Company registration number: 370816

Migrant Information Centre CLG
Trading as Migrants Rights Centre Ireland
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2018

Migrant Information Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Contents

Migrant Information Centre CLG
Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information

Directors	Raluca Anucuta William Abom Bernadette Daly John Gilmore Michael O'Sullivan Patrick Raleigh Anastasia Crickley Lucy Peprah
Secretary	Michael O'Sullivan
Company number	370816
Registered office	Migrants Rights Centre Ireland 13 Dorset Street Lower Dublin 1
Business address	13 Dorset Street Lower Dublin 1
Auditor	Hunt & Company Accountants Limited 52 Manor Street Dublin 7
Bankers	AIB 37 Upper O'Connell Street Dublin1

Migrant Information Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Directors report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2018.

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

Raluca Anucuta
William Abom
Bernadette Daly
John Gilmore
Michael O'Sullivan
Patrick Raleigh
Anastasia Crickley
Lucy Peprah

Principal activities
Migrant Rights Centre Ireland is a national organisation working to promote justice, empowerment and equality for migrants and their families. Since 2003, MRCI has taken a stand with migrants to tackle the root causes of inequality. They use a community work approach with a focus on participation, leadership and empowerment.

State of Affairs
The directors of Migrant Information Centre Ltd T/A Migrant Rights Cente Ireland are aware of the statutory obligations in relation to a fair review of the company's development and they confirm that they are satisfied with the current state of affairs of the company.

Principal risks and uncertainties
The principal risk facing the company is the availability of continued grants from fund providers. The directors have addressed this risk by competent spending of the funds received. The company operates solely in the Republic of Ireland. Therefore, it is not subject to significant currrency risks. The company does not rely on borrowings and has a minimal exposure to interest rate risk. The company is in a strong liquid position and does not foresee any cash flow risk in the near future. The company's policy is to ensure that sufficient resources are available from cash balances, cash flows and near cash liquid investments to ensure all obligations can be met and when they fall due.The directors are aware of the major risks to which the company is exposed, in particular those related to the operations and finances of the company and are satisfied that systems are in place to mitigate exposure to major risks. Within the year the company took out a loan to facilitate the purchase of the new building it has aquired during the year, this loan is shown as a liability to the company in the accounts.

Dividends
During the financial year the directors have not paid any dividends or recommended payment of a final dividend.

Directors report (continued)

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 their registered office.

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.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 1 May 2019 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Raluca Anucuta	Michael O'Sullivan
Director	Director

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 Migrant Information Centre CLG

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Migrant Information Centre CLG (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the profit and loss account, statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet, statement of cash flows 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 2018 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; 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 we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other Information

The 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.

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.

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.

Raymond Hunt (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
Hunt & Company Accountants Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants and & Statutory Auditors
52 Manor Street
Dublin 7

2 May 2019

Migrant Information Centre CLG
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Profit and loss account
Financial year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018	Exceptional Income	Actual 2018	2017
		€	€	€	€
Turnover	5	1,139,966	(400,000)	739,966	711,665
Gross profit		1,139,966	(400,000)	739,966	711,665
Administrative expenses		(707,569)	-	707,569	(705,157)
Operating Profit	7	432,397	(400,000)	32,397	6,508
Other interest receivable and similar income	9	36		36	135
Profit/(loss) before taxation		432,433	(400,000)	32,433	6,643
Tax on profit/(loss)		-	-	-	-
Profit for the financial year		432,433	(400,000)	32,433	6,643

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

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

Within the year 2018 there is an exceptional income item which was grant income for the building which was purchased, €400,000 which is included in the above €432,433, meaning for the financial year end 2018 the company made a profit of €32,433.

The notes on pages 12 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Migrant Information Centre CLG
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Statement of income and retained earnings
Financial year ended 31 December 2018

	2018	2017
	€	€
Profit for the financial year	432,433	6,643
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year	157,020	150,377
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	589,453	157,020

Migrant Information Centre CLG
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Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 €	2018 €	2017 €	2017 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11	555,284		1,668	
			555,284		1,668
Current assets					
Debtors	12	111,695		14,263	
Cash at bank and in hand		514,668		868,189	
		626,363		882,452	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(203,534)		(486,964)	
Net current assets			422,829		395,488
Total assets less current liabilities			978,113		397,156
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(148,524)		-
Net assets			829,589		397,156
Capital and reserves					
Operational reserve			240,136		240,136
Profit and loss account			589,453		157,020
			829,589		397,156

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 1 May 2019 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Raluca Anucuta
Director

Michael O'Sullivan
Director

The notes on pages 12 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Migrant Information Centre CLG
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Statement of cash flows
Financial year ended 31 December 2018

	2018	2017
	€	€
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	432,433	6,643
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,257	294
Other interest receivable and similar income	(36)	(135)
Accrued expenses/(income)	(95,890)	(15,249)
Changes in:		
Trade and other debtors	-	7,875
Trade and other creditors	(284,972)	393,010
Cash generated from operations	52,792	392,438
Interest received	36	135
Net cash from operating activities	52,828	392,573
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(554,873)	(901)
Net cash used in investing activities	(554,873)	(901)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	148,524	-
Net cash from financing activities	148,524	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(353,521)	391,672
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	868,189	476,517
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	514,668	868,189

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Migrants Rights Centre Ireland, 13 Dorset Street Lower, Dublin 1.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, '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, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Turnover

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

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

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.

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 or 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.

Defined contribution plans
Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Limited by guarantee

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital, and consequently the liability of the members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company in the event of it winding up an amount not exceeding €1.27.

5. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company which is wholly undertaken in Ireland.

6. Grants Received Circular 13 Requirements

Agency:	Pobal
Sponsoring Government Department:	Department of Rural and Community Development
Grant Programme:	Scheme to Support National Organisations in the Community & Voluntary sector (SSNO)
Purpose of the Grant:	Pay and general administration
Term:	Expires 30 June 2019
Received year end:	01 July 2016
Capital Grant:	Nil
Restrictions on use:	Support for staff wages and administrative costs
Tax Clearance:	Yes
Total Grant:	€267,926
Total Received in 2018:	€89,309
Total project expenditure in 2018:	€90,888
Amount defered at year end	€0
Restrictions:	Yes, restricted only for expenditure agreed in the grant agreement

Agency:	European Commission
Sponsoring Government Department:	Department of Justice & Equality
Grant Programme:	Asylum and Migration and Integration Fund
Purpose of the Grant:	Pay and general administration, Service provision/charitable activity, restricted progamme costs
Term:	Expires April 2010
Received year end:	April 2017
Capital Grant:	Nil
Restrictions on use:	Support for staff wages and administrative costs
Tax Clearance:	Yes
Total Grant:	€250,000
Total Received in 2018:	€75,000
Total project expenditure in 2018:	€90,427
Amount defered at year end	€0
Restrictions:	Yes, restricted only for expenditure agreed in the grant agreement

Agency:	European Commission
Sponsoring Government Department:	Department of Justice & Equality
Grant Programme:	European Social Fund

Purpose of the Grant:	Pay and general administration, Service provision/charitable activity, restricted progamme costs
Term:	Expires April 2010
Received year end:	April 2017
Capital Grant:	Nil
Restrictions on use:	Support for staff wages and administrative costs
Tax Clearance:	Yes
Total Grant:	€279,092
Total Received in 2018:	€83,728
Total project expenditure in 2018:	€99,924
Amount defered at year end	€48,925
Restrictions:	Yes, restricted only for expenditure agreed in the grant agreement

Agency:	Department of Justice & Equality
Sponsoring Government Department:	Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU)
Grant Programme:	Anti Human Trafficking
Purpose of the Grant:	Casework expenditure
Term:	Expires December 2018
Received year end:	
Capital Grant:	Nil
Restrictions on use:	Casework expenditure
Tax Clearance:	Yes
Total Grant:	€50,000
Total Received in 2018:	€40,000
Total project expenditure in 2018:	€50,000
Amount deferred at year end	€0
Restrictions:	Yes, restricted only for expenditure agreed in the grant agreement

Agency:	Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU)
Sponsoring Government Department:	Department of Justice & Equality
Grant Programme:	The Dormant Accounts Fund
Purpose of the Grant:	Casework expenditure
Term:	Expires December 2018
Received year end:	14th March 2018
Capital Grant:	Nil
Restrictions on use:	Casework expenditure
Tax Clearance:	Yes
Total Grant:	€59,991
Total Received in 2018:	€59,991

Total project expenditure in 2018:	€6,866
Amount deferred at year end	€53,125
Restrictions:	Yes, restricted only for expenditure agreed in the grant agreement

Agency:	Tusla-Child and Family Agency
Sponsoring Government Department:	Department of Children and Youth Affairs
Grant Programme:	Dormant Accounts
Purpose of the Grant:	Arise – advancing rights & intervening to sustain and empower undocumented youths in Ireland
Term:	Expires December 2018
Received year end:	31st August 2018
Capital Grant:	Nil
Restrictions on use:	
Tax Clearance:	Yes
Total Grant:	€38,262
Total Received in 2018:	€38,262
Total project expenditure in 2018:	€16,142
Amount deferred at year end	€22,120
Restrictions:	Yes, restricted only for expenditure agreed in the grant agreement

7. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2018	2017
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,257	294
Loan interest payment	1,529	-
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	4,059	3,358

8. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors, was as follows:

	2018 Number	2017 Number
Management	2	1
Staff	15	13
	17	14

	2018	2017
Analysis in salary bands as follows:		
€10,000 to €60,000	17	14
€60,001 to €70,000	-	-
€70,001 to €80,000	-	-
€80,001 to €90,000	-	-
	17	14

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2018 €	2017 €
Wages and salaries	509,920	488,025
Social insurance costs	53,590	52,071
	563,510	540,096

9. Other interest receivable and similar income

	2018 €	2017 €
Bank deposits	36	135

10. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2018 €	2017 €
At the start of the financial year	157,020	150,377
Profit for the financial year	432,433	6,643
At the end of the financial year	589,453	157,020

11. Tangible assets

	Long leasehold property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 January 2018	-	68,585	68,585
Additions	548,160	6,713	554,873
At 31 December 2018	548,160	75,298	623,458
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2018	-	66,917	66,917
Charge for the financial year	-	1,257	1,257
At 31 December 2018	-	68,174	68,174
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2018	548,160	7,124	555,284
At 31 December 2017	-	1,668	1,668

12. Debtors

	2018	2017
	€	€
Prepayments	523	523
Accrued income	111,172	13,740
	111,695	14,263

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	€	€
Trade creditors	-	1,278
Other creditors	177,716	467,551
Tax and social insurance:		
PAYE and social welfare	20,217	14,076
Accruals	5,601	4,059
	203,534	486,964

14. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	148,524	-

15. Deferred Income

	Deferred at 1 January 2018	Received in 2018	Amortised in 2018	Deferred at 31 December 2018
Tomar Trust	150,000	-	117,000	33,000
Atlantic Philanthropies	250,000	-	250,000	-
ESF EU_DOJ	64,491	83,700	99,266	48,925
AMIF EU_DOJ	3,060	75,000	78,060	-
Dormant Accounts	-	59,991	6,866	53,125
Department of Children and Youth Affairs	-	38,262	16,142	22,120
Columban Missionary Society	-	82,182	61,636	20,546
	467,551	339,135	628,970	177,716

16. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 1 May 2019.

Migrant Information Centre CLG
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The following pages do not form part of the statutory accounts.

Migrant Information Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Detailed profit and loss account
Financial year ended 31 December 2018

	2018	2017
	€	€
Turnover		
Columban Missionery Society	61,636	82,212
Atlantic Philanthropies Grant	-	155,000
Tomar Trust	117,000	-
Reimbursals for shared overhead costs	-	18,509
Scheme to Support National Organisations (SSNO)	89,309	89,308
Atlantic Philanthophies Capital Grant	250,000	-
Donations	15,141	27,586
Columban Missionary Society Capital Grant	150,000	-
European Conference Travel Reimbursements	1,126	861
Refunds	626	22,786
Department of Justice- Anti Human Trafficking Unit	50,000	50,000
Peace IV	124,166	-
St Stephens Green Trust	15,000	-
Department of Justice & Equality- ESF	99,294	19,237
TUSLA - Child and Family Agency	16,142	-
Fundraising	-	14,564
Assoc of Missionaries & Religious of Ireland AMRI	-	10,000
The Community Foundation of Ireland	-	7,500
Dormant Accounts	6,866	36,667
Medecin Du Monde France	-	13,740
Dublin City Council	3,000	3,000
Foundation Open Society Institute	-	23,532
Carmelite Fathers	50,000	16,667
Refugee and Migrant Coalition	-	27,387
Irish Research Council	12,600	12,540
Department Of Justice and Equality - AMIF	78,060	71,940
Other income	-	8,629
	1,139,966	711,665
Gross profit	1,139,966	711,665
Gross profit percentage	100.0%	100.0%
Overheads		
Administrative expenses	(707,569)	(705,157)
	(707,569)	(705,157)
Operating profit	432,397	6,508
Operating profit percentage	37.9%	0.9%
Other interest receivable and similar income	36	135

Migrant Information Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Detailed profit and loss account (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2018

	2018	2017
	€	€
Profit/(loss) before taxation	432,433	6,643

Migrant Information Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Detailed profit and loss account (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2018

	2018	2017
	€	€
Overheads		
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	(509,920)	(488,025)
Employer's PRSI contributions	(53,590)	(52,071)
Staff training and development	(4,618)	(7,197)
Office Move & Transition costs	(2,678)	(10,273)
Sundry Staff Expenditure	(4,573)	(519)
Rent payable	(6,042)	(34,161)
Intern/Volunteer workers expenses	(7,030)	(8,271)
Insurance	(4,919)	(3,590)
Community Work expenses	(25,172)	(19,549)
Electricity and Gas expenses	(5,479)	(4,342)
Staff Redundancy	-	(3,762)
Printing, postage and stationery	(4,450)	(2,221)
Dublin City Council project costs	-	(3,343)
Communication expenses	(9,215)	(8,317)
Computer software & maintenance costs	(3,447)	(4,971)
Repairs & Maintenance of equipment	(8,858)	(6,285)
Travel	(5,180)	(8,736)
Campaigns	-	(4,268)
Professional fees	(607)	(3,131)
Auditors remuneration	(4,059)	(3,358)
Bank charges	(583)	(693)
Fundraising costs	-	(12,033)
Loan interest	(1,529)	-
Migrant Women and Social Entrepreneurship Project	(34,062)	(55)
AMIF Project	(8,832)	(11,591)
Miscellaneous expenses	(419)	(2,244)
Homecare Project Costs	-	(851)
Subscriptions	(1,050)	(1,006)
Depreciation of tangible assets	(1,257)	(294)
	(707,569)	(705,157)