The Mediators Institute of Ireland CLG

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

Crowley & McCarthy
Statutory Auditors & Accountants
6th Floor
26/27 South Mall
Cork City
T12 R2RV
Ireland

Company Number: 418250

The Mediators Institute of Ireland CLG

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The Mediators Institute of Ireland CLG
DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors	Denis Blanch Mathew Breslin (Resigned 7 December 2023) Daniel Hurley (Resigned 15/01/2023) Ciaran Dolan (Resigned 7 December 2023) Polly Phillimore Mary Kerrigan (Deceased 25/04/2023) Fiona McAuslan Ber Barry-Murray Treasa Kenny Orla Tompkins Siun Kearney Robert Cree-Hay (Appointed 7 December 2023) Anna Doyle (Appointed 3 April 2023) Mary Flanagan (appointed13/02/2023) Enda Young (appointed 03/04/2023) Andrea O'Neill (Appointed 10/12/2021) Loughlin Quinn (resigned 7/12/2023) Noreen Fitzpatrick (Appointed 01/12/2022) Scott Alexander (Appointed 01/12/2022) Edel Ryan (Appointed 13 February 2023) Susan Vimbai Chauke (Appointed 03/04/2023) Tony Davis (Appointed 01/12/2022) Joe Coleman Niamh Fitzpatrick (appointed 10/12/2021)
Company Secretary	Orla Tompkins
Company Number	418250
Charity Number	20062453
Registered Office and Business Address	The Capel Building Mary's Abbey Dublin 7 D07 FXF8 Ireland
Auditors	Crowley & McCarthy 6th Floor 26/27 South Mall Cork City T12 R2RV Ireland
Bankers	Allied Irish Bank 100-101 Grafton Street Dublin 2
Solicitors	Hayes Solicitors Lavery House Earlsfort Terrace Dublin 2

The Mediators Institute of Ireland CLG

DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

Principal Activity and Review of the Business

The principal activity of the company continued to be the promotion and the use of mediation as a process of dispute resolution by ensuring the highest standards of education, training and professional practice of mediation and by increasing public awareness of mediation.

The Company is limited by guarantee not having a share capital.

Directors and Secretary

The directors who served throughout the financial year, except as noted, were as follows:

Denis Blanch
Mathew Breslin (Resigned 7 December 2023)
Daniel Hurley (Resigned 15/01/2023)
Ciaran Dolan (Resigned 7 December 2023)
Polly Phillimore
Mary Kerrigan (Deceased 25/04/2023)
Fiona McAuslan
Ber Barry-Murray
Treasa Kenny
Orla Tompkins
Siun Kearney
Robert Cree-Hay (Appointed 7 December 2023)
Anna Doyle (Appointed 3 April 2023)
Mary Flanagan (appointed13/02/2023)
Enda Young (appointed 03/04/2023)
Andrea O'Neill (Appointed 10/12/2021)
Loughlin Quinn (resigned 7/12/2023)
Noreen Fitzpatrick (Appointed 01/12/2022)
Scott Alexander (Appointed 01/12/2022)
Edel Ryan (Appointed 13 February 2023)
Susan Vimbai Chauke (Appointed 03/04/2023)
Tony Davis (Appointed 01/12/2022)
Joe Coleman
Niamh Fitzpatrick (appointed 10/12/2021)

The secretary: Orla Thompson was appointed secretary on 7th December 2023. Prior to that the position was held by Ciaran Dolan.

In accordance with the Constitution, the directors retire by rotation and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors

The auditors, Crowley & McCarthy have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

Taxation Status

The company has been granted charitable status under sections 207 and 208 of the Taxes Consolidated Act 1997, Charitable Number 20062453.

Statement on Relevant Audit Information

In accordance with section 330 of the Companies Act 2014, so far as each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the statutory auditors are unaware. The directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and they have established that the statutory auditors are aware of that information.

The Mediators Institute of Ireland CLG
DIRECTORS' REPORT
for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

Accounting Records
To ensure that adequate accounting records are kept in accordance with sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014, the directors have employed appropriately qualified accounting personnel and have maintained appropriate computerised accounting systems. The accounting records are located at the company's office at The Capel Building, Mary's Abbey, Dublin 7, D07 FXF8.

Signed on behalf of the board

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Ber Barry-Murray
Director

Joe Coleman.

____
Joe Coleman
Director

Date: Oct 16th 2024

The Mediators Institute of Ireland CLG
DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

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", applying Section 1A of that Standard, 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 surplus or deficit 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 for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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 surplus or deficit 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 readily and properly 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.

Disclosure of Information to Auditor
Each persons who are directors at the date of approval of this report confirms that:
- there is no relevant audit information (information needed by the company's auditor in connection with preparing the auditor's report) of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Signed on behalf of the board

Ber Barry Murray

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Ber Barry-Murray
Director

Joe Coleman.

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Joe Coleman
Director

Date: Oct 16th 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
to the Members of The Mediators Institute of Ireland CLG

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of The Mediators Institute of Ireland CLG ('the company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet, and the related notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 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 2023 and of its deficit 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".
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below 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 financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) 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
In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

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

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

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.

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 course of 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
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:
- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are 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 the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
to the Members of The Mediators Institute of Ireland CLG

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 any material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the requirements of any of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions are not complied with by the Company. 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 set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they 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, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operation, 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is contained in the appendix to this report, located at page 9, which is to be read as an integral part of our report.

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 any 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.

Donal McCarthy
for and on behalf of
CROWLEY & MCCARTHY
Statutory Auditors & Accountants
6th Floor
26/27 South Mall
Cork City
T12 R2RV
Ireland

Date: 16 October 2024

The Mediators Institute of Ireland CLG
APPENDIX TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Further information regarding the scope of our responsibilities as auditor

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgement 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 company's 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 Mediators Institute of Ireland CLG
INCOME STATEMENT
for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	**2023** **€**	2022 €
Income	**4**	**169,361**	122,927
Gross profit		**169,361**	122,927
Administrative expenses		**(207,300)**	(172,963)
Other operating income		**1,191**	351
Gross (Deficit)/Surplus		**(36,748)**	(49,685)
Tax on Deficit/Surplus		**-**	-
(Deficit)/Surplus for the Financial Year		**(36,748)**	(49,685)

Approved by the board on Oct 4th 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

____
Ber Barry-Murray
Director

Joe Coleman.

____
Joe Coleman
Director

Date: Oct 16th 2024

The Mediators Institute of Ireland CLG
BALANCE SHEET
as at 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023	2022
		€	€
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	7	**6,003**	7,680
Investments	8	**101,191**	100,000
Fixed Assets		**107,194**	107,680
Current Assets			
Debtors	9	**0**	600
Cash and cash equivalents		**116,700**	148,925
		116,700	149,525
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	**(35,257)**	(31,820)
Net Current Assets		**81,443**	117,705
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		**188,637**	225,385
Reserves			
Income & Expenditure Account		**188,046**	225,385
		188,637	225,385

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

Approved by the board on Oct 4th 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

Ber Barry-Murray
Director

Joe Coleman.

Joe Coleman
Director

Date: Oct 16th 2024

The Mediators Institute of Ireland CLG
Summary of Changes to the Income & Expenditure Account
as at 31 December 2023

	Income & Expenditure	Total
	€	€
At 1 January 2022	275,070	275,070
Deficit for the financial year	(49,685)	(49,685)
At 31 December 2022	225,385	225,385
Deficit for the financial year	(36,748)	(36,748)
At 31 December 2023	**188,637**	**188,637**

1. General Information

The Mediators Institute of Ireland CLG is a company limited by guarantee incorporated and registered in Ireland. The registered number of the company is 418250. The registered office of the company is The Capel Building, Mary's Abbey, Dublin 7, D07 FXF8, Ireland which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Statement of compliance
The financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2014.

Basis of preparation
The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280A of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Companies Act 2014 and Section 1A of FRS 102.

Income
Revenue is generated from Membership Fees, Training and Assessments and Conference Income.

Tangible assets and depreciation
Tangible assets are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	15% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	12.5% Straight line

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Investments
Investments held as fixed assets are stated at cost less provision for any permanent diminution in value. Income from other investments together with any related withholding tax is recognised in the Income Statement in the financial year in which it is receivable.

Trade and other debtors
Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other creditors
Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Employee benefits
The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The company also operates a defined benefit pension scheme for its employees providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The assets of this scheme are also held separately from those of the company, being invested with pension fund managers.

Taxation
The company holds a Charitable Tax Exemption under CHY number 20062453

Foreign currencies
Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Income Statement.

Financial instruments
The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 ‘Basic Financial Instruments’ and Section 12 ‘Other Financial Instruments Issues’ of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Basic financial assets
Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables, and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. The impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Derecognition of financial assets
Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Classification of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities

All loans and borrowings, both assets and liabilities are initially recorded at the present value of cash payable to the lender in settlement of the liability discounted at the market interest rate. Subsequently loans and borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The computation of amortised cost includes any issue costs, transaction costs and fees, and any discount or premium on settlement, and the effect of this is to amortise these amounts over the expected borrowing period. Loans with no stated interest rate and repayable within one year or on demand are not amortised. Loans and borrowings are classified as current assets or liabilities unless the borrower has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the financial year end date.

Basic financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

3. Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

4. Income

The income for the financial year is analysed as follows:

	2023 €	2022 €
By Category:		
Membership Fees	**126,447**	96,695
Training	**11,858**	8,940
Conference Income	**26,946**	17,292
Course Fees	**180**	-
Training Courses	**3,930**	-
Other operating income	**-**	351
	169,361	123,278

The whole of the company's income is attributable to its market in the Republic of Ireland and is derived from the principal activity of the promotion and the use of mediation as a process of dispute resolution by ensuring the highest standards of education, training and professional practice of mediation and by increasing public awareness of mediation.

5. Operating deficit

	2023	2022
	€	€
Operating deficit is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	**1,677**	1,677

6. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 3 (2022-2).

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Admin	**3**	2

7. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	**Fixtures, fittings and equipment**	**Total**
	€	**€**	**€**
Cost			
At 1 January 2023	9,785	3,635	13,420
At 31 December 2023	9,785	3,635	13,420
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2023	3,470	2,270	5,740
Charge for the financial year	1,223	454	1,677
At 31 December 2023	4,693	2,724	7,417
Net book value			
At 31 December 2023	**5,092**	**911**	**6,003**
At 31 December 2022	6,315	1,365	7,680

8. Investments

	Deposit Accounts	**Total**
Deposit Accounts	**€**	**€**
Amount Invested	101,191	100,000
At 31 December 2023	101,191	100,000
Net book value		
At 31 December 2023	**101,191**	**100,000**

Investments are made up of deposits in State Savings Bonds

	2023	2022
	€	€
Cost of State Savings Bonds	**101,191**	100,000

continued

		2023	2022
9.	**Debtors**	**€**	€
	Other debtors	0	600

		2023	2022
10.	**Creditors** **Amounts falling due within one year**	**€**	€
	Taxation	**8,652**	8,408
	Other creditors	**5,228**	7,272
	Deferred Income	**21,377**	16,140
		35,257	31,820

		2023	2022
11.	**Taxation**	**€**	€
	Creditors:		
	PAYE/PRSI Liability	**8,652**	8,408

12. Status

This is a company limited by guarantee. Every member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up while they are members, or within one financial year thereafter, for the payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before they ceased to be members, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributors among themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding € 2.

13. Capital commitments

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year-ended 31 December 2023.

14. Post-Balance Sheet Events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year-end.

15. Related Party Transactions

The Mediators Institute of Ireland is a company limited by guarantee and its directors are related parties. There were no related party transactions during the year.

16. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on ____________________. October 16th 2024

THE MEDIATORS INSTITUTE OF IRELAND CLG

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

NOT COVERED BY THE AUDITORS REPORT

THE FOLLOWING PAGES DO NOT FORM PART OF THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TRADING STATEMENT
for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

	Schedule	2023 €	2022 €
Income		**169,361**	122,927
Gross surplus Percentage		**100.0%**	100.0%
Overhead expenses	1	**(207,300)**	(172,963)
		(37,939)	(50,036)
Miscellaneous income	2	**1,191**	351
Net deficit		**(36,748)**	(49,685)

The Mediators Institute of Ireland CLG

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SCHEDULE 1 : OVERHEAD EXPENSES
for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

	2023 €	2022 €
Administration Expenses		
Wages and salaries	**95,965**	75,926
Assessors Fees	**3,540**	2,410
Staff defined contribution pension costs	**13,449**	10,992
Staff training	**250**	1,000
Rent payable	**-**	3,847
Insurance	**2,705**	1,224
Light and heat	**-**	75
Repairs and maintenance	**43**	-
Printing, postage and stationery	**1,926**	1,388
Advertising	**1,615**	6,760
Telephone	**2,150**	1,798
Computer costs	**25,896**	5,087
Motor expenses	**12**	-
Travelling and subsistence	**3,063**	457
Legal and professional	**10,086**	5,862
Consultancy fees	**131**	10,880
Bank charges	**284**	471
Paypal processing payments	**3,075**	3,740
Staff welfare	**1,000**	1,109
General expenses	**5,752**	9,251
Conference and Meeting Expenses	**28,853**	22,482
Auditor's remuneration	**5,228**	6,027
Depreciation of tangible assets	**1,677**	1,677
Charitable donations	**-**	500
	206,700	172,963

The Mediators Institute of Ireland CLG

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SCHEDULE 2 : MISCELLANEOUS INCOME

for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

	2023	2022
	€	€
Miscellaneous Income		
Sundry income	**1,191**	351