2018. Limerick City and County Council holds a charge over 18 The Park, Rosmor, Crossagalia, Limerick dated 14 May 2018. Limerick City and County Council holds a charge over 1 Dympna Terrace, Mulgrave Street, Limerick dated 14 May 2018. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge over 66 Cois Rioga, Caherconlish, Limerick dated 14 May 2018. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge over 8 St Ita's Park, Limerick dated 8 May 2018. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge over 11 Dromroe, Limerick, dated 8 June 2018. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge over 8 Kilbranish Drive, Woodview Park, Limerick dated 22 October 2018. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge over 53 Curragh Birin, Castletroy, Limerick, dated 22 October 2018. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge over 56 Aisling Heights Raheen, Limerick dated 1 November 2018. Limerick City & County Council holds charges over 1 and 2 Denmark Street, Limerick dated 31 October 2018. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge over 3 Crannog, Dublin Road, Limerick dated 31 October 2018. Limerick City & County Council hold a charge over 1, 2, 3, 4 Blackboy Terrace, Mulgrave St., Limerick, dated 31 October 2018. Limerick City & County Council hold a charge over 6 Aspen Gardens, St Patricks Road, Limerick, dated 1 November 2018. Tipperary County Council hold a charge over 10 and 11 Stradavoher Court, Thurles, Co Tipperary, dated 3 December 2018. Tipperary County Council holds a charge over Apt 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D, 5E, 5F Silver Mews, Silver Street, Nenagh, Co Tipperary, dated 3 December 2018. Tipperary County Council holds a charge over 13 Stradavoher Court, Thurles, Co. Tipperary, dated 26 March 2019 Limerick City & County Council holds a charge over 29 Rosendale Gardens, Corbally, Limerick dated 24 June 2019. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge over 708 Elm Green Close, Elm Park, Castletroy Limerick dated 24 June 2019. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge over 104 Elm Park Avenue, Castletroy, Limerick dated 24 June 2019. Limerick City & County Counil holds a charge over No. 8 Upper Carey's Road, Limerick dated 24 June 2019. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge over 15 Fairgreen Road, Limerick dated 27 June 2019. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge over 19 Fairgreen Road, Limerick dated 27 June 2019. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge over Garyville, O'Donoghue Avenue, Janesboro, Limerick dated 27 June 2019. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge over 4 Janemount Park, Corbally, Limerick dated 27 June 2019. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge over 410 Alder Close, Castletroy, Limerick dated 1 July 2019. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge over 89 Sheelin Road, Caherdavin, Limerick dated 1 July 2019. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge over 14B Glenview Gardens, Farranshone, Limerick dated 1 July 2019. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge over 50 Owenmore Drive, Raheen, Limerick dated 1 July 2019. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge over 1-6 Barrack Mews, Brennans Row, Limerick dated 6 September 2019. Tipperary County Council holds a charge over 16 Stradavoher Court, Thurles, Co Tipperary dated 6 November 2019. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge over 33 Mulcair Road, Raheen, Limerick, dated 5 November 2019. Limerick City & County Council holds a charge over 3 The Willows, Old Cork Road, Limerick, dated 27 November 2019. Tipperary County Council holds a charge of €152,099 over 9 Oakfield Park, Cabra Road, Thurles, Co Tipperary dated 13 December 2019. Tipperary

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

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

County Council holds a charge over 17 Stradavoher Court, Thurles, Co Tipperary dated 16 January 2020. Limerick City and County Council holds a charge over 423 Alder Close, Castletroy, Co Limerick dated 13 February 2020. Limerick City and County Council holds a charge over Epsom Lodge, 1 Racefield, Gouldavoher, Limerick dated 13 February 2020. Limerick City and County Council holds a charge over 16 Downey Street, Killalee, Limerick dated 19 February 2020. Tipperary County Council holds a charge over 36 Oakfield Drive, Cabra Road, Thurles, Co Tipperary dated 23 March 2020. Limerick City and County Council holds a charge over 56 Richmond Court, Corbally, Limerick dated 20 March 2020. Dublin City Council holds a charge over 121 Walkinstown Road, Walkinstown, Dublin 12 dated 14 July 2020.

17. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2020	2019
	€	€
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank and other loans	**157,205**	157,205
	157,205	157,205
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	**346,458**	346,458
Other loans	**282,361**	282,361
	628,819	628,819
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	**389,510**	441,634
Other loans	**32,205,258**	29,890,851
	32,594,768	30,332,485
	33,380,792	31,118,509

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

18. Grants

	2020 €	2019 €
Grants received		
At 1 January	2,315,001	2,315,001
Total grants received	2,315,001	2,315,001
Amortisation		
At 1 January	(167,142)	(139,605)
Amortisation	(27,537)	(27,537)
Total amortisation	(194,679)	(167,142)
Net balance	2,120,322	2,147,859

Grants:

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

19. Grant information

Grantor	Sponsoring Department	Grant due 31/12/2019	Deferred Income 31/12/19	Recognised in P&L 2020	Grant due 31/12/2020	Deferred Income 31/12/20
HSE West - Social Inclusion	Department of Health	-	70,000	1,693,431	52,726	204,928
HSE West - Disabilities	Department of Health	92,239	-	851,155	52,213	-
HSE West – Mental Health	Department of Health	52,995	-	317,968	-	-
Mid-West Drug and Alcohol Forum	Department of Health	-	41,700	275,497	-	17,965
HSE South – Social Inclusion	Department of Health	-	321,833	595,996	-	173,333
HSE South – Disabilities	Department of Health	-	-	296,106	24,676	-
HSE South – Mental Health	Department of Health	-	-	50,000	-	-
HSE East	Department of Health	-	81,250	1,159,144	-	81,250
Tusla	Child and Family Agency	-	-	912,639	-	-
Dublin Region Homeless Executive	Dublin Region Homeless Executive	301,175	-	3,196,547	-	-
Limerick City and County Council	Limerick City and County Council	54,325	-	1,888,363	40,858	-
Tipperary County Council	Tipperary County Council	-	-	157,816	-	-
Kerry County Council	Kerry County Council	-	-	413,820	-	-
Cork County Council	Cork County Council	5,000	-	10,000	5,000	-
Clare County Council	Clare County Council	16,567	-	557,227	37,567	3,500
Total		**522,301**	**514,783**	**12,375,709**	**213,040**	**480,976**

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

20. Financial instruments

	2020	2019
	€	€
Financial assets		
Cash at bank	**6,721,113**	4,394,057
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**715,470**	1,024,038
	7,436,583	5,418,095
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**(33,691,498)**	(31,386,558)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of fixed asset investments, trade debtors and other debtors

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

21. Provisions

	Leave pay
	€
At 1 January 2020	**75,891**
Charged to profit or loss	**85,083**
At 31 December 2020	**160,974**

In respect of prior financial year:

	Leave pay
	€
At 1 January 2019	**89,151**
Charged to profit or loss	**(13,260)**
At 31 December 2019	**75,891**

Leave pay:

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

22. Reserves

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

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

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

23. Company status

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

24. Capital commitments

At 31 December 2020 the company has agreed to purchase the following properties: 3 Cornerpark Rise, Peamount, Newcastle, Co. Dublin and Tralahan Cottage, Abbeydorney, Co. Kerry. The combined price for the properties is €390,000.

25. Pension information

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

The charge to the income and expenditure account for the year was €170,555 (2019: €141,642). The following amounts relating to pensions and post retirement benefits owing of €NIL (2019: €NIL) are included in the balance sheet at year end.

26. Transactions with directors

No transactions with directors were undertaken during the financial year.

27. Related party transactions

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

28. Post balance sheet events

Since the year end the COVID-19 pandemic has continued to have an effect on the company, the economy and the general population. Management is closely monitoring the evolution of the pandemic, and while there is no clear indication as to when the impact will be curtailed or eliminated, they will continue to take appropriate actions to mitigate any possible adverse effects on the company.

29. Controlling party

The company is under the control of its directors.

30. Comparative information

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

31. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 22 July 2021.

Registered number: 330018

Arlington Novas Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee

Management information

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

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

Detailed profit and loss account

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 €	2019 €
Turnover	4	**14,242,360**	12,098,119
Gross profit		**14,242,360**	12,098,119
Less: overheads			
Administration expenses		**(13,376,784)**	(11,247,178)
Operating profit		**865,576**	850,941
Interest receivable		**5**	7
Interest payable		**(92,713)**	(91,783)
Surplus for the financial year		**772,868**	759,165

Schedule to the detailed accounts

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	2020 €	2019 €
Turnover		
Revenue grants	**12,375,709**	10,411,519
Donations, fundraising and other income	**237,721**	201,975
Accomodation charge	**910,057**	844,439
Rent receivable	**662,559**	586,858
Development Levies	**56,314**	53,328
	14,242,360	12,098,119

Schedule to the detailed accounts

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	2020 €	2019 €
Administration expenses		
Wages and salaries	**7,476,966**	6,316,549
Employers PRSI	**916,214**	784,825
Staff pension contributions	**170,555**	141,642
Staff training	**36,571**	55,896
Motor expenses	**23,731**	40,729
Travel and subsistence	**158,093**	232,919
Printing, staionery and postage	**87,309**	106,653
Telephone	**77,102**	54,632
Computer costs	**104,129**	70,095
Legal and professional	**167,315**	77,284
Auditors' remuneration	**10,247**	12,000
Bank charges	**12,206**	8,664
Rent, rates and water	**9,677**	8,836
Light and heat	**178,456**	146,889
Cleaning	**557,611**	283,948
Insurance	**197,083**	181,923
Repairs and maintenance	**375,379**	365,952
Staff vouchers	**106,800**	114,300
Depreciation	**17,737**	24,563
Depreciation - housing properties	**456,299**	436,248
Profit on sale of tangible assets	**(6,950)**	(7,260)
Recruitment	**13,317**	10,170
Clients welfare	**295,783**	307,654
Clothing	**55**	1,900
Medical costs	**28,639**	14,014
TV and video	**11,905**	10,929
Food and provisions	**441,094**	326,440
Refuse charge	**80,116**	57,135
Locum and volunteer expenses	**1,398,680**	1,084,840
General expenses	**2,202**	4,346
Grant amortisation	**(27,537)**	(27,537)
	13,376,784	11,247,178

Schedule to the detailed accounts

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	2020 €	2019 €
Interest receivable		
Bank interest receivable	**5**	7
	5	7

	2020 €	2019 €
Interest payable		
Bank loan interest payable	**34,489**	36,529
CALF loan interest payable	**36,567**	32,391
HFA loan interest payable	**21,657**	22,863
	92,713	91,783