

Company registration number: 564553

**The Gavin Glynn Foundation CLG
Trading as The Gavin Glynn Foundation
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)**

Financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 August 2020

The Gavin Glynn Foundation CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

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**The Gavin Glynn Foundation CLG
Company limited by guarantee**

Directors and other information

Directors	John Glynn Sharon Walsh Gaynor Jane McDaid Damian Paul Gammell Francis Giles
Secretary	Jayne Glynn
Company number	564553
Registered office	The Gavin Glynn Foundation GLG 69 Woodstock Kilcoole Co Wicklow
Business address	69 Woodstock Kilcoole Co Wicklow
Auditor	Hunt & Company Accountants 52 Manor Street Dublin 7
Accountants	BLG Chartered Accountants The Boathouse Bishop Street Dublin 8
Bankers	Bank of Ireland 45 Main Street Bray Co Wicklow

The Gavin Glynn Foundation 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 August 2020.

Directors

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

John Glynn
Sharon Walsh Gaynor
Jane McDaid
Damian Paul Gammell
Francis Giles

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is to provide access and information for testing children with cancer.

Development and performance

The directors are responsible for the company's system of internal controls and for reviewing its effectiveness. The internal control system is designed to manage, rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve the company's objectives and can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatements or loss. The directors are not aware of any specific risks or uncertainties which would have an impact on the company.

The company plans to continue its present activities for the foreseeable future.

Likely future developments

The coronavirus (COVID 19) outbreak in early 2020 has spread all over the world, causing disruption to business and economic activity. The directors have carefully reviewed the financial position of the company and the resources been made available to it.

There is expected to be a substantial curtailment of the business in the current environment. However, strategic plans have been drawn up to mitigate against any foreseeable risks. The directors are confident that the business will continue and that the financial statements should be drawn up on a going concern basis of accounting.

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 3rd Floor, The Boathouse, Bishop Street, Dublin 8..

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.

**The Gavin Glynn Foundation CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)**

Directors report (continued)

This report was approved by the board of directors on 15 June 2021 and signed on behalf of the board by:



John Glynn
Director



Sharon Walsh Gaynor
Director

The Gavin Glynn Foundation CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

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
The Gavin Glynn Foundation CLG**

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Gavin Glynn Foundation CLG (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 August 2020 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 August 2020 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

Without qualifying our report we draw attention to note 3 which identifies the company's abilities to continue as a going concern based on the preliminary assessment carried out by the directors on the financial impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) crisis.

- 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.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
The Gavin Glynn Foundation 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
The Gavin Glynn Foundation 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.



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

16 June 2021

The Gavin Glynn Foundation CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Profit and loss account
Financial year ended 31 August 2020

	Note	2020 €	2019 €
Turnover	5	509,739	404,203
Cost of sales		<u>(56,170)</u>	<u>(50,195)</u>
Gross profit		453,569	354,008
Distribution costs		<u>(243,784)</u>	<u>(317,255)</u>
Administrative expenses		<u>(22,062)</u>	<u>(14,823)</u>
Operating profit	6	187,723	21,930
Profit before taxation		<u>187,723</u>	<u>21,930</u>
Tax on profit		-	-
Profit for the financial year		<u>187,723</u>	<u>21,930</u>

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.

The notes on pages 12 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

The Gavin Glynn Foundation CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Statement of income and retained earnings
Financial year ended 31 August 2020

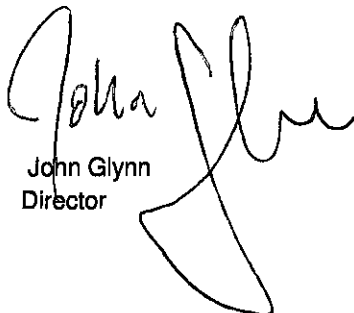
	2020	2019
	€	€
Profit for the financial year	187,723	21,930
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year	211,748	189,818
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	<u>399,471</u>	<u>211,748</u>

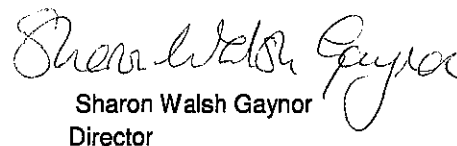
The Gavin Glynn Foundation CLG
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Balance sheet
As at 31 August 2020

	Note	2020 €	€	2019 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8	<u>3,104</u>		-	
			3,104		-
Current assets					
Debtors	9	7,765		8,811	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>426,148</u>		<u>274,937</u>	
		433,913		283,748	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(11,701)</u>		<u>(46,155)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>422,212</u>		<u>237,593</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>425,316</u>		<u>237,593</u>
Net assets			<u><u>425,316</u></u>		<u><u>237,593</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Capital donation			25,845		25,845
Profit and loss account			<u>399,471</u>		<u>211,748</u>
Members funds			<u><u>425,316</u></u>		<u><u>237,593</u></u>

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 15 June 2021 and signed on behalf of the board by:


 John Glynn
 Director


 Sharon Walsh Gaynor
 Director

The notes on pages 12 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

The Gavin Glynn Foundation CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Statement of cash flows
Financial year ended 31 August 2020

	2020	2019
	€	€
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	187,723	21,930
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation of tangible assets	374	-
Accrued expenses/(income)	(34,866)	14,766
<i>Changes in:</i>		
Trade and other debtors	1,046	9,893
Trade and other creditors	412	-
Cash generated from operations	<u>154,689</u>	<u>46,589</u>
Net cash from operating activities	<u>154,689</u>	<u>46,589</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(3,478)	-
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities	<u>(3,478)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	151,211	46,589
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	274,937	228,348
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	<u>426,148</u>	<u>274,937</u>

**The Gavin Glynn Foundation CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)**

**Notes to the financial statements
Financial year ended 31 August 2020**

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is The Gavin Glynn Foundation GLG, 69 Woodstock, Kilcoole, Co Wicklow.

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'. The Triennial review 2017 amendments to the standard have been early adopted.

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.

Going concern

During the first quarter of 2020, The Covid-19 pandemic has spread worldwide. The initial economic effect of this has been a worldwide slowdown in economic activity and the loss of jobs across many businesses. In Ireland there are restrictions placed on "non-essential" businesses which has resulted in many businesses temporarily closing in measures designed to restrict the movement of people and to slow down the spread of the virus. The Board have carried out a detailed review and assessment of likely funding and expenditure during 2020 and beyond and are satisfied, subject to the ongoing uncertainty and having made reasonable assumptions, that the company can continue to carry out their activities during this time and that re-forecasted funding and expenditure will allow it to continue to operate and discharge its liabilities. The financial statements therefore have been prepared on a going concern basis.

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.

The Gavin Glynn Foundation CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 August 2020

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.

The Gavin Glynn Foundation CLG
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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 August 2020

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.

4. Limited by guarantee

The company is limited by guarantee and does not have a share capital. Therefore the liability of each member, in the event of the company being wound up is €1.

5. Turnover

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

The Gavin Glynn Foundation CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 August 2020

6. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2020	2019
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	374	-
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	2,275	2,275
	<u>2,275</u>	<u>2,275</u>

7. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2020	2019
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	211,748	189,818
Profit for the financial year	187,723	21,930
At the end of the financial year	<u>399,471</u>	<u>211,748</u>

8. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	€	€
Cost		
At 1 September 2019	-	-
Additions	3,478	3,478
At 31 August 2020	<u>3,478</u>	<u>3,478</u>
Depreciation		
At 1 September 2019	-	-
Charge for the financial year	374	374
At 31 August 2020	<u>374</u>	<u>374</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 August 2020	<u>3,104</u>	<u>3,104</u>
At 31 August 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

9. Debtors

	2020	2019
	€	€
Trade debtors	7,765	8,811
	<u>7,765</u>	<u>8,811</u>

The Gavin Glynn Foundation CLG
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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 August 2020

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	€	€
Credit card	412	-
Accruals	11,289	46,155
	<u>11,701</u>	<u>46,155</u>

11. Analysis of changes in net debt

	At 1 September 2019	Cash flows	At 31 August 2020
	€	€	€
Cash and cash equivalents	274,937	151,211	426,148

12. Events after the end of the reporting period

In the first half of 2020, the Covid-19 virus spread worldwide. In common with many other countries, the Irish government issued guidance and restrictions on the movement of people designed to slow the spread of this virus. In early March 2020, many businesses closed voluntarily and throughout the month more restrictions were placed on people and businesses. On 28 March 2020, all "non-essential" businesses were ordered to close temporarily. The Board are satisfied that the activities of the company can continue during 2020 and beyond. There were no other significant subsequent events up to the date of signing the report that require disclosure or adjustment to the financial statements.

13. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 15 June 2021.

The Gavin Glynn Foundation CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

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

The Gavin Glynn Foundation CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Detailed profit and loss account
Financial year ended 31 August 2020

	2020	2019
	€	€
Turnover		
Charitable Donations	509,739	404,203
	<u>509,739</u>	<u>404,203</u>
Cost of sales		
Fundraising	(45,770)	(49,075)
Marketing	(10,400)	(1,120)
	<u>(56,170)</u>	<u>(50,195)</u>
Gross profit	<u>453,569</u>	<u>354,008</u>
Gross profit percentage	89.0%	87.6%
Overheads		
Distribution costs	(243,784)	(317,255)
Administrative expenses	(22,062)	(14,823)
	<u>(265,846)</u>	<u>(332,078)</u>
Operating profit	187,723	21,930
Profit before taxation	<u>187,723</u>	<u>21,930</u>

The Gavin Glynn Foundation CLG
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Detailed profit and loss account (continued)
Financial year ended 31 August 2020

	2020	2019
	€	€
Overheads		
Distribution costs		
Charitable Activities	243,784	317,255
	<u>243,784</u>	<u>317,255</u>
 Administrative expenses		
Insurance	-	700
Printing and office stationery	4,993	86
Telephone	1,639	1,209
Postage	-	1,216
Travel expenses	71	228
Legal and professional	922	-
Accountancy fees	3,739	3,690
Auditors remuneration	2,275	2,275
Bank charges	1,078	715
General expenses	181	-
i-Donate	5,787	4,246
Subscriptions	1,003	458
Depreciation of tangible assets	374	-
	<u>22,062</u>	<u>14,823</u>