

Company registration number: 708129

FASD Ireland CLG

Financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

FASD Ireland CLG

Contents

	Page
Directors and other information	1
Directors report	2
Directors responsibilities statement	3
Independent auditor's report to the members	4 - 7
Profit and loss account	8
Statement of income and retained earnings	9
Balance sheet	10
Notes to the financial statements	11 - 16

FASD Ireland CLG
Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information

Directors	Tristan Casson - Rennie Scott Casson - Rennie
Secretary	Michael Taylor (Retired 15.08.2025) Cillian Flynn (Appointed 15.08.2025)
Company number	708129
Registered office	51 O Connell Street Ennis Co Clare V95YY19
Business address	51 O' Connell Street Ennis Co Clare V95YY19
Auditor	Killeen Townsend & Co Clohanmore Cree Kilrush Co. Clare
Bankers	Bank Of Ireland Bank Place Ennis Co Clare
Solicitors	Cahir & Co Solicitors 36 Abbey Street Ennis Co Clare

FASD Ireland CLG

Directors report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

Directors

The names of the persons who at any time during the financial year were directors of the company are as follows:

Tristan Casson - Rennie

Scott Casson - Rennie

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is to bring awareness and support to families affected by Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company relies on funding from the HSE to support its activities.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records are the implementation of necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and the provision of adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the company are located at the registered address.

Relevant audit information

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

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

Auditors

In accordance with Section 380 of the Companies Act 2014, the auditors Killeen Townsend & Co, have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 29 September 2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Tristan Casson - Rennie
Director

Scott Casson - Rennie
Director

FASD Ireland CLG

Directors responsibilities statement

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

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of FASD Ireland CLG

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of FASD Ireland CLG (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the profit and loss account, statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2024 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102, Section 1A, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note 12 to the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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 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.

Other Information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

The comparatives were not audited.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
FASD Ireland CLG (continued)**

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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, and financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of FASD Ireland CLG (continued)

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

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

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

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

Our report is made solely to the 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.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
FASD Ireland CLG (continued)**

Caroline Killeen

For and on behalf of
Killeen Townsend & Co
Clohanmore
Cree
Kilrush
Co. Clare

29 September 2025

FASD Ireland CLG

Profit and loss account
Financial year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
Turnover		214,801	67,915
Cost of sales		-	(400)
Gross profit		214,801	67,515
Administrative expenses		(138,305)	(62,664)
Other operating income		-	5,192
Operating profit		76,496	10,043
Profit before taxation		76,496	10,043
Tax on profit		(9,535)	(1,190)
Profit for the financial year		66,961	8,853

The company has no other recognised items of income and expenses other than the results for the financial year as set out above.

The notes on pages 11 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

FASD Ireland CLG

Statement of income and retained earnings
Financial year ended 31 December 2024

	2024	2023
	€	€
Profit for the financial year	66,961	8,853
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year	<u>9,049</u>	<u>196</u>
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	<u><u>76,010</u></u>	<u><u>9,049</u></u>

FASD Ireland CLG

Balance sheet As at 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €	€	2023 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8	19,609		16,909	
			19,609		16,909
Current assets					
Debtors	9	3,485		2,806	
Cash at bank and in hand		87,816		2,870	
		91,301		5,676	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(34,900)		(13,536)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			56,401		(7,860)
Total assets less current liabilities			76,010		9,049
Net assets			76,010		9,049
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account			76,010		9,049
Members funds			76,010		9,049

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 29 September 2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Tristan Casson - Rennie
Director

Scott Casson - Rennie
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

FASD Ireland CLG

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31 December 2024

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is 51 O Connell Street, Ennis, Co Clare, V95YY19.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Income

Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Income for the year is made up of funding from HSE and Clare Co Co, income from training and commissions, rental income and other miscellaneous income.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

FASD Ireland CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued) **Financial year ended 31 December 2024**

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

FASD Ireland CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued) **Financial year ended 31 December 2024**

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Creditors and accruals

Creditors and accruals are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

FASD Ireland CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2024

4. Limited by guarantee

The company is limited by guarantee and not having a share capital. In accordance with the Memorandum of Association, in the event of the Company being wound up, each member's liability is limited to €1.

5. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 6 (2023: 2).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2024	2023
	€	€
Wages and salaries	91,822	26,171
Social insurance costs	7,876	2,295
	<u>99,698</u>	<u>28,466</u>

6. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2024	2023
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	<u>28,345</u>	<u>12,984</u>

7. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2024	2023
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	9,049	196
Profit for the financial year	66,961	8,853
At the end of the financial year	<u>76,010</u>	<u>9,049</u>

FASD Ireland CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2024

8. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Total €
Cost		
At 1 January 2024	21,758	21,758
Additions	5,503	5,503
At 31 December 2024	<u>27,261</u>	<u>27,261</u>
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2024	4,849	4,849
Charge for the financial year	2,803	2,803
At 31 December 2024	<u>7,652</u>	<u>7,652</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2024	<u>19,609</u>	<u>19,609</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>16,909</u>	<u>16,909</u>

9. Debtors

	2024	2023
	€	€
Trade debtors	75	-
Other debtors	2,877	2,806
Prepayments	533	-
	<u>3,485</u>	<u>2,806</u>

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	€	€
Trade creditors	1,382	2,226
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	31,634	11,310
Accruals	1,884	-
	<u>34,900</u>	<u>13,536</u>

FASD Ireland CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2024

11. Government grants

Grants toward capital expenditure are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the asset. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

Breakdown of grants as follows:

Grant 1:

Name of Grantor	Health Service Executive
Name of grant	Section 39 Health Act 2004
Purpose of grant	Funding the company to raise awareness and provide support for those living with the effects of Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD)
Grant accounted for	The grant is credited to the profit and loss account in the period funds are provided for.
Restriction on use	Grant is provided to finance all general expenses incurred by the company
Total Grant	€180,000
Capital Grant	NIL

12. Ethical standards

As a small entity under the provisions of the IAASA Ethical Standards we engage our auditors to carry out some bookkeeping and accounts preparation.

13. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 29 September 2025.