

Irish Penal Reform Trust
(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)
Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2018

Anne Brady McQuillans DFK
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Iveagh Court
Harcourt Road
Dublin 2

Company Number: 218442
Charity Number: CHY 11091
Charities Regulatory Authority Number: 20029562

Irish Penal Reform Trust
(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)
CONTENTS

	Page
Reference and Administrative Information	3
Directors' Annual Report	4 - 10
Directors' Responsibilities Statement	11
Independent Auditor's Report	12 - 13
Statement of Financial Activities	14
Statement of Financial Position	15
Statement of Cash Flows	16
Notes to the Financial Statements	17 - 27
Supplementary Information relating to the Financial Statements	29 - 31

Irish Penal Reform Trust

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Directors	Aislinn O'Donnell David Perry Eddie Darcy Joan O'Flynn Kathleen Leader Kevin Gregory Niall Walsh Seamus Taylor Suzanne Lyons
Company Secretary	Kathleen Leader
Chief Executive Officer	Fiona Ní Chinnéide (Appointed 8 th April 2019) Deirdre Malone (Resigned 8 th February 2019)
Charity Number	CHY 11091
Charities Regulatory Authority Number	20029562
Company Number	218442
Registered Office and Principal Address	MACRO 1 Green Street Dublin 7
Auditors	Anne Brady McQuillans DFK Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm Iveagh Court Harcourt Road Dublin 2
Bankers	Bank of Ireland 33 Arran Quay Smithfield Dublin 7

Irish Penal Reform Trust

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their Directors' Annual Report, combining the Directors' Report and Trustees' Report, and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The company is a registered charity and hence the report and results are presented in a form which complies with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014 and, although not obliged to comply with the Statement of Recommended Practice Charities SORP (effective January 2015) in accordance with FRS 102, the organisation has implemented its recommendations where relevant in these financial statements.

The directors, who are also the trustees of the charity, at the date of this report and those who served during the financial year together with the dates of any changes are set out on page 3.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the company is the promotion of constructive treatment for persons deprived of their liberty by the penal system.

The aim of the Charity is to promote the constructive treatment of offenders, prisoners, immigrant and refugee detainees, and prisoners suffering from mental illness, as designated under the Mental Treatment Act 1945 (as amended), and such other persons deprived of their liberty by law in the Republic of Ireland through advocating respect for the rights of all persons in the penal system, respect for the rights of prisoners, reduction of imprisonment, promotion of alternatives to prison, and progressive reform of the penal system generally.

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

Directors

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

Aislinn O'Donnell
David Perry
Eddie Darcy
Joan O'Flynn
Kathleen Leader
Kevin Gregory
Niall Walsh
Seamus Taylor
Suzanne Lyons

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

Plans for Future Periods

During 2016, IPRT developed a 5-year strategic plan for 2017-2021. The objectives contained therein reflect the organisational goals as outlined in the Constitution, targeted at specific areas and activities where the organisation can make an impact on issues which come under our overarching goals.

IPRT is now in receipt of multi-annual funding from a number of diverse sources. During 2016 IPRT secured €268,874 in restricted funding from Pobal, the organisation which administers the Scheme to Support National Organisations (SSNO) in the community and voluntary sector. This funding is multi-annual, from June 2016 to June 2019. IPRT also secured funding in 2016 from the Department of Justice and Equality of €102,579 per year, over three years, from 2017 to 2019 inclusive.

In 2016, IPRT was also awarded two separate donor-advised multi-annual Impact grants administered by the Community Foundation for Ireland. The first is for €186,000 awarded over three years from July 2016 to June 2019 and covers a full-time research and policy post and a flagship publication; the second is for €213,000 over three years from January 2017 to December 2019, to cover core costs, publications, events and campaign activities.

IPRT received a Horizon Grant of €13,300 for a new project on care and criminalisation in September 2017 from the Community Foundation for Ireland. IPRT received a grant of €18,750 to fund a research and awareness campaign 'Abolishing Solitary Confinement in Ireland' from the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission (IHREC) in November 2016. In September 2018, IPRT also received funding of €20,000 from IHREC for a project on 'Making Rights Real for those with Disabilities in Detention'. In March 2018 we were pleased to receive a donation from the St. Patrick's Cathedral Community Giving & Charitable Funds 2017.

In 2019, IPRT will continue its core work in the areas of research, awareness raising, campaigning and advocacy. An overview of planned projects for 2019 are set out below.

Irish Penal Reform Trust

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31 December 2018

i) Care and Justice

Exploratory research on the over-representation of children in the care system in the criminal justice system in Ireland was undertaken in 2018 by Dr Nicola Carr (University of Nottingham) and Dr Paula Mayock (Trinity College Dublin) for IPRT. On Tuesday 26 February 2019, IPRT will publish the final research report, which examines the issues and makes clear recommendations on how the state can and should better support these children and young people. IPRT will undertake a programme of engagement with all of the key stakeholders during 2019 to advocate for implementation of the recommendations contained in the report.

ii) Progress in the Penal System (PIPS) (2019)

The first PIPS report (2017) was published in October 2017 and contained 35 standards against which the prevailing situation in Ireland's penal system will be tracked, monitored and assessed by IPRT on an annual basis. On 26 October 2018, IPRT launched Progress in the Penal System 2018 (or 'PIPS 2018'), the second in the series. The report provides a comprehensive analysis of progress over the previous 12 months in meeting human rights in the Irish penal system. Work on PIPS 2019 commenced in late 2018, and PIPS 2019 will be launched on 25 October 2019. IPRT engages with experts and stakeholders (both national and international) on this project, with a programme of direct advocacy with key 'change-maker' stakeholders towards implementation of recommended actions.

iii) Ratify OPCAT Campaign

IPRT has been working on a specific collaborative campaign centring on the ratification of OPCAT since 2017, and this work will continue in 2019. Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OPCAT), by way of the enactment of strong legislation, is essential in order to ensure the safeguarding of human rights and effective prevention of torture in all places of detention in Ireland. In 2019, the campaign will be focused on promoting cross-departmental engagement outside justice, towards ensuring the multi-disciplinary expertise demanded by an effective National Preventative Mechanism.

iv) Spent Convictions Campaign

IPRT continued our campaign work on the issue of employment for people with convictions and with experience of prison in 2018. A new law was proposed in Dec 2018, for parliamentary debate in 2019, which would give fairer and broader access to spent convictions. IPRT will engage with political and public debate around this Bill, towards removing the barrier that having a conviction can pose for a greater number of people. As part of this work, IPRT will harness the voices of our supporters in January 2019, including circulation of a survey to show the impact that having a convictions history can have.

v) Making Rights Real for Those with Disabilities in Detention

In 2019, IPRT will commission and launch a research report on the rights, needs and experiences of people with disabilities in prison, funded by the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission.

vi) Organisational Development

In 2018, IPRT commissioned an external review of its communications to inform the development of a new communications and public affairs strategy and brand refresh, including the development of a fresh new logo and brand identity, and a new website for launch in the first half of 2019. In 2018, IPRT recruited a part-time Development Manager to: devise and deliver a multi-tiered business development strategy for the organisation; lead on the generation and diversification of income streams; and contribute to the organisation's development and longer-term sustainability. And work on the design and implementation of a new CRM system, which has the objective of improving efficiencies in office administration and communications, will be completed in the first half of 2019. This system will also assist in IPRT's continued compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

As part of IPRT's commitment to the Governance Code and best practice for the community and voluntary sector, we have prepared a full and detailed risk management policy and plan. We have reviewed the governance, financial fundraising, operational, compliance and environmental risks currently present, having regard to our strategic objectives. We consider the potential consequences and have identified mitigating factors, which we have put in place to minimise and manage those risks and we review our progress periodically.

This strategy is intended as a guide to IPRT to ensure that we i) identify, pre-empt and ii) minimise or prevent any risks to the successful operation of our organisation. The Board is responsible for ensuring a proper risk management policy is in place, while the Executive Director is responsible for ensuring the risk management plan is implemented and that staff comply with risk management measures.

Irish Penal Reform Trust

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31 December 2018

Objectives and Activities

The Charity's objectives as set out in the governing document are outlined below.

The main objective for which the Company is established is to promote the constructive treatment of offenders, prisoners, immigrant and refugee detainees and prisoners suffering from mental illness, as designated under the Mental Treatment Act 1945 (as amended,) and such other persons deprived of their liberty by law in the Republic of Ireland through advocating respect for the rights of all persons in the penal system, respect for the rights of prisoners, reduction of imprisonment, promotion of alternatives to prison, and progressive reform of the penal system generally.

The following clauses are subsidiary objects for which the Company is established:

Objective 1:

To promote the education of the public and to further knowledge of the penal system and penal institutions in the Republic of Ireland, the welfare and treatment of offenders, prisoners, immigrant and refugee detainees, prisoners suffering from mental illness, their families and dependents.

Objective 2:

To promote the prevention of Crime and specifically to promote discussion of and debate on such improvements in the penal system in the Republic of Ireland as may be thought conducive to the public benefit.

Objective 3:

To promote research into penal systems and the treatment of offenders, prisoners, immigrant and refugee detainees, prisoners suffering from mental illness and their families and dependents and the prevention of crime.

Objective 4:

To promote the above purposes by all lawful means, including (but not limited to) the use of the media generally, publications, lectures, seminars, working with other organisations, schemes of research and study and visits to prisons and other penal institutions and places of detention.

Activities:

IPRT's key activities in 2018 were in the areas of seminars and events, submissions, research, public awareness, media and fundraising.

i) Research and Advocacy

IPRT conducts several research projects at any one time. These projects are funded by a variety of sources, including the Community Foundation for Ireland, St Stephen's Green Trust and the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission, amongst others. At times, IPRT will undertake to commission additional research, which meets a specific strategic need or objective. In 2018, such research projects included:

- IHREC-funded project 'Behind the Door': Solitary Confinement in the Irish Penal System', an in-depth research report on the use of solitary confinement and restricted regimes in prisons in Ireland, with 25 key policy recommendations. The research was conducted by Dr Agnieszka Martynowicz (Edge Hill University) and Dr Linda Moore (University of Ulster) for IPRT (launched February 2018);
- Community Foundation for Ireland-funded research project addressing the Over-Representation of Children in Care in the Criminal Justice System (forthcoming early 2019);
- 'Progress in the Penal System: A framework for penal reform (PIPS) (2018)'. This report is the second in a series of three annual reports providing a comprehensive report on human rights and best practice in Ireland's penal system, funded by the Community Foundation for Ireland.

These activities deliver on the main object plus subsidiary objectives 1, 2 and 3.

ii) Advocacy

IPRT regularly makes written and oral submissions to consultation processes on penal policy but also on linked issues such as human rights, women's rights and crime policy issues, where they relate to our core objectives. IPRT actively monitors Ireland's international treaty obligations and leverages these to ensure adequate compliance with international human rights standards. In 2018 such submissions included:

- Submission to the Joint Committee on Education and Skills on 'Education Inequality and Disadvantage' (February 2018);
- IPRT made two submissions to the Law Reform Commission for their Fifth Programme of Law Reform on (i) Review of Sentencing and (ii) Prison Law Review (February 2018);
- Submission to the Probation Service's 'Strategic Plan 2018-2020' (February 2018);

Irish Penal Reform Trust

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31 December 2018

- Submission on the Parole Bill 2016, in conjunction with Dr Diarmuid Griffin (February 2018);
- Submission to the Law Reform Commission on Suspended Sentences (April 2018);
- Submission to the Joint Committee on the Future of Mental Health Care (June 2018);
- Submission to Mental Health Reform on the Oversight Group review and update of A Vision for Change (September 2018);
- Submission to the UN Working Group on women deprived of liberty (October 2018);
- Submission to the Irish Human Rights & Equality Commission Consultation on 'Strategy Statement 2019-2021' (October 2018);
- Submission to the UN Committee against Torture on Ireland's one-year follow-up to its second periodic report (November 2018);
- Submission (June 2018) and presentation to the Joint Committee on Justice and Equality on Bail (Amendment) Bill 2017 (December 2018).

These activities deliver on the main object plus subsidiary objectives 1-4.

iii) Media and Raising Awareness

IPRT both responds to media queries and relevant news items and proactively seeks media coverage on important issues and providing an alternative voice in public discussion of crime and penal policy. IPRT also raises awareness and provides information through maintaining the IPRT website as a research centre on current penal policy topics; maintaining an active social media presence and regular production of an ebulletin; and engaging extensively with media on these issues. We had significant levels of engagement with public debate in 2018, issuing 6 editions of the IPRT e-bulletins, and contributing to more than 75 print stories and broadcast interviews.

These activities deliver on the main object plus subsidiary objectives 1-4.

iv) Events and Publications

IPRT hosts a variety of events each year. These events are linked to our research work or to specific advocacy work. They are mostly public events and always well attended, hence provide an excellent platform from which to raise awareness of our work and the issues being addressed, whilst also creating a conversation and engagement point for stakeholders on a particular issue. In 2018, events included:

- Launch of 'Behind the Door: Solitary Confinement in the Irish Penal System', a report on the use of solitary confinement and restricted regimes in Ireland with keynote speaker former UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, Prof Juan Méndez (February 2018);
- 'Know Your Rights as a Prisoner' Consultation event with community-based organisations and stakeholders (June 2018);
- 'Prisoners' Rights in Relation to the Media' seminar, in collaboration with the Press Council of Ireland and the Broadcasting Authority of Ireland (June 2018);
- IPRT AGM and members' event and launch of 2017-2018 Annual Review (September 2018);
- Report launch: 'Progress in the Penal System 2018' with keynote speaker Inspector of Prisons Ms Patricia Gilheaney (October 2018);
- Law Seminar: 'Detention, Human Rights and the OPCAT' and launch of Statement of Principles on Legislation to Ratify the OPCAT. Co-hosted a seminar with the Irish Criminal Bar Association, speakers at the event were Mr. Liam Herrick, Executive Director of the Irish Council for Civil Liberties; Ms Laura Paton, Lead Inspector at HM Inspectorate of Constabulary in Scotland; Mr Michael Lynn S.C; and Ms. Fiona McNulty of Michael Kelleher Solicitors. The seminar provided an opportunity for practitioners to engage with practical experience of ratifying OPCAT and implementation of the National Preventative Mechanism. (November 2018).

These activities deliver on the main object plus subsidiary objectives 1, 2 and 4.

v) Engagement

Through our qualitative interviews for research, our annual prisoner member survey, and other engagements, IPRT regularly engages with prisoners and their families, responding to queries and occasional prison visits. This engagement in turn informs our strategic priorities and can provide the impetus for further action, investigation or research. IPRT also works closely with a number of organisations in the area of human rights, penal policy, and prisoner and ex-prisoner support organisations. Additionally, IPRT delivered presentations on penal reform and human rights in prison to approx. 4 prison officer recruit groups during 2018.

These activities deliver on the main object plus subsidiary objectives 1, 3 and 4.

Irish Penal Reform Trust

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31 December 2018

Achievements and Performance

The achievements and performance of the company are set out comprehensively in our Annual Report 2017-2018.

Some key examples of the demonstrable impact of IPRT's activities are:

- The sustained reduction in the use of solitary confinement in Irish prisons which has reduced from 211 prisoners on 22 or 23 hour lock up in July 2013 to 16 prisoners in October 2018;
- Substantial progress on decreasing the number of prisoners 'slopping out' in the Irish prison estate, from over 1,000 men in 2011 to 61 in October 2018;
- Replacement of Cork Prison and tender awarded for building work towards the replacement of unfit female prison conditions in Limerick Prison;
- Improved prisons accountability, with the regular publication of independent investigations into deaths occurring in prison custody by the Inspector of Prisons throughout 2018;
- Establishment of the Families of Prisoners' Group, with the introduction of 'round-table' visiting conditions in 3 closed male prisons;
- Significant levels of engagement with public debate in 2018, issuing 6 editions of the IPRT ebulletin, and comment included in 75 print stories and broadcast interviews; and
- Continued strengthening of our fundraising activities in 2018 (see below). Our Fundraising and Sustainability Committee also continued to meet regularly during 2018, to ensure the sustainability of the organisation going forward.

Financial Review

In 2018, we continued to strengthen our fundraising activities through our Friends of IPRT network; through researching and drafting applications for project and research funding to grant-making bodies and foundations; and through membership renewals and membership drives at events.

As well as a number of project funds, in 2016 IPRT secured €268,874 in restricted funding from Pobal, who administer the Scheme to Support National Organisations (SSNO) in the Community and Voluntary sector. The funding is over three years, from June 2016 to June 2019. IPRT also secured funding from the Department of Justice and Equality of €102,579 per year over three years, from 2017 to 2019 inclusive.

How expenditure helped to achieve objectives:

IPRT's expenditure (beyond core organisational expenditure such as rent) reflects our core objectives of research, awareness raising and targeted advocacy. Expenditure in 2018 can be closely linked to those achievements detailed above.

i) Salaries

These reflect our small team. With expertise in the area of penal reform, penal policy and advocacy; media and communications; research and policy; and fundraising. Each of these roles was essential in contributing to the work done by the organisation in 2018 and to the resultant success.

ii) Research and Publications

One of organisation's core values is in providing evidence-based policy proposals on penal policy issues. Our research projects and publications form the basis of these evidence-informed recommendations and contribute to the organisation's reputation for expertise.

iii) Events

These provide an excellent platform for building awareness both among the immediate target group, but also among the wider public. IPRT events are exceptionally well-attended and provide an accessible means for stakeholders to engage with the research work we do, whilst offering a useful networking opportunity. Media coverage provides an additional outlet for information and awareness on issues of penal policy.

iv) Website and Information Provision

IPRT's online presence is an invaluable resource acting as an archive of 25 years of IPRT research and providing a hub of relevant research and policy developments. IPRT also responds to requests for information from prisoners, ex-prisoners, their families, lawyers and academics. Essential maintenance and improvements are necessary to ensure that our website is well-maintained and remains an up-to-date and accessible source of information, and the investment in a new website in the first half of 2019 will ensure this.

Irish Penal Reform Trust

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31 December 2018

v) Fundraising

Many of our research projects are funded by grant-giving organisations with an interest in particular areas. Fundraising from these sources is essential to maintain our project income and by extension many of our research projects. Further fundraising activity is necessary to expand and diversify income streams, especially post 2019, and to reduce over-reliance on any one stream, and to allow the organisation to carry out and fund important research projects in line with organisational strategic objectives.

A part-time Development Manager was recruited in the second quarter of 2018 and took up the role on 25 June 2018. The Development Manager designed and conducted a high-level consultation towards devising and delivering a multi-tiered business development strategy for the organisation, to contribute to the organisation's development and longer-term sustainability. The Development Manager will continue to work closely with the Executive Director in 2019 to deliver on this strategy.

Structure, Governance and Management

The Charity is governed by its Constitution and Articles of Association. The Charity is a company limited by guarantee for the purposes of Part 18 of the Companies Act 2014.

The Constitution sets out the purpose and objectives of the organisation, and how it conducts itself. The Board of Directors who are also members of the company shall be comprised of no less than seven and are appointed in accordance with Article 45, Article 70, any Directors co-opted in accordance with Article 48 and any replacement Directors or additional Directors appointed pursuant to Article 74 of the Constitution.

The number of Members with which the Company was registered is 9, but the Company may from time to time register an increase or decrease of Members. The CEO shall undertake such duties and exercise such powers in relation to IPRT and its business as agreed with the Board. The CEO is required to keep the Board fully advised as to the activities, achievements and challenges faced by IPRT.

Reference and Administrative details

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

Staff and Volunteers:

IPRT had four full-time staff and two part-time staff members in 2018; one long-standing member of staff was facilitated to take an unpaid 5-month sabbatical in 2018. IPRT takes on interns for three periods annually (Feb - June, Jul - Aug, Sep - Jan) on a part-time basis, usually 2.5 days per week. Interns are not remunerated. The internship is a structured training programme, which involves the interns in communications, policy and advocacy aspects of our work. The total hours volunteered varies year on year but approximately 2,000 hours are volunteered per annum. In December 2018, the Board of Directors took the decision to suspend our internship recruitment programme, in order to review aspects of our internship placement policy.

Auditors

The auditors, Anne Brady McQuillans DFK, (Chartered Accountants) have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

Statement on 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 the 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.

Accounting Records

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities under Section 281 to 285 of the Companies Act, 2014, to keep adequate accounting records for the company.

In order to secure compliance with the requirements of the act, the company receives services from a qualified accountant. The books of account are located at the company's office at MACRO, 1 Green Street, Dublin 7.

Taxation Status

Irish Penal Reform Trust is a Company Limited by Guarantee and has been granted charitable status under Sections 207 and 208 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997.

Irish Penal Reform Trust

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31 December 2018

Reserves Policy

Irish Penal Reform Trust has set a reserves policy which requires that reserves are maintained at a level which ensures the organisation's core activity could continue during a period of unforeseen difficulty. These unrestricted free reserves should be between approximately six- and nine-months' core expenditure.

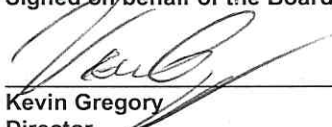
A proportion of reserves are maintained in realisable form. The calculation of the required level of reserves is an integral part of the organisation's planning, budget and forecast cycle. It considers:

- Risks associated with each stream of income and expenditure being different from that budgeted;
- Planned activity level; and
- Organisational commitments.

This policy is reviewed annually.

At 31 December 2018, unrestricted free reserves equate to approximately 9 months' core expenditure at €183,742 (2017: 11 months €202,333).

Signed on behalf of the Board



Kevin Gregory
Director



Seamus Taylor
Director

Date: 29 May 2019

Date: 29 May 2019

Irish Penal Reform Trust

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 December 2018

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 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:

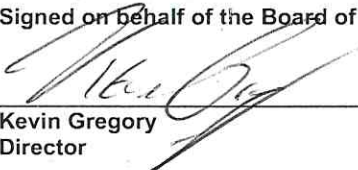
- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify 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 and 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.

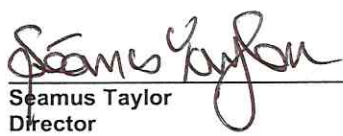
In so far as the directors are aware:

- 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 of Directors


Kevin Gregory
Director

Date: 29 May 2019


Seamus Taylor
Director

Date: 29 May 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the Members of Irish Penal Reform Trust

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Irish Penal Reform Trust ('the company') for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities (incorporating an Income and Expenditure Account), Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 1. 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 results for the 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 properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with 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

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 for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared, is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited 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 any 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the Members of Irish Penal Reform Trust

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

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 they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

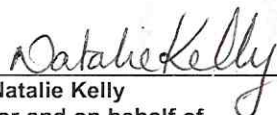
In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to the going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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.



Natalie Kelly

for and on behalf of

ANNE BRADY MCQUILLANS DFK

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

Iveagh Court

Harcourt Road

Dublin 2

Date: 29/5/19

Irish Penal Reform Trust

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

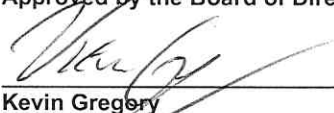
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

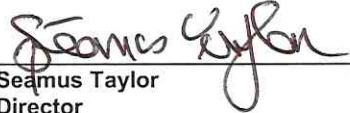
(Incorporating an Income and Expenditure Account)

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Unrestricted Funds 2018 €	Restricted Funds 2018 €	Total 2018 €	Total 2017 €
Income from:				
Donations and legacies				
Core funding	102,579	89,625	192,204	192,204
Membership	2,180	-	2,180	2,135
Donations	12,669	-	12,669	6,941
Charitable activities:				
European Commission projects	-	-	-	4,666
Project activities	15,000	108,392	123,392	139,375
Public relations and awareness	185	-	185	61
Total incoming resources	132,613	198,017	330,630	345,382
Expenditure:				
Fundraising expenses	52,427	45,094	97,521	63,800
Net income available for charitable application	80,186	152,923	233,109	281,582
Expenditure on Charitable activities				
Project activities	22,944	91,649	114,593	170,566
European Commission projects	-	-	-	1,391
Research activities	8,243	45,739	53,982	43,442
Public relations and awareness	65,177	23,188	88,365	45,748
	96,364	160,576	256,940	261,147
Other expenditure:	2,236	-	2,236	1,220
Total Expenditure	151,027	205,670	356,697	326,167
Transfers between funds	(177)	177	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(18,591)	(7,476)	(26,067)	19,215
Net movement in funds for the year	(18,591)	(7,476)	(26,067)	19,215
Reconciliation of funds				
Balances brought forward at 1 January 2018	202,333	69,702	272,035	252,820
Balances carried forward at 31 December 2018	183,742	62,226	245,968	272,035

Approved by the Board of Directors on 09 May 2019 and signed on its behalf by:


Kevin Gregory
Director


Seamus Taylor
Director

Irish Penal Reform Trust
(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 €	2017 €
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	4,019	3,192
Current Assets			
Receivables	11	64,302	62,771
Cash and cash equivalents		263,398	268,339
		327,700	331,110
Payables: Amounts falling due within one year	12	(85,751)	(62,267)
Net Current Assets		241,949	268,843
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		245,968	272,035
Funds			
Restricted funds		62,226	69,702
General fund (unrestricted)		183,742	202,333
Total funds	16	245,968	272,035

Approved by the Board of Directors on 29 May 2019 and signed on its behalf by:


Kevin Gregory
Director


Seamus Taylor
Director

Irish Penal Reform Trust
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 €	2017 €
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net movement in funds		(26,067)	19,215
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		1,678	595
Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment		310	-
		<u>(24,079)</u>	<u>19,810</u>
Movements in working capital:			
Movement in receivables		(1,531)	(47,024)
Movement in payables		23,484	(131,242)
		<u>(2,126)</u>	<u>(158,456)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments to acquire property, plant and equipment		(2,505)	(3,787)
Receipts from sales of property, plant and equipment		(310)	-
		<u>(2,815)</u>	<u>(3,787)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(4,941)	(162,243)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January 2018		268,339	430,582
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2018	20	<u>263,398</u>	<u>268,339</u>

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Irish Penal Reform Trust

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2018

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

General information

Irish Penal Reform Trust is constituted under Irish company law as a company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital, and is a registered charity. It was incorporated in Ireland under registration number 218442 and has its registered office at MACRO, 1 Green Street, Dublin 7.

Statement of compliance

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015) issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland and the Statement of Recommended Practice (Charities SORP (FRS 102)) as published by the Charity Commission for England and Wales and the Office of the Scottish Regulator which is recognised by the UK Accounting Standards Board (ASB) as the appropriate body to issue SORPs for the charity sector in the UK.

Financial reporting in line with SORP is considered best practice for charities in Ireland. The directors consider that the adoption of the SORP requirements is the most appropriate accounting to properly reflect and disclose the activities of the organisation

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

Format:

In prior years, company law exempted companies not trading for gain for members, from the requirements with regard to format and content of financial statements which applied to for-profit companies, thus permitting the adoption of a format appropriate to a charity. Accordingly, the company adopts and reports its performance in accordance with the format provided for in the Charities SORP and in particular reports its performance for the financial year in the format of the SORP's Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA).

True and fair view:

Financial reporting in line with the SORP is considered best practice for charities in Ireland and the Directors consider the adoption of the SORP requirements is the most appropriate accounting format to properly reflect and disclose the activities of the organisation. In the opinion of the Directors the format of the financial statements as presented in these financial statements better describes the not-for-profit activities undertaken by the company.

Restricted funds

Restricted funds consist of grants and income received which can only be used for the purposes specified by the donors and are subject to specific conditions imposed by them.

Unrestricted free reserves

Unrestricted funds consist of grants, donations and surpluses from service level agreements which can be spent at the discretion of the charity to enable it to achieve its overall aims and objectives.

Unrestricted designated funds

Designated funds are those which have been set aside for particular purposes in the furtherance of the organisation's charitable objectives.

Income

All income or capital is included in the Statement of Financial Activities when the company is legally entitled to it, its financial value can be quantified with reasonable certainty and there is reasonable certainty of its ultimate receipt. Entitlement to legacies is considered established when the company has been notified of a distribution to be made by the executors. Income received in advance of due performance under a contract is accounted for as deferred income until earned. Grants for activities are recognised as income when the related conditions for legal entitlement have been met. All other income is accounted for on an accruals basis.

Irish Penal Reform Trust

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

for the year ended 31 December 2018

Expenditure

All resources expended are accounted for on an accruals basis. Charitable activities include costs of services and grants, support costs and depreciation on related assets. Costs of generating funds similarly include fundraising activities. Non-staff costs not attributed to one category of activity are allocated or apportioned pro-rata to the staffing of the relevant service. Finance, HR, IT and administrative staff costs are directly attributable to individual activities by objective. Governance costs are those associated with constitutional and statutory requirements.

Trade and other payables

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

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment 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 property, plant and equipment, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Equipment - 33% Straight line

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment, on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Fully depreciated equipment is retained in the cost of equipment and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the profit and loss account.

Intangible assets are valued at cost less accumulated amortisation. Intangible assets have been fully amortised.

Taxation

As a result of the company's charitable status, no charge to corporation tax arises under the provision of Section 207 and 208 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997. Irish Penal Reform Trust is compliant with relevant tax circulars including circular 44/2006 "Tax Clearance Procedures Grants, Subsidies and Similar Type Payments".

Grants receivable

Grants are recognised at their fair value in profit or loss where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and the company has complied with all attached conditions.

Capital grants are initially recognised as deferred income on the Statement of Financial Position and credited to the profit and loss account by instalments on a basis consistent with the depreciation policy of the relevant asset, as adjusted for any impairment.

Revenue grants are credited to income so as to match them with the expenditure to which they relate.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the same value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. An increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. Annual contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the year in which they become payable.

Irish Penal Reform Trust

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

for the year ended 31 December 2018

Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received. A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the Statement of Financial Position date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Statement of Financial Position date.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Estimates and judgements made in the process of preparing the company financial statements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The directors make estimates and assumptions concerning the future in the process of preparing the entity financial statements. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:

The company estimates the useful lives of tangible property based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and other relevant factors. It is possible that future results of operations could materially effect changes in these estimates and cause an increase in recorded expenses and a decrease in non-current assets.

Impairment of receivables:

The directors make an assessment at the end of each financial year of whether there is objective evidence that receivables are recoverable. When assessing impairment of other receivables, the directors consider factors including the age profile of outstanding balances and recent corresponding and historical experience of cash collections from the debtor. See note 11 for the net carrying amount of receivables and the impairment loss recognised in the financial year.

3. NET INCOME	2018	2017
	€	€
Net Income is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,678	595
(Deficit)/surplus on disposal of property, plant and equipment	310	-
	<u>1,988</u>	<u>595</u>

Irish Penal Reform Trust

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2018

continued

4. ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE

	Project activities	Research activities	Public relations and awareness	Total	Total
	2018 €	2018 €	2018 €	2018 €	2017 €
Direct costs					
Fundraising (incl. Impact)	97,521	-	-	97,521	63,800
Other costs					
Public relations and awareness	-	-	1,702	1,702	986
Research activities	-	13	-	13	750
Spent convictions	-	-	-	-	8,550
Solitary Confinement	(90)	-	-	(90)	18,927
Impact	24,896	-	-	24,896	27,995
Human Rights in Prisons	36,790	24,599	-	61,389	59,459
Care and Criminalisation	8,005	-	-	8,005	90
Prison Litigation Network	-	-	-	-	936
Making Rights Real for those with Disabilities in Detention	90	-	-	90	-
	69,691	24,612	1,702	96,005	117,693
Support costs:	44,118	28,837	85,502	158,457	139,667
Governance Costs:	784	533	1,161	2,478	3,787
Other expenditure	2,236	-	-	2,236	1,220
Totals	214,350	53,982	88,365	356,697	326,167

5. ANALYSIS OF SUPPORT AND GOVERNANCE COSTS

	Support 2018 €	Basis of Apportionment
Salaries and staff costs	137,934	Staff time
Premises and administration	16,947	Staff time
Professional services	3,576	Staff time
	158,457	
	Governance 2018 €	
Audit fees	2,478	Staff time
Total	160,935	

Irish Penal Reform Trust

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2018

continued

6. EMPLOYEES AND REMUNERATION

Number of employees

The average number of persons employed (including executive directors) during the year was as follows:

	2018 Number	2017 Number
Project	2	1
Administration	3	2
Management	1	1
	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>

The staff costs comprise:

	2018 €	2017 €
Wages and salaries	226,044	177,329
Social security costs	24,284	18,830
Pension costs	894	3,991
	<u>251,222</u>	<u>200,150</u>

7. EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is the highest earning employee and is the only employee in receipt of income of more than €70,000.

The number of employees earning more than €70,000, whose total employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) for the reporting period fell within the bands below were:

	Number of Employees	Number of Employees
Salary band €70,000 - €80,000	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

8. KEY MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION

Key management are defined as the management team. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below.

	2018 €	2017 €
Wages and salaries	75,000	71,154
Pension costs	-	-
	<u>75,000</u>	<u>71,154</u>

The CEO was on maternity leave in 2017 and an acting CEO was appointed in her absence.

Irish Penal Reform Trust

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2018

continued

9. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Development Costs €
Cost	
At 31 December 2018	9,250
Provision for diminution in value	
At 31 December 2018	9,250
Net book value	
At 31 December 2018	-

Intangible assets represent the development costs of the website.

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Equipment €
Cost	
At 1 January 2018	5,226
Additions	2,505
At 31 December 2018	7,731
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2018	2,034
Charge for the year	1,678
At 31 December 2018	3,712
Net book value	
At 31 December 2018	4,019
At 31 December 2017	3,192

11. RECEIVABLES

	2018 €	2017 €
Other receivables	860	25
Prepayments and accrued income	63,442	62,746
	<u>64,302</u>	<u>62,771</u>

Note 23 provides further information on accrued income.

Irish Penal Reform Trust

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

for the year ended 31 December 2018

12. PAYABLES	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year	€	€
Trade payables	1,596	4,224
Taxation and social security costs (Note 13)	22,296	17,845
Other payables	750	12
Accruals	15,496	12,181
Deferred Income	45,613	28,005
	<u>85,751</u>	<u>62,267</u>

Notes 22 and 23 provide further information on deferred income.

13. TAXATION AND SOCIAL SECURITY	2018	2017
	€	€
Payables:		
PAYE / PRSI	22,296	17,845
	<u>22,296</u>	<u>17,845</u>

14. PENSION COSTS - DEFINED CONTRIBUTION

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. Pension costs amounted to €894 (2017 - €3,991).

15. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BY FUND

	Non-current assets - charity use €	Current assets €	Current liabilities €	Total €
Restricted income				
Restricted Funds	-	131,144	(68,918)	62,226
Unrestricted income				
Unrestricted Funds	4,019	196,556	(16,833)	183,742
	<u>4,019</u>	<u>327,700</u>	<u>(85,751)</u>	<u>245,968</u>

16. ANALYSIS OF MOVEMENTS ON FUNDS

	Balance 1 January 2018 €	Incoming resources €	Resources expended €	Inter-fund transfers €	Balance 31 December 2018 €
Restricted income					
Restricted Funds	69,702	198,017	(205,670)	177	62,226
Unrestricted income					
Unrestricted Funds	202,333	132,613	(151,027)	(177)	183,742
Total funds	<u>272,035</u>	<u>330,630</u>	<u>356,697</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>245,968</u>

Irish Penal Reform Trust

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2018

continued

17. STATUS

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

In accordance with the Companies Act 2014, the company is exempt from including the word "limited" in its name. The charitable company is limited by guarantee not having a share capital.

The liability of the members is limited.

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 year thereafter, for the payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before they ceased to be members, and 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 € 1.

18. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The directors received no remuneration during the reporting period (2017: €Nil). They are paid vouched expenses for attending meetings and other matters related to their duties as Directors.

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

No expenses were reimbursed to directors during the period (2017: €Nil).

There were no loans advanced to directors during the year nor loans outstanding at 31 December 2018.

20. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2018	2017
	€	€
Cash and bank balances	<u>263,398</u>	<u>268,339</u>

21. POST STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION EVENTS

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

Irish Penal Reform Trust

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2018

continued

22. CORE FUNDING

Core funding is provided by the Scheme to Support National Organisations, and the Department of Justice and Equality - to support a percentage of the core running costs of Irish Penal Reform Trust and in doing so, support the various programmes and initiatives undertaken by the charity in the achievement of its aims and objectives. A breakdown of this income is provided below.

	2018 €	2017 €
Department of Justice and Equality	102,579	102,579
Scheme to Support National Organisations	89,625	89,625
	<u>192,204</u>	<u>192,204</u>

Department of Justice and Equality:

The Department has provided funding to support research and policy activity and related events, with the aim of advancing research and information on penal reform and the rights of prisoners. The grant is multi-annual encompassing years 2017-2019. The associated income and costs are analysed in the supplementary information. The grant is unrestricted for these purposes. There was no capital element to the grant awarded. No income was deferred (2017: €Nil).

Scheme to Support National Organisations (SSNO):

This funding is provided by the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government, and is an initiative administered by Pobal. See Note 24 for further information on this funding.

Irish Penal Reform Trust is fully tax compliant and holds a current valid tax clearance certificate. Irish Penal Reform Trust is compliant with relevant tax circulars including circular 44/2006 "Tax Clearance Procedures Grants, Subsidies and Similar Type Payments".

Irish Penal Reform Trust

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2018

continued

23. PROJECT AND RESEARCH FUNDING

During the year, Irish Penal Reform Trust received funding to run various programmes as outlined in the Director's Report. A breakdown is provided below. The associated income and costs are also analysed in the supplementary information.

	2018	2017
	€	€
Infectious Diseases (EC)	-	4,666
Human Rights in Prisons (CFI)	62,000	62,000
Impact (CFI)	55,390	42,995
Solitary Confinement (IHREC)	-	11,250
Care and Criminalisation (CFI)	-	13,300
Spent Convictions (CFI)	-	9,830
	<u>117,390</u>	<u>144,041</u>

Human Rights in Prison:

The purpose of this funding is to maintain a research and policy post and produce an annual publication on human rights conditions in prisons. The programme runs from August 2016 to December 2019. To date €124,000 has been received from Community Foundation for Ireland and €130,290 has been spent on related activity. The balance on deferred income at 31 December 2018 was €Nil (2017: €Nil). The next instalment due December 2018 was outstanding at year-end. This amount has been accrued in the accounts €62,000 (2017: €62,000). There was no capital element to the grant awarded. The grant is restricted for these purposes.

Impact:

Irish Penal Reform Trust received €71,000 in 2018. The purpose of this funding is to cover publications, events and campaign activities undertaken by Irish Penal Reform Trust. The programme runs from October 2016 to December 2019. To date €142,000 has been received from Community Foundation for Ireland and €74,387 has been spent on related activity. €30,000 has been allocated to overheads. The balance on deferred income at 31 December 2018 was €37,613 (2017: €28,005). There was no capital element to the grant awarded. The grant is restricted for these purposes.

Solitary Confinement:

The purpose of this funding was to fund research and develop policy and awareness regarding the abolition of solitary confinement. The programme ran from 2016 to 2018. To date €18,750 has been received from Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission and €18,927 was spent on related activity. There was no capital element to the grant awarded. The grant is restricted for these purposes.

Care and Criminalisation:

Irish Penal Reform Trust received €13,300 in 2017. The purpose of this funding is to fund research to examine the reasons for the over-representation of children in care in the criminal justice system, and to develop policy and awareness in this area. The programme runs from 2017 to 2019. To date €13,300 has been received from Community Foundation for Ireland and €8,095 has been spent on related activity. The balance on deferred income at 31 December 2018 was €Nil (2017: €Nil). There was no capital element to the grant awarded. The grant is restricted for these purposes.

Making Rights Real for those with Disabilities in Detention:

Irish Penal Reform Trust received €8,000 pre-financing in 2018. The purpose of this funding is to investigate the needs and experiences of those with disabilities in detention. The project ends in 2019. To date €8,000 has been received from Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission and €90 has been spent on related activity. The balance on deferred income at 31 December 2018 was €8,000. There was no capital element to the grant awarded. The grant is restricted for these purposes.

Irish Penal Reform Trust is fully tax compliant and holds a current valid tax clearance certificate. Irish Penal Reform Trust is compliant with relevant tax circulars including circular 44/2006 "Tax Clearance Procedures Grants, Subsidies and Similar Type Payments".

Irish Penal Reform Trust

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2018

continued

24. SCHEME TO SUPPORT NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

This funding is provided by the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government, and is an initiative administered by Pobal.

The primary aim of the scheme is to provide funding to support the core costs of a broad range of national organisations in the Community and Voluntary sector, around a number of strategic priorities. Priority is given under the SSNO to supporting national organisations who work directly, or indirectly, with disadvantaged target groups.

The grant runs from July 2016 to June 2019. To date €224,062 has been received and €224,522 has been expensed. The grant is restricted for these purposes. There was no capital element to the grant awarded. No income was deferred at 31 December 2018 (2017: €Nil). Income and Expenditure during the reporting period is outlined below. There was one person employed under this scheme.

	2018 €	2017 €
Income	89,625	89,625
Salary costs	(77,595)	(77,525)
Overheads	(12,290)	(12,381)
Funds brought forward from prior year	(230)	51
	<u>(490)</u>	<u>(230)</u>

Irish Penal Reform Trust is fully tax compliant and holds a current valid tax clearance certificate. Irish Penal Reform Trust is compliant with relevant tax circulars including circular 44/2006 "Tax Clearance Procedures Grants, Subsidies and Similar Type Payments".

25. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on

.....
29 Mar 2019.

IRISH PENAL REFORM TRUST
(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

NOT COVERED BY THE REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

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Irish Penal Reform Trust

(A company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OPERATING STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Schedule	2018 €	2017 €
Income			
- Donations		12,669	6,941
- Core funding - Scheme to Support National Organisations (SSNO)		89,625	89,625
- Core funding - Department of Justice and Equality		102,579	102,579
- Membership		2,180	2,135
- Infectious Diseases - European Commission (EC)		-	4,666
- Human rights in prisons (CFI)		62,000	62,000
- Solitary confinement (IHREC)		-	11,250
- Impact (CFI)		61,392	42,995
- Care and Criminalisation (CFI)		-	13,300
- Spent convictions (CFI)		-	9,830
- Research services		185	61
		<u>330,630</u>	<u>345,382</u>
Cost of generating funds	1	<u>(12,190)</u>	<u>(19,969)</u>
Gross surplus		318,440	325,413
Charitable activities and other expenses	2	<u>(344,507)</u>	<u>(306,198)</u>
Net (deficit)/surplus		<u><u>(26,067)</u></u>	<u><u>19,215</u></u>

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SCHEDULE 1 : COST OF GENERATING FUNDS

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018 €	2017 €
Cost of Generating Funds		
Fundraising	48	-
Communications services	12,142	17,654
Sustainability (SSGT)	-	2,315
	<u>12,190</u>	<u>19,969</u>

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SCHEDULE 2 : CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES AND OTHER EXPENSES

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018 €	2017 €
Expenses		
Wages and salaries	226,044	177,329
Social security costs	24,284	18,830
Staff pension costs	894	3,991
Staff training	2,648	1,604
Human resources	3,475	-
Rent and utilities	7,907	7,907
Insurance	1,383	1,224
Office equipment	2,044	972
Cleaning	694	368
Stationery	1,366	1,295
Postage	1,598	988
Courier	31	200
GDPR implementation and training	988	-
Marketing and advertising	541	-
Website and social media	2,497	2,589
Prisoner engagement and building alliances	996	986
Commissioned research	-	750
Events	706	-
Sponsorship and awards	-	100
Telephone and broadband	2,959	2,010
Computer hardware and software	936	1,105
IT support	1,500	1,951
Human rights in prisons expenses (CFI)	12,191	11,932
Making Rights Real for those with Disabilities in Detention expenses (IHREC)	90	-
Prison Litigation Network expenses (EC)	-	936
Solitary confinement expenses (IHREC)	(90)	18,927
Spent convictions expenses (CFI)	-	8,550
Care and Criminalisation expenses (CFI)	8,005	90
Impact expenses (CFI)	24,896	27,995
Publications and reports	13	-
Staff travel	1,084	1,924
Other staff expenses	993	441
Meetings	438	252
Volunteer and intern expenses	1,102	405
Legal and professional	-	799
Accountancy	5,432	4,056
Audit fees	3,764	3,764
Bank charges	230	262
General expenses	18	363
Membership and subscriptions	862	708
Surpluses/deficits on disposal of property, plant and equipment	310	-
Depreciation	1,678	595
	<u>344,507</u>	<u>306,198</u>