

The Irish Skin Foundation
(A company limited by guarantee and not having a
share capital)

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

Financial Year Ended 31 December 2020

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LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Reference and administrative information

Charity name:	The Irish Skin Foundation
Revenue Commissioner Charity number:	CHY 19949
Registered number:	493784
Charity Regulatory Authority number:	20078706
Secretary and registered office:	Seamus Kennedy C/O Gerrard L McGowan Solicitors The Square Balbriggan Co. Dublin.

Board of Directors-at 31 December 2020

AM Tobin
C Irwin
C Wilkinson
J W O'Raghallaigh
M O'Kane
M Foley
P O'Cearbhaill
R Watson
S Ryan
R Barry
K McKenzie
P Herriott (appointed 6th August 2020)

Independent Auditors:

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
One Spencer Dock
North Wall Quay
Dublin 1

Bankers:

Bank of Ireland
Lower Baggot Street
Dublin 2

Solicitors:

Gerrard L McGowan
The Square
Balbriggan
Co. Dublin

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Directors of The Irish Skin Foundation (the Charity) are its Directors/Trustees for the purpose of Charity Law. The Directors present their report and audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020. This report presents the information and disclosures required by a Director's Report under the Companies Act 2014, together with additional information required by the Charities Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) applicable to charities preparing their financial statements in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) (effective Mar 2018). The Charity SORP (FRS 102) is not yet mandatory in the Republic of Ireland and the Irish Charity Regulator has not yet prescribed accounting regulations for Irish Charities. In the absence of such prescriptive guidance, the Directors have adopted the Charity SORP (FRS 102) as it is considered best practice.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Legal status and governing document

The Irish Skin Foundation is an Irish Company incorporated on 17 January 2011, under the Companies Act, 1963 registration number 493784. It is a Company Limited by Guarantee and does not have a share capital. It is governed by a memorandum and Articles of Association dated 17 January 2011. The Irish Skin Foundation is a registered Charity, registration number CHY 19949 and is registered with the Charities Regulatory Authority number 20078706.

The Irish Skin Foundation's Board of Directors and Management

The Irish Skin Foundation is governed by a Board of Directors who are proposed for election. The Board meets four times a year and has overall responsibility for the governance and management of the organisation. Board members do not receive any remuneration in respect of their services to the Charity.

Directors Induction and Training

New Directors are provided with a Board pack which outlines the essence of The Irish Skin Foundation including the vision and mission of the Charity.

	Meetings held during the Financial Year	Meetings attended during the financial year
AM Tobin	4	2
C Irwin	4	3
C Wilkinson	4	3
J W O'Raghallaigh	4	1
M O'Kane	4	4
M Foley	4	3
P O'Cearbhaill	4	4
R Watson	4	4
R Barry	4	2
S Ryan	4	4
K McKenzie	4	4
P Herriott (appointed 6 th August 2020)	2	2

DIRECTOR'S REPORT - continued

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Objectives of the Charity

The Irish Skin Foundation (ISF) was launched in 2011 to assist people living with all forms of skin disease.

Mission

"to improve the quality of life for people with skin conditions, promote skin health and the prevention of skin disease through support, advocacy, research and awareness."

The Irish Skin Foundation is a National Charity with the purpose of supporting people with skin conditions. We provide information and support, engage in health promotion and disease awareness, engage in advocacy for people with skin conditions and fund community-based research projects where appropriate. We are supported from several sources, which include individual donors, the City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity (CDSCHC), Helpline Partners and other corporate supporters.

The Charity was established by the CDSCHC following the sale of the voluntary hospital on Hume Street, Dublin 2, which had provided care and treatment to people with skin disease for almost a century from 1911 - 2006. We are unique among similar organisations in Europe in that by merging the Psoriasis Association of Ireland, the Irish Eczema Society and the Melanoma and Skin Cancer Society, each of which is represented on our Board, the organisation now represents and supports people with nearly every form of skin disease in Ireland.

Principal activities

The Irish Skin Foundation offers general information and support to people with skin conditions. A nurse Helpline service for skin disease commenced in March 2016 and offers specialist advice to those suffering from all types of skin disease.

The Irish Skin Foundation works with people in the Dermatology community, Dermatology Consultants, people with skin conditions, GPs, nurses, physicians, and healthcare providers to produce accessible health promotion and awareness materials. Their aim is to empower people with skin conditions, support timely diagnosis and treatment, and promote public awareness.

Donors and Sponsors

The Irish Skin Foundation continues to expand their Donor and Sponsor base and to rely on the generosity of Donors and Sponsors to allow them to continue to provide their services to people with skin diseases. The Directors would like to thank each and every donor and sponsor for their contribution in making it possible. Whether it be corporations, foundations or individuals, your support is essential to the successful provision of services.

Financial business review

The financial results for the year to 31 December 2020 are outlined in the Statement of Financial Activities (page 11), the Balance Sheet (page 12), the Cash Flow statement (page 13), and the Statement of Changes in Funds (page 14) and are further explained in the notes to the financial statements on pages 15 to 24.

The Irish Skin Foundation received a total income of €461,999 in the financial year to December 2020. Income received was predominantly derived from donations in the sum of €325,000 from the City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity.

Total resources expended amounted to €494,356 and reflects expenditure of 100% on charitable activities.

Charitable activities include all direct expenditure associated with running the Charity and the necessary support costs to facilitate this including salaries. It also includes allocated support costs.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT - continued

Funds

Page 11 to the Financial Statements illustrates the net movement in fund balances for the year and the balances brought forward.

The level of restricted reserves at the year-end is €16,672. The level and adequacy of the reserves is reviewed periodically by the Board.

Movements in funds

	€
Opening funds	54,526
Funds used during the year	(32,357)
Funds at end of year	<u>22,169</u>

Investment policy

All funds that are not immediately required for operational purposes are invested in a mixture of short-term deposits.

Risk management and impact of COVID 19 - going concern

The Directors are responsible for the management of risks faced by the Charity and have examined the major strategic business, operational and financial risks to which the Charity is and may be exposed. They are satisfied that the systems and controls are in place to mitigate and manage exposure to such major risks identified by the Directors. They continue to review current processes recognising that systems and processes can only provide reasonable but not absolute assurance that major risks have been adequately managed. The Directors are not aware of any impact associated with Brexit.

The first case of COVID-19 was reported in Ireland on 29 February 2020. Over the course of the following weeks, actions were put in place to protect the health, safety and well-being of all citizens. The first of these measures which impacted the charity sector was on 12 March 2020, the day after the virus was declared a pandemic. The Taoiseach announced that all schools, colleges and childcare facilities were to remain closed until 29 March 2020. These measures have since been extended and further protection measures have been introduced to protect the most vulnerable in our society. The introduction of social distancing and the restrictions on social gatherings had an immediate effect on the sector and the pandemic has presented a unique challenge to the charity sector in general and for The Irish Skin Foundation in 2020. The charity did not organise any direct patient contact events during the year but supported those suffering from skin disease through its nurse helpline and the continued updating of appropriate advice on its website. The charity benefitted from reductions in expenditure as a result of the restrictions on social gatherings whilst being able to retain funding from its committed partners.

The Directors have reviewed their cash forecasts to the end of June 2022 and are satisfied that commitments made by funders are adequate to meet the budgeted costs of the charity.

Future developments

The Directors will continue to support skin health in keeping with their overall mission and objectives.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the Directors to secure compliance with the Charity's obligation to keep adequate accounting records are the use of appropriate systems and procedures and employment of competent persons. The accounting records are kept at the Irish Skin Foundation, Charles Institute, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4.

The Irish Skin Foundation
(A company limited by guarantee without share capital)

DIRECTOR'S REPORT - continued

Directors

The names of the persons who served as Directors at any time during the year are set out below. Other than as indicated they served as Directors for the entire year.

AM Tobin
C Irwin
C Wilkinson
J W O'Raghallaigh
M O'Kane
M Foley
P O'Cearbhaill
R Watson
S Ryan
R Barry
K McKenzie
P Herriott (appointed 6th August 2020)

Events since the end of the financial year

In March 2021, the City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity approved funding in the amount of €1,794,639 to enable the Irish Skin Foundation to continue its support for those suffering from skin disease.

Disclosure of information to auditors

The Directors in office at the date of this report have each confirmed that:

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

Independent Auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

On behalf of the board

M O'Kane



P O'Cearbhaill



DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors report and the Financial Statements in accordance with Irish Law.

Irish law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year giving a true and fair view of the charity's assets, liabilities, and financial position at the end of the financial year and the profit or loss of the charity for the financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (accounting standards issued by the UK Financial Reporting Council, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* and Irish Law).

Under Irish Law, the Directors shall not approve the Financial Statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the Charity's assets, liabilities, and financial position as at the end of the financial year and the profit or loss of the Charity for the financial year.

In preparing these Financial Statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and identify the standards in question, subject to any material departures from those standards being disclosed and explained in the notes to the Financial Statements; and
- prepare the Financial Statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Charity will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to:

- correctly record and explain the transactions of the Charity;
- enable, at any time, the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Charity to be determined with reasonable accuracy; and
- enable the Directors to ensure that the Financial Statements comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable those Financial Statements to be audited.

The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the board

M O'Kane

P O'Cearbhaill

The block contains two handwritten signatures in black ink. The first signature, for M O'Kane, is a stylized cursive 'M' followed by 'O'Kane'. The second signature, for P O'Cearbhaill, is a stylized cursive 'P' followed by 'O'Cearbhaill'.



Independent auditors' report to the members of Irish Skin Foundation (clg)

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Irish Skin Foundation (clg)'s financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council of the UK, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and Irish law); and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Directors' Report and Financial Statements, which comprise:

- the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2020;
- the Statement of Financial Activities for the year then ended;
- the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended;
- the Statement of changes in Equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) ("ISAs (Ireland)") and applicable law.

Our responsibilities under ISAs (Ireland) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, which includes IAASA's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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 on which the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Directors' Report and Financial Statements other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion



on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the Companies Act 2014 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (Ireland) and the Companies Act 2014 require us to also report certain opinions and matters as described below:

- In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2020 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.
- Based on our 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.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities in Relation to the Financial Statements set out on page 7, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

The directors are also responsible 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 going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Our audit testing might include testing complete populations of certain transactions and balances, possibly using data auditing techniques. However, it typically involves selecting a limited number of items for testing, rather than testing complete populations. We will often seek to target particular items for testing based on their size or risk characteristics. In other cases, we will use audit sampling to enable us to draw a conclusion about the population from which the sample is selected.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA website at:

https://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf

This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.



Other required reporting

Companies Act 2014 opinions on other matters

- 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.
 - The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
-

Other exception reporting

Directors' remuneration and transactions

Under the Companies Act 2014 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of that Act have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Aisling Fitzgerald'.

Aisling Fitzgerald
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Dublin
26 May 2021

The Irish Skin Foundation
(A company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
Financial Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2020 €	Restricted funds 2020 €	Total funds 2020 €	Total funds 2019 €
Income					
Donations and legacies	2	325,000	119,300	444,300	622,911
Other		17,699		17,699	97,973
Total income		<u>342,699</u>	<u>119,300</u>	<u>461,999</u>	<u>720,884</u>
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds	3	415		415	400
Charitable activities	4	357,285	136,656	493,941	666,956
Total expenditure		<u>357,700</u>	<u>136,656</u>	<u>494,356</u>	<u>667,356</u>
Net expenditure		(15,001)	(17,356)	(32,357)	53,528
Net movement in funds		(15,001)	(17,356)	(32,357)	53,528
Total funds brought forward		20,498	34,028	54,526	998
Total funds carried forward		<u>5,497</u>	<u>16,672</u>	<u>22,169</u>	<u>54,526</u>

The Irish Skin Foundation
(A company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 €	2019 €
Current assets			
Debtors			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	5,359	19,477
	12	162,813	110,101
		<u>168,172</u>	<u>129,578</u>
Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(146,003)	(75,052)
Net current assets		<u>22,169</u>	<u>54,526</u>
Total assets less current (liabilities)		<u>22,169</u>	<u>54,526</u>
Total net assets		<u>22,169</u>	<u>54,526</u>
Funds of the Charity:			
Unrestricted funds		5,497	20,498
Restricted funds		16,672	34,028
Total funds		<u>22,169</u>	<u>54,526</u>
Total Charity funds		<u>22,169</u>	<u>54,526</u>

On behalf of the board

M O'Kane

P O'Cearbhaill

M O'Kane
P O'Cearbhaill

The Irish Skin Foundation
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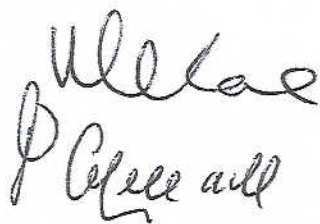
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
Financial Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 €	2019 €
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash generated from operating activities	11	<u>52,712</u>	<u>40,869</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting year		<u>52,712</u>	<u>40,869</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting year		110,101	69,232
Change in cash and cash equivalents due to net cash generated from operating activities		<u>52,712</u>	<u>40,869</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year		<u>162,813</u>	<u>110,101</u>

On behalf of the board

M O'Kane

P O'Cearbhaill

Handwritten signatures of M O'Kane and P O'Cearbhaill. The signature of M O'Kane is written above the signature of P O'Cearbhaill.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
Financial Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Unrestricted €	Restricted €	Total €
At 1 January 2019	998	-	998
Net income for the year	<u>19,500</u>	<u>34,028</u>	<u>53,528</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>20,498</u>	<u>34,028</u>	<u>54,526</u>
At 1 January 2020	20,498	34,028	54,526
Net expenditure for the year	<u>(15,001)</u>	<u>(17,356)</u>	<u>(32,357)</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>5,497</u>	<u>16,672</u>	<u>22,169</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the entity Financial Statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all financial years presented, unless otherwise stated. The Charity has adopted FRS 102 and Charity SORP (FRS102).

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date. It also requires the Directors to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Charity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or areas where assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed in note 15.

Statement of compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with Irish GAAP (accounting standards issued by the UK Financial Reporting Council and the Companies Act 2014). The entity financial statements comply with Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2014. The Financial Statements have also been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with Irish GAAP (accounting standards issued by the UK Financial Reporting Council and the Companies Act 2014). The Financial Statements comply with Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2014 and with Charity SORP FRS102.

The Irish Skin Foundation meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note(s).

Historical cost convention

The Financial Statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except that investments are stated at fair value.

Going concern

Notwithstanding the impact of COVID 19 on the charity, which is described above in the risk management and going concern paragraph, the Charity continues to operate in a challenging environment. The Charity generated a net (expenditure) for the year of (€32,357) (2019: €53,528) and has net assets of €22,169 at the balance sheet date. (2019: €54,527). In March 2021, the city of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity approved funding in the amount of €1,794,639 to enable the Irish Skin foundation to continue its support for those suffering from skin disease. This funding commitment provides security for the organisation in terms of its future status as a going concern.

Management have prepared forecasts covering the period of at least 12 months from the finalisation of the financial statements and they are comfortable that the forecasts they have prepared have considered a number of sensitivities, including a range of outcomes, and that in all cases their remains sufficient mitigation measures available to management to ensure that cash-flows are managed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

1 Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

The Directors are therefore satisfied that appropriate measures can be taken to ensure the Charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. After considering the uncertainties facing the charity including the ongoing impact of COVID 19, and having considered the Charity's forecasts and planned actions, as well as the additional funding commitment from the City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the period of at least 12 months from signing the financial statements. Therefore, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Charity is satisfied that it will continue to receive funding in the form of donations from its main donor, the City of Dublin Skin and Hospital Charity and has received a letter confirming this intent, which it has relied on in making its assessment that it is appropriate to prepare these Financial Statements on a going concern basis.

Income

Income is recognised when the Charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the item(s) of income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received, and the amount can be measured reliably.

Grant income

Income from grants, whether 'capital' grants or 'revenue' grants, is recognised when the Charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the grants have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably and is not deferred.

Donated services and facilities

Donated professional services and donated facilities are recognised as income when the Charity has control over the item, any conditions associated with the donated item have been met, the receipt of economic benefit from the use by the Charity of the item is probable and that economic benefit can be measured reliably.

On receipt, donated professional services and donated facilities are recognised on the basis of the value of the gift to the Charity which is the amount the Charity would have been willing to pay to obtain services or facilities of equivalent economic benefit on the open market; a corresponding amount is then recognised in expenditure in the period of receipt. There were no donated goods or services included in the 2020 Financial Statements.

Legacy income and bequests

For legacies and bequests, entitlement is taken as the earlier of the date on which either: the Charity is aware that probate has been granted, the estate has been finalised and notification has been made by the executor(s) to clarify that a distribution will be made, or when a distribution is received from the estate. Receipts of a legacy, in whole or in part, is only considered probable when the amount can be measured reliably, and the Charity has been notified of the executor's intentions to make a distribution. Where legacies have been notified to the Charity, or the Charity is aware of the granting of probate, and the criteria for income recognition have not been met, then the legacy is treated as a contingent asset and disclosed if material.

Deferred income

Grants relating to expenditure to be incurred in a future accounting period received in advance are deferred and recognised in the period to which they relate.

Funds

All transactions of the organisation have been recorded and reported as income into or expenditure from funds which are designated as "restricted", "endowment" or "unrestricted".

Income is treated as restricted where the donor has specified that it may only be used for a particular purpose or where it has been raised for a particular purpose. All other income is treated as unrestricted. Expenditure is treated as being made out of restricted funds to the extent that it meets the criteria specified

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

1 Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

The balance on each restricted fund at the end of the year represents the asset held by the organisation for particular purposes specified by the donors. The balance of the unrestricted fund at the end of the year represents the assets held by the organisation for general use in furtherance of its work. Endowment fund represents amounts held for investment purpose. Income from these principal amounts will either be (a) unrestricted and used for general purposes, or (b) restricted by the donor or by the Board.

Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required, and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is classified under the following activity headings:

- Costs of raising funds comprise the costs incurred by The Irish Skin Foundation in raising funds for its charitable purposes. It includes the costs of all fundraising activities and events.
- Expenditure on charitable activities includes the costs incurred in undertaking the various charitable activities which are performed for the benefit of the Irish Skin Foundation beneficiaries, including those support costs and costs relating to the governance of the Charity apportioned to charitable activities. It also includes the costs of grants made to other charitable organisations.
- Other expenditure represents those items not falling into any other heading.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

Allocation of support costs

Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the Charity but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Support costs include back office costs, finance, personnel, payroll and governance costs which support the Charity's programmes and activities. These costs have been allocated between cost of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities. The bases on which support costs have been allocated are set out in note 5.

Interest receivable

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the Charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the Bank.

Foreign currencies

Normal exchange differences arising on revenue transactions are reflected in the result for the year. Bank balances are translated at the year-end rate.

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The Foundation's functional presentation currency is the Euro, denominated by the symbol '€'.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated to Euro using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of activity except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of activity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

1 Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

Employee benefits

The Charity provides a range of benefits to employees, including short term employee benefits such as paid holiday arrangements and post-employment benefits (in the form of defined contribution pension plans).

(i) Short term benefits

Short term employee benefits, including paid holiday arrangements and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which employees render the related service.

(ii) Defined contribution pension plans

The Charity operates a defined contribution plan for certain employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Charity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions or to make direct benefit payments to employees if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Charity in independently administered funds. The contributions to the defined contribution plan are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet.

Financial instruments

The charity has chosen to apply the provisions of Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 to account for all of its financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, short-term deposits, are initially recognised at transaction price (including transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial asset is initially measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other debtors and cash and cash equivalents are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each financial year financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence that a financial asset measured at amortised cost is impaired, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. The impairment loss is the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the present value of the financial asset's estimated cash inflows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

If, in a subsequent financial year, the amount of an impairment loss decreases, and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment loss not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and bank loans, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial liability is initially measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other creditors are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

1 Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount.

Provisions are recognised when the charity has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised as a liability because (i) it is not probable that the Charity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement of the obligation or the amount cannot be reliably measured at the end of the financial year. Possible but uncertain obligations are not recognised as liabilities but are contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the Financial Statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the Financial Statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Related party transactions

The charity discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned within the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

2 Donations and legacies	Unrestricted funds €	Restricted funds €	Total €
2020			
General donations	<u>325,000</u>	<u>119,300</u>	<u>444,300</u>
2019			
General donations	<u>487,911</u>	<u>135,000</u>	<u>622,911</u>
3 Raising funds	Unrestricted funds €	Restricted funds €	Total €
2020			
Fundraising activities costs	<u>415</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>415</u>
2019			
Fundraising activities costs	<u>400</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>400</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

4 Charitable activities	Unrestricted funds €	Restricted funds €	Total €
2020			
Payroll costs	280,616	113,438	394,054
Programme supplies	-	11,665	11,665
Insurance	3,942	2,871	6,813
Rent, rates, helpline, and other office costs	28,284	8,682	36,966
Bank charges	1,130	-	1,130
Support costs (note 5)	35,022	-	35,022
Governance costs (note 5)	8,291	-	8,291
Total	357,285	136,656	493,941
2019			
Payroll costs	258,655	110,595	369,250
Programme supplies	-	52,123	52,123
Promotional, materials and event expenditure	-	5,020	5,020
Insurance	3,693	2,539	6,232
Rent, rates, helpline, and other office costs	27,026	8,720	35,746
Bank charges	1,284	-	1,284
Support costs (note 5)	47,988	-	47,988
Governance costs (note 5)	8,588	-	8,588
Donations	-	7,814	7,814
Write off of investment in subsidiary	132,911	-	132,911
Total	480,145	186,811	666,956

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

Analysis of governance and support costs	Charitable activities		Raising funds		Total €	Basis of allocation
	General support €	Governance function €	General support €	Governance function €		
2020						
Charitable related support costs	13,028	-	-	-	13,028	Based on time spent
Accounting support	18,403	-	-	-	18,403	Based on time spent
Audit fee	-	6,320	-	-	6,320	Based on time spent
Other support	3,591	-	-	-	3,591	Based on time spent
Other governance costs	-	1,971	-	-	1,971	Based on time spent
Function/activity total	35,022	8,291	-	-	43,313	
2019						
Charitable related support costs	21,269	-	-	-	21,269	Based on time spent
Accounting support	18,696	-	-	-	18,696	Based on time spent
Audit fee	-	6,712	-	-	6,712	Based on time spent
Other support	8,023	-	-	-	8,023	Based on time spent
Other governance costs	-	1,876	-	-	1,876	Based on time spent
Function/activity total	47,988	8,588	-	-	56,576	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

6 Statutory and other information	2020	2019
	€	€

The net income for the year has been arrived at after charging:

Auditors' remuneration (including expenses)	<u>6,320</u>	<u>6,712</u>
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7 Analysis of particulars of staff, director remuneration and expenses, and the cost of key management personnel	2020	2019
	€	€

Employee costs:

Wages and salaries	271,452	275,428
Social insurance costs	33,046	32,330
Pension and income continuance costs	33,408	28,328
	<u>337,906</u>	<u>336,086</u>

The average number of full-time persons employed by the organisation during the year was 3 (2019: 3).

There was no remuneration paid to Directors during the year (2019: nil).

	2020	2019
	Number of	Number of
	employees	employees
Salary range of employees earning >€70,000 (excluding pension contributions):		
€100,001 – €110,000 € (2019: €90,001 – €100,000)	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

In the year, 2 staff earning in excess of €50,000 p.a. (2019: 2) participated in the pension scheme. Contributions totalling €16,672 were made in respect of these employees (€16,468 in 2019).

8 Taxation

There is no corporation tax charge as the Charity has been granted charitable exemption by the Revenue Commissioners (2019: nil).

9 Related party transactions

The Irish Skin Foundation ("ISF") is associated with the City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity by virtue that they have a common Director, Padraig O'Cearbhaill. The City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity set up the Irish Skin Foundation and continues to support it.

In the year ended 31 December 2020, donations amounting to €325,000 (2019: €487,911) were received from the City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

10 Debtors	2020 €	2019 €
Prepayments	<u>5,359</u>	<u>19,477</u>

All amounts included above fall due within one year.

11 Reconciliation of net income to cash flow from operating activities	2020 €	2019 €
Net expenditure for the reporting year (per SOFA)	(32,357)	53,528
Adjustments for:		
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	14,118	(12,239)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	<u>70,951</u>	<u>(420)</u>
Net cash generated by operating activities	<u>52,712</u>	<u>40,869</u>

12 Cash and cash equivalents	2020 €	2019 €
Company		
Unrestricted cash	<u>162,813</u>	<u>110,101</u>

13 Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)	2020 €	2019 €
Trade creditors	12,073	9,244
Taxation and social insurance	9,670	9,888
Accruals	11,610	15,920
Deferred income	<u>112,650</u>	<u>40,000</u>
	<u>146,003</u>	<u>75,052</u>

Trade creditors and other creditors are payable at various dates in the three months after the end of the financial year in accordance with the creditors usual and customary credit terms.

Creditors for tax and social insurance are payable in the timeframe set down in the relevant legislation.

14 Analysis of changes in net funds	At 31 December 2019 €	Cash flows €	At 31 December 2020 €
Cash	<u>110,101</u>	<u>52,712</u>	<u>162,813</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

15 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements made in the process of preparing the Charity entity 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. There were no estimates and assumptions that are considered by the Directors/Trustees to have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

16 Statement of compliance and accounting policies

The statement of compliance on page 15 and accounting policies on pages 15 to 19 form an integral part of the notes to these Financial Statements.

17 Post balance sheet events

In March 2021, the City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity approved funding in the amount of €1,794,639 to enable the Irish Skin Foundation to continue its support for those suffering from skin disease.

18 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on 26 May 2021.