Company registration number: 214375

Human Life International, Ireland (A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

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Directors and other information

Directors Mr Patrick Buckley

Ms Therese Ann McCrystal

Ms Eileen Moitie

Secretary Collette O'Brien

Company number 214375

Registered office Guadalupe Centre

Main Street Knock Co. Mayo

Business address Guadalupe Centre

Main Street Knock Co. Mayo

Auditor John Burke & Company

Curraghamone Ballybofey County Donegal

Bankers Allied Irish Banks PLC

40/41 Westmoreland Street

Dublin 1

Solicitors Marcus Lynch Solicitors

12 Lower Ormond Street

Dublin 1

Human Life International, Ireland Directors report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

Directors

The names of the persons who at any time during the financial year were directors of the company are as listed on the "Company information" page.

The directors do not hold any shares in the company as the company is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital. One third of the directors shall retire from office at the company's annual general meeting. Retiring directors are eligible for re-election.

Principal activities, business review and future developments

The principal activity of the company is proclaiming the sancity and dignity of life from conception and upholding the dignity of marriage and the family. In fulfilling its mission the company undertook the following activities during the period under review:

- (a) operated the Ask Majella Pregnancy Counselling Service with a national 1890 hotline number and fully trained medical and counselling staff to help people in crisis pregnancy. We maintained our internet advertising spend. Approx. thirty five mothers and babies have been saved from abortion and numerous advice calls received.
- (b) hosted several conferences, Catholic formation and apologetics retreats and pilgrimages to Croagh Patrick, Lough Derg and Knock.
- (c) staff and volunteers were formally trained in marriage counselling, natural family planning, bereavement counselling, pregnancy counselling, post abortion counselling, chastity development, pharmacy, obstetrics, gynaecology and nursing.
- (d) placing emphasis on prayer, the company organised various events in support of pro-life causes including fasting for one day per month, having thirty Masses offered per month, having thousands of rosaries prayed (in excess of 2.5 million rosaries prayed sine year 2000) and the on-going Holy Face promotion.
- (e) organised several public speaking engagements including the Youth 2000 festival and at various prayer and pro-family groups countrywide. Other PR activities undertaken included advertisements and articles in several Catholic newspapers, having Conference stalls (including Divine Mercy), media press releases, email alerts to supporters and hosting a weekly radio show on Radio Maria on life, faith and family issues.
- (f) Initiated a countrywide campaign spreading devotion to the Holy Face of Jesus.
- (g) published and distributed thousands of pamphlets, leaflets and prayer cards in support of life, faith and family. Our personnel spoke at various parish, church and youth events, conducted radio interviews and published several articles in the Catholic media. In addition, we maintained our regular newsletters and featured on numerous radio and TV reports and interviews including several appearances on EWTN global catholic network.
- (h) maintained the Guadalupe Resource Centre and Cloak Charity shop in Knock as street front interfaces with benefactors and the general public.
- (i) Made submissions to the Department of Health on the regulation of Counsellors and to the Citizen's Assembly on the 8th amendment.

The company's trading results are in line with expectations. The directors do not anticipate any change in the nature of the company's activities.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's primary source of funding is from donations. The company is dependant on the continued goodwill of existing and additional donors.

Events after the end of the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any events or circumstances after the balance sheet date that require disclosure in the financial statements.

Human Life International, Ireland Directors report (continued)

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records are the implementation of necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and the provision of adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the company are located at our registered office.

Relevant audit information

In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved in accordance with section 332 of Companies Act 2014:

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

Auditors

The auditors, John Burke & Company, have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of Sections 380 to 385 of the Companies Act 2014.

This report was approved by the board on 20 February 2018 and signed on its behalf by

Mr Patrick Buckley Director

Ms Therese Ann McCrystal Director

Directors responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and directors report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Human Life International, Ireland

We have audited the financial statements of Human Life International, Ireland for the year ended 31 March 2017 which comprise the profit and loss account, statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet and related notes. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

This 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 auditors report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the directors responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors, including "APB Ethical Standard - Provisions Available for Small Entities (Revised)", in the circumstances set out in Note 14 to the financial statements.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the directors report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

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 March 2017 and of its loss for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant reporting framework and, in particular the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Matters on which we are required to report by 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.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion the information given in the directors report is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Human Life International, Ireland (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of our obligation under the Companies Act 2014 to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made.

Mr John Burke

For and on behalf of John Burke & Company Statutory Auditor and Chartered Accountants Curraghamone Ballybofey County Donegal

20 February 2018

Profit and loss account Financial year ended 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 €	2016 €
Income	3	520,707	532,987
Cost of sales		(23,004)	(14,356)
Gross profit		497,703	518,631
Administrative expenses		(510,114)	(486,168)
Operating (loss)/profit	4	(12,411)	32,463
Other interest receivable and similar income	6	-	8
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	on	(12,411)	32,471
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	7	-	-
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(12,411)	32,471

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

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

Statement of income and retained earnings Financial year ended 31 March 2017

2017 €	2016 €
(Loss)/profit for the financial year (12,411)	32,471
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year 89,874	57,403
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year 77,463	89,874

Balance sheet As at 31 March 2017

		2017	7	2016	6
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8	23,910		29,645	
			23,910		29,645
Current assets					
Stocks	9	4,500		2,800	
Debtors	10	66,565		48,330	
Cash at bank and in hand		58,288		72,822	
		129,353		123,952	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	11	(75,800)		(63,723)	
Net current assets			53,553		60,229
Total assets less current liabilities			77,463		89,874
Net assets			77,463		89,874
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account	13		77,463		89,874
Shareholders funds			77,463		89,874

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 20 February 2018 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Patrick Buckley Director

Ms Therese Ann McCrystal Director

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31 March 2017

1. General information

The company is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital. The company has been granted Charitable Status for taxation purposes with effect from May 26th 1997 (CHY 11138).

The principal activity of the company is proclaiming the sancity and dignity of life from conception and upholding the dignity of marriage and the family.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' as adapted by Section 1A.

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

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous Irish GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 16.

Income

Income primarily consists of donations received with this including periodic donations and one-off donations resulting from appeals. Donations are refeleted in the financial statements when received. Other income generated by the company is reflected in the financial statements as earned.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to profit or loss.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 March 2017

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fittings fixtures and equipment - 15% straight line Computer software - 33% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

3. Income

Income arises from:

 2017
 2016

 €
 €

 Donations and other income
 520,707
 532,987

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 March 2017

4. Operating (loss)/profit

Operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2017	2016
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	7,616	8,037
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	23,004	14,356
Foreign exchange differences	-	1,133

5. Staff costs

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

	2017	2016
	Number	Number
Management & administration	4	4
Project staff	4	4
	8	8

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2017	2016
	€	€
Wages and salaries	186,641	180,744
Social insurance costs	19,107	18,765
	205,748	199,509

The directors did not receive any remuneration during the period under review.

6. Other interest receivable and similar income

	2017	2016
	€	€
Bank deposits	-	8

7. Taxation

The company has been granted Charitable Status by the Revenue Commissioners (CHY 11138) and therefore no provision for corporation tax is necessary.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 March 2017

8.	Tangible assets		
		Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
		€	€
	Cost At 1 April 2016 Additions	57,555 1,881	57,555 1,881
	At 31 March 2017	59,436 ————	59,436
	Depreciation		
	At 1 April 2016	27,910	27,910
	Charge for the financial year	7,616	7,616
	At 31 March 2017	35,526	35,526
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2017	23,910	23,910
	At 31 March 2016	29,645	29,645
9.	Stocks		
		2017	2016
		€	€
	Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>4,500</u>	<u>2,800</u>
10.	Debtors		
10.	Debiois	2017	2016
		€	€
	Other debtors	64,187	44,889
	Prepayments and accrued income	2,378	3,441
		66,565	48,330

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 March 2017

11. Creditors: amounts falling due with

	2017	2016
	€	€
Bank loans and overdrafts	305	-
Trade creditors	3,813	29,092
Other creditors	2,832	(108)
Tax and social insurance:		
PAYE and social welfare	13,310	14,462
Accruals	55,540	20,277
	75,800	63,723

12. Financial instruments

The carrying amount for each category of financial instruments is as follows:

	2017	_0.0
	€	€
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
Debtors	66,565	48,330
Cash at bank and in hand	57,983	72,822
	124,548	121,152
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Trade creditors & accruals	59,353	49,369
PAYE/PRSI	13,310	14,462
	72,663	63,831

2016

2017

13. Reserves

Reserves at 31 March 2017 consist entirely of retained earnings.

14. Ethical standards

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature we use our auditors to prepare and submit returns to the tax authorities, prepare and submit returns to the Companies Registration Office and to assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

15. Controlling party

The company is controlled by the members.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 March 2017

16. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 April 2015.

Reconciliation of equity

No transitional adjustments were required.

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the financial year

No transitional adjustments were required.

17. Accounting periods

The current accounts are for the year ended March 31st 2017. Comparative figures are for the year ended March 31st 2016.

18. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 20 February 2018.