

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

Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2017

Anne Brady McQuillans DFK
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
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)
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Irish Penal Reform Trust

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REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Directors

Aislinn O'Donnell
Brigid Pike (Resigned 21 September 2017)
Christine Littlefield (Resigned 21 September 2017)
David Perry (Appointed 14 February 2017)
Eddie Darcy
Joan O'Flynn
Kathleen Leader
Kevin Gregory
Niall Walsh
Seamus Taylor
Suzanne Lyons (Appointed 12 December 2017)

Company Secretary

Kathleen Leader

Chief Executive Officer

Deirdre Malone

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 Registered Auditors
Iveagh Court
Harcourt Road
Dublin 2

Bankers

Bank of Ireland
33 Arran Quay
Smithfield
Dublin 7

Irish Penal Reform Trust
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DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT
for the year ended 31 December 2017

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 2017.

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
Brigid Pike (Resigned 21 September 2017)
Christine Littlefield (Resigned 21 September 2017)
David Perry (Appointed 14 February 2017)
Eddie Darcy
Joan O'Flynn
Kathleen Leader
Kevin Gregory
Niall Walsh
Seamus Taylor
Suzanne Lyons (Appointed 12 December 2017)

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. The 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. In addition, IPRT received project funding of €9,830 for an information and awareness campaign on spent convictions in February 2017, and a Horizon Grant of €13,300 for a new project on care and criminalisation in September 2017, both from the Community Foundation for Ireland. IPRT also received a sustainability grant of €11,500 from the St. Stephen's Green Trust in June 2016, and 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 2018 IPRT will continue its core work in the areas of research, awareness raising, campaigning and advocacy. An overview of planned projects for 2018 are set out below.

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for the year ended 31 December 2017

i) Care and Criminalisation

It is widely recognised both nationally and internationally that children in the care of the State are more likely than other children to end up in conflict with the law, more likely to become criminalised, and more likely to end up in detention or prison. While the connections between the experience of care and prison have long been identified, IPRT, in conjunction with EPIC (Empowering People in Care), will address the questions as to what extent this is the case in Ireland, why this is happening and how this cycle can be disrupted. Research for this project will commence in early 2018 and is due for completion in late 2018.

ii) Progress in the Penal System (PIPS) (2018)

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 on an annual basis in the coming years. Work on PIPS 2018 commenced late 2017 and will be published in October 2018. IPRT engages with experts and stakeholders (both national and international) on this project.

iii) Ratify OPCAT Campaign

IPRT has been working on a campaign centring around the ratification of OPCAT for a number of years and this work will continue in 2018. At Ireland's second periodic hearing before the Committee Against Torture in July 2017, IPRT participated in a joint NGO statement calling for the ratification of OPCAT. IPRT now coordinates a coalition of NGOs and has developed a campaign micro-site (opcat-ireland.com) which holds all the relevant information about OPCAT and about our campaign, including the video and a petition.

iv) Spent Convictions Campaign

IPRT held an information seminar 'Working with Conviction' on Tuesday 26 September 2017 at the Chester Beatty Library with James Timpson OBE, Chair of Prison Reform Trust UK, as our keynote speaker. We have distributed our information materials (to promote awareness of the April 2016, Criminal Justice (Spent Convictions and Certain Disclosures) Act) to every TD constituency office and Citizens Information Centre in the country. IPRT will continue this work to campaign on the issue of employment for people with convictions in 2018.

v) Abolishing Solitary Confinement in Ireland

IPRT launched a major evidence-based research and awareness campaign and report - 'Behind the Door': Solitary Confinement in the Irish Penal System - on the use of solitary confinement and restricted regimes in Ireland in the Hilton Kilmainham on 2 February 2018. We were proud to welcome the former UN Special Rapporteur on Torture Professor Juan Méndez as our keynote speaker. This report contains 25 key recommendations centring on the use of solitary confinement and restricted regimes in Ireland and the goal is the abolition of solitary confinement in Ireland in the short term and the gradual elimination of the use of restricted regimes with the ultimate target of 12 hours out-of-cell time daily for all prisoners across the prison estate. At the event we also launched a campaign #AbolishSolitary animation detailing the use of the solitary confinement in Ireland. The advocacy of this issue will continue in 2018.

In 2018, IPRT will continue a review of its brand communications towards the development of a new communications strategy and brand refresh, including the development of a new website on the latter half of 2018. IPRT will also hire a part-time Funding Development Manager during 2018, to devise and deliver a multi-tiered business development strategy for the organisation and will lead on the generation and diversification of income streams and contribute to the organisations development and longer-term sustainability. In December 2017, IPRT began to work with ENCLUDEit to design and implement a new CRM system, to be completed by mid-2018. This system will provide a secure and reliable database of our contacts and streamline our communications with members, subscribers and stakeholders. It will also assist in IPRT's compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which IPRT has been working towards since the latter part of 2017.

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.

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DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT
for the year ended 31 December 2017

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 2017 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 2017, such research projects included:

- 'Community Service in Ireland: A qualitative exploration of one alternative to short-term imprisonment'.
- 'Progress in the Penal System: A framework for penal reform (PIPS) (2017). This report is the first 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.
- 'Behind the Door': Solitary Confinement in the Irish Penal System' was funded by an Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission grant scheme in 2016. A major research study on the use of solitary confinement and restricted regimes in 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 2017 such submissions included:

- IPRT Submission to the Second Periodic Review of Ireland under the United Nations Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- IPRT Submission in Advance of the Examination of Ireland's combined sixth and seventh periodic reports under CEDAW
- IPRT: Discussion Paper on ratification of the OPCAT and the establishment of an NPM
- IPRT Submission to Joint Committee on Justice & Equality in February 2017

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

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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 2017, issuing 4 editions of the IPRT e-bulletins, and contributing to more than fifty 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 usually well attended, and 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 2017, events included:

- 'Working with Conviction' [seminar]
- Community Service as an Alternative to Imprisonment in Ireland [launch]
- Progress in the Penal System [launch]
- 'Unseen, Unheard': Advancing the Rights and Needs of Children with a Parent in Prison [seminar in collaboration with University College Cork and the Children's Rights Alliance]

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

v) Engagement

Through our qualitative interviews for research, our AGM work and other engagements IPRT regularly engages with prisoners and their families, responding to queries and conducting ad hoc 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.

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

Achievements and Performance

The achievements and performance of the company are set out comprehensively in our Annual Report 2016-2017.

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 9 prisoners in October 2017;
- Substantial progress on decreasing the number of prisoners 'slopping out' in the Irish prison estate, from over 1,000 men in 2011 to 60 in July 2017;
- IPRT has campaigned over a number of years to end the detention of children in the prison system in Ireland and in April 2017, St Patrick's Institution was closed ending the sentencing of children to adult prison in Ireland;
- After IPRT advocacy in early 2017, the Concluding Observations published by the UN Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) at the hearing on Ireland were reflective of recommendations made by IPRT;
- IPRT advocacy during the Second Periodic Review of Ireland under the United Nations Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (UNCAT) ensured that within the concluding observations prisoner issues and prison conditions received significant attention with many echoing the issues IPRT had highlighted in our submission;
- Significant levels of engagement with public debate in 2017, issuing 4 editions of the IPRT ebulletins, 45+ print stories and comment and 52+ broadcast interviews; and
- Continued strengthening of 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; through seeking corporate sponsorship for events and through membership renewals and membership drives at events. Our Fundraising and Sustainability Committee also continued to meet regularly, to ensure the sustainability of the organisation going forward.

Financial Review

In 2017 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; through seeking corporate sponsorship for events and through membership renewals and membership drives at events.

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As well as a number of project funds, in 2017 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 2017 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 were essential in contributing to the work done by the organisation in 2017 and to the resultant success.

ii) Research and Publications

One of the 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 second half of 2018 will ensure this.

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 Funding Development Manager will be recruited in the second quarter of 2018. The Funding Development Manager will work closely with the Executive Director to devise and deliver a multi-tiered business development strategy for the organisation and will lead on the generation and diversification of income streams.

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.

Irish Penal Reform Trust

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DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31 December 2017

Reference and Administrative details

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

Staff, Volunteers and Interns:

IPRT had four full time staff (one on maternity leave from August 2016 to September 2017) and one part-time staff member in 2017. IPRT takes on interns for three periods annually (Feb - June, July - August, Sept - January). IPRT takes on 1-2 interns per period on a part time basis (July - September is full time) or as appropriate for candidates, usually approximately 3 days per week. Interns are not reimbursed for their time or expenses incurred as result of the internship. The internship is a structured, professional 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.

Auditors

The auditors, Anne Brady McQuillans DFK, have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of Section 380 of the Companies Act 2014.

Statement on Relevant Audit Information

There is no relevant audit information of which the statutory auditors are unaware. The directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and they have established that the statutory auditors are aware of that information.

Accounting Records

To ensure that adequate accounting records are kept in accordance with Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014, the directors have employed appropriately qualified accounting personnel and have maintained appropriate computerised accounting systems. The accounting records are located at the company's office at MACRO, 1 Green Street, Dublin 7.

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 reserves should be between approximately six and nine months' core expenditure.

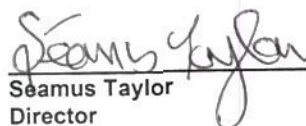
A proportion of reserves are maintained in realisable form. The calculation of the required level of reserves is an integral part of the organisation's planning, budget and forecast cycle. It considers:

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

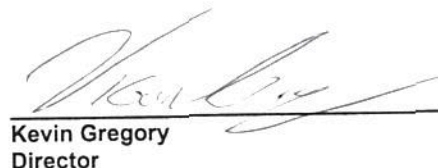
This policy is reviewed annually.

At 31 December 2017, unrestricted reserves equate to approximately 11.5 month's core expenditure at €202,333. Of this a proportion is provided for activities in 2018-19 by the funder.

Signed on behalf of the Board


Seamus Taylor
Director

Date: 4 July 2018


Kevin Gregory
Director

Date: 4 July 2018

Irish Penal Reform Trust

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DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 December 2017

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 and promulgated by Chartered Accountants 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 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 charity financial statements and 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, 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 charity will continue in operation.

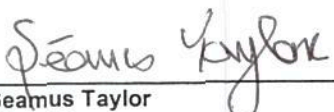
The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and surplus or deficit of the company to be determined 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 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the Republic of Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

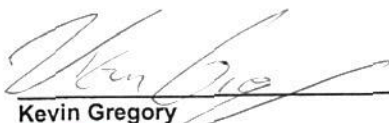
In so far as the directors are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information (information needed by the charity's auditor in connection with preparing the auditor's report) of which the charity'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 charity's auditor is aware of that information.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors


Seamus Taylor
Director

Date: 4 July 2018


Kevin Gregory
Director

Date: 4 July 2018

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 for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities (incorporating an Income and Expenditure Account), the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows, and the related notes to the financial statements, including a 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 2017 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, 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 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:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- 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. The 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

Respective 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.

Further information regarding the scope of our responsibilities as auditor

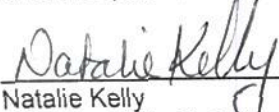
As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as going concerns. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's Report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as going concerns.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume 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 Registered Auditors
Iveagh Court
Harcourt Road
Dublin 2

Date: 4/7/18

Irish Penal Reform Trust

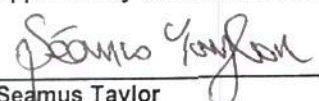
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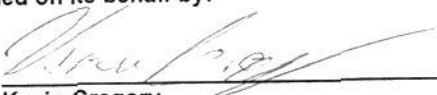
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

(Incorporating an Income and Expenditure Account)
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds 2017 €	Restricted Funds 2017 €	Total 2017 €	Total 2016 €
Income					
Generated funds:					
Donations and legacies					
Core funding		102,579	89,625	192,204	241,312
Membership		2,135	-	2,135	1,940
Donations		6,941	-	6,941	8,070
Charitable activities:					
European Commission projects		-	4,666	4,666	3,670
Project activities		16,280	123,095	139,375	69,500
Public relations and awareness		61	-	61	714
Research activities		-	-	-	2,666
Total incoming resources		127,996	217,386	345,382	327,872
Expenditure					
Fundraising expenses		46,311	17,489	63,800	28,353
Net Income available for charitable application		81,865	199,897	281,582	299,519
Expenditure on Charitable activities					
Project activities		36,405	134,161	170,566	66,053
European Commission projects		430	961	1,391	56,137
Research activities		12,922	30,520	43,442	58,198
Public relations and awareness		23,621	22,127	45,748	57,191
		73,378	187,769	261,147	237,579
Other expenditure:		1,220	-	1,220	812
Total Expenditure	4	120,909	205,258	326,167	266,744
Transfers between funds		(936)	936	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		6,151	13,064	19,215	61,128
Net movement in funds for the year		6,151	13,064	19,215	61,128
Reconciliation of funds					
Balances brought forward at 1 January 2017		196,182	56,638	252,820	191,692
Balances carried forward at 31 December 2017		202,333	69,702	272,035	252,820

Approved by the Board of Directors on 4 July 2018 and signed on its behalf by:


Seamus Taylor
Director


Kevin Gregory
Director

Irish Penal Reform Trust

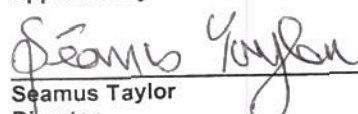
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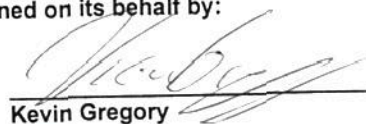
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 December 2017

	Notes	2017 €	2016 €
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	3,192	-
Current Assets			
Receivables	10	62,771	15,747
Cash and cash equivalents		268,339	430,582
		331,110	446,329
Payables: Amounts falling due within one year	11	(62,267)	(193,509)
Net Current Assets		268,843	252,820
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		272,035	252,820
Funds			
Restricted trust funds		69,702	56,638
General fund (unrestricted)		202,333	196,182
Total funds	15	272,035	252,820

Approved by the Board of Directors on 4 July 2018 and signed on its behalf by:


Seamus Taylor
Director


Kevin Gregory
Director

Irish Penal Reform Trust

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Notes	2017 €	2016 €
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net movement in funds		19,215	61,128
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		595	-
		<u>19,810</u>	<u>61,128</u>
Movements in working capital:			
Movement in receivables		(47,024)	58,183
Movement in payables		(131,242)	140,229
		<u>(158,456)</u>	<u>259,540</u>
Cash generated from operations			
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments to acquire property, plant and equipment		(3,787)	-
		<u>(162,243)</u>	<u>259,540</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		430,582	171,042
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January 2017			
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2017	19	<u><u>268,339</u></u>	<u><u>430,582</u></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 2017

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and with the Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015) (Charities SORP (FRS 102)) as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102, and the Companies Act 2014. 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.

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

Format:

Irish Penal Reform Trust is constituted under Irish company law as a company limited by guarantee and is a registered charity. 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

Voluntary 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.

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.

Accounting Convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2017

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

Government grants are recognised at their fair value in the Statement of Financial Activities 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.

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 income and expenditure account in the period to which they relate.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Management is of the opinion there are no critical judgements (other than those involving estimates) that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Useful lives of tangible assets:

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 tangibles 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.

3. NET INCOME

Net income is stated after charging/(crediting):
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

2017	2016
€	€
595	-

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 2017

continued

4. ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE

	Project activities 2017 €	European Commission projects 2017 €	Research activities 2017 €	Public relations and awareness 2017 €	Total 2017 €	Total 2016 €
Direct costs						
Fundraising expenses	63,800	-	-	-	63,800	28,353
Other costs						
Public relations and awareness	-	-	-	986	986	4,817
Research activities incl staff	-	-	750	-	750	20,747
Spent convictions	8,550	-	-	-	8,550	-
Solitary Confinement	18,927	-	-	-	18,927	91
Impact	27,995	-	-	-	27,995	-
Human Rights in Prisons incl staff	59,459	-	-	-	59,459	7,552
Care and Criminalisation	90	-	-	-	90	-
Rights and Needs of Older Prisoners	-	-	-	-	-	6,948
Prison Litigation Network	-	936	-	-	936	20,924
LGBT Prisoner Experiences	-	-	-	-	-	2,118
Turnaround Youth: Youth in the criminal justice system	-	-	-	-	-	4,986
Children Behind Bars incl staff	-	-	-	-	-	4,752
Remand and Pre-Trial Detention incl staff	-	-	-	-	-	7,728
Infectious Diseases incl staff	-	-	-	-	-	11,380
	115,021	936	750	986	117,693	92,043
Support costs:	53,491	445	42,035	43,696	139,667	141,053
Governance Costs:	2,054	10	657	1,066	3,787	4,483
Totals	234,366	1,391	43,442	45,748	324,947	265,932

Irish Penal Reform Trust

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

continued

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2017

5. ANALYSIS OF SUPPORT AND GOVERNANCE COSTS

	Support 2017 €	Basis of Apportionment
Salaries and staff costs	118,315	Staff time
Premises and administration	17,986	Staff time
Professional services	3,366	Staff time
	<u>139,667</u>	
	Governance 2017 €	
Audit fees	3,124	Staff time
Legal and professional	663	Staff time
	<u>3,787</u>	
Total	<u>143,454</u>	

6. EMPLOYEES AND REMUNERATION

Number of employees

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

	2017 Number	2016 Number
Project	1	1
Postgraduate	-	1
Administration	2	1
Management	1	1
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

The staff costs comprise:

	2017 €	2016 €
Wages and salaries	177,329	164,144
Social security costs	18,830	17,389
Pension costs	3,991	-
	<u>200,150</u>	<u>181,533</u>

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 CEO went on maternity leave end October 2016. Another staff member became acting CEO in her absence at a similar pro rata rate of pay and remained in place until September 2017 when the CEO returned.

Irish Penal Reform Trust

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

continued

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2017

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>-</u>

8. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Development Costs €
Cost	
At 31 December 2017	<u>9,250</u>
Provision for diminution in value	
At 31 December 2017	<u>9,250</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	<u>-</u>

Intangible assets represent the development costs of the website.

8.1 INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS PRIOR YEAR

	Development Costs €
Cost	
At 31 December 2016	<u>9,250</u>
Provision for diminution in value	
At 31 December 2016	<u>9,250</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2016	<u>-</u>

Irish Penal Reform Trust

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

continued

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2017

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Equipment

	€
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	1,439
Additions	3,787
	<u>5,226</u>
At 31 December 2017	
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2017	1,439
Charge for the year	595
	<u>2,034</u>
At 31 December 2017	
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	<u><u>3,192</u></u>

9.1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT PRIOR YEAR

Equipment

	€
Cost	
At 1 January 2016	10,159
Disposals	(8,720)
	<u>1,439</u>
At 31 December 2016	
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2016	10,159
On disposals	(8,720)
	<u>1,439</u>
At 31 December 2016	
Net book value	
At 31 December 2016	<u><u>-</u></u>

10. RECEIVABLES

	2017 €	2016 €
Other debtors	25	1,056
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>62,746</u>	<u>14,691</u>
	<u><u>62,771</u></u>	<u><u>15,747</u></u>

Irish Penal Reform Trust

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

continued

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2017

11. PAYABLES	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year	€	€
Trade payables	4,224	6,383
Taxation and social security costs (Note 12)	17,845	18,497
Other creditors	12	-
Accruals	12,181	6,050
Deferred Income	28,005	162,579
	<u>62,267</u>	<u>193,509</u>

Notes 21 and 22 provide further information on deferred income.

12. TAXATION AND SOCIAL SECURITY	2017	2016
	€	€
Payables: PAYE / PRSI	<u>17,845</u>	<u>18,497</u>

13. 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 €3,991 (2016 - €0.00).

14. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BY FUND

	Fixed Assets - charity use €	Current Assets €	Current Liabilities €	Total €
Restricted income Restricted Funds	-	111,147	(41,445)	69,702
Unrestricted income Unrestricted Funds	3,192	219,963	(20,822)	202,333
	<u>3,192</u>	<u>331,110</u>	<u>(62,267)</u>	<u>272,035</u>

15. ANALYSIS OF MOVEMENTS ON FUNDS

	Balance 1 January 2017 €	Incoming resources €	Resources expended €	Inter-fund transfers €	Balance 31 December 2017 €
Restricted income Restricted Funds	56,638	217,386	(205,258)	936	69,702
Unrestricted income Unrestricted Funds	196,182	127,996	(120,909)	(936)	202,333
Total funds	<u>252,820</u>	<u>345,382</u>	<u>326,167</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>272,035</u>

Irish Penal Reform Trust

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

continued

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2017

16. 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.

17. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The directors received no remuneration during the reporting period (2016: €Nil). They are paid vouched expenses for attending meetings and other matters related to their duties as Directors.

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Directors are not remunerated. They are paid vouched expenses for attending meetings and other matters related to their duties as directors.

No expenses were reimbursed to directors during the period (2016: €564).

There were no loans advanced to directors during the year nor loans outstanding at 31 December 2017.

19. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2017 €	2016 €
Cash and bank balances	<u>268,339</u>	<u>430,582</u>

20. EVENTS AFTER END OF REPORTING PERIOD

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

21. 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.

The Department of Justice and Equality has provided funding to support Irish Penal Reform Trust's 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.

Scheme to Support National Organisations (SSNO) is provided by the Department of Environment, Community & Local Government, and is an initiative administered by Pobal. The grant runs from July 2016 to June 2019. 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 income and costs associated with this funding are shown separately and represent salary costs and service provision. The grant is restricted for these purposes. There was no capital element to the grant awarded. No income was deferred (2016: €Nil).

Irish Penal Reform Trust

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

continued

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2017

	2017 €	2016 €
Department of Justice and Equality	102,579	-
Scheme to Support National Organisations	89,625	44,812
	<u>192,204</u>	<u>44,812</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".

22. 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. Programmes funded by the European Commission ended in 2016, though some income and expenditure were realised in 2017.

	2017 €	2016 €
Infectious Diseases (EC)	4,666	-
Human Rights in Prisons (CFI)	62,000	62,000
Impact (CFI)	42,995	-
Solitary Confinement (IHREC)	11,250	7,500
Care and Criminalisation (CFI)	13,300	-
Spent Convictions (CFI)	9,830	-
	<u>144,041</u>	<u>69,500</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 €62,000 has been received from Community Foundation for Ireland and €67,012 was spent on related activity. The balance on deferred income at 31 December 2017 was €Nil (2016: €Nil). The next instalment was due December 2017 but was outstanding at year-end. This amount is due and has been accrued in the accounts €62,000 (2016: €Nil). 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 2017. 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 €71,000 has been received from Community Foundation for Ireland and €27,995 was spent on related activity. €15,000 was allocated to overheads. The balance on deferred income at 31 December 2017 was €28,005 (2016: €60,000). There was no capital element to the grant awarded. The grant is restricted for these purposes.

Solitary Confinement:

Irish Penal Reform Trust received €11,250 in 2017. The purpose of this funding is to fund research and develop policy and awareness regarding the abolition of solitary confinement. The programme runs from 2016 to 2018. To date €18,750 has been received from Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission and €19,017 was spent on related activity. The balance on deferred income at 31 December 2017 was €Nil (2016: €Nil). 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 2018. To date €13,300 has been received from Community Foundation for Ireland and €90 has been spent on related activity. The balance on deferred income at 31 December 2017 was €Nil (2016: €Nil). There was no capital element to the grant awarded. The grant is restricted for these purposes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2017

Spent Convictions:

Irish Penal Reform Trust received €9,830 in 2017. The purpose of this funding was to raise awareness and change attitudes and policy on spent convictions. The programme runs in 2017 only. Of this €9,830, €1,280 was contributed to overheads. €8,550 was spent on related activity in the year. 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".

23. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 4 July 2018.

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 2017

NOT COVERED BY THE REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

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 2017

	Schedule	2017 €	2016 €
Income		6,941	8,070
- Donations		-	135,000
- Core funding - Atlantic Philanthropies		-	50,000
- Core funding - Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust (JRCT)		89,625	44,812
- Core funding - Scheme to Support National Organisations (SSNO)		-	11,500
- Core funding - Sustainability - St Stephen's Green Trust (SSGT)		102,579	-
- Core funding - Department of Justice and Equality		2,135	1,940
- Membership		-	670
- Remand and Pre-Trial Detention - European Commission (EC)		4,666	-
- Infectious Diseases - European Commission (EC)		-	3,000
- Alternatives to Detention - European Commission (EC)		-	2,666
- Postgraduate funding - Irish Research Council (IRC)		62,000	62,000
- Human rights in prisons - Community Foundation for Ireland (CFI)		11,250	7,500
- Solitary confinement - Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission (IHREC)		42,995	-
- Impact - Community Foundation for Ireland (CFI)		13,300	-
- Care and Criminalisation - Community Foundation for Ireland (CFI)		9,830	-
- Spent convictions - Community Foundation for Ireland (CFI)		-	30
- Provision of information		-	684
- Speaking engagements		61	-
- Research services			
		<u>345,382</u>	<u>327,872</u>
Cost of generating funds	1	<u>(19,969)</u>	<u>(6,749)</u>
Gross surplus		325,413	321,123
Charitable activities and other expenses	2	<u>(306,198)</u>	<u>(259,995)</u>
Net surplus		<u><u>19,215</u></u>	<u><u>61,128</u></u>

Irish Penal Reform Trust

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SCHEDULE 1 : COST OF GENERATING FUNDS

for the year ended 31 December 2017

	2017 €	2016 €
Cost of Generating Funds		
Fundraising	-	6,749
Communications services	17,654	-
Sustainability (SSGT)	2,315	-
	<u>19,969</u>	<u>6,749</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 2017

	2017 €	2016 €
Expenses	177,329	164,144
Wages and salaries	18,830	17,389
Social security costs	3,991	-
Staff pension costs	1,604	536
Staff training	-	180
Human resources	7,907	7,908
Rent and utilities	1,224	1,178
Insurance	972	28
Office equipment	368	282
Cleaning	-	63
Repairs and maintenance	1,295	2,261
Stationery	988	763
Postage	200	140
Courier	-	404
Marketing and advertising	2,588	3,026
Website and social media	986	1,324
Prisoner engagement and building alliances	750	1,250
Commissioned research	-	2,243
Events	100	225
Sponsorship and awards	2,010	2,340
Telephone and broadband	1,105	342
Computer hardware and software	1,951	475
IT support	-	2,118
Rights and needs of LGBT prisoners expenses (CFI)	11,932	277
Human rights in prisons expenses (CFI)	-	4,986
Turnaround Youth: Youth in the criminal justice system expenses (The Ireland Funds)	-	6,948
Rights and needs of older prisoners' expenses (SSGT)	-	470
Children Behind Bars expenses (EC)	936	5,981
Prison Litigation Network expenses (EC)	-	1,092
Infectious Diseases expenses (EC)	18,927	91
Solitary confinement expenses (IHREC)	8,550	-
Spent convictions expenses (CFI)	90	-
Care and Criminalisation expenses (CFI)	27,995	-
Impact expenses (CFI)	-	9,780
Publications and reports	-	6,000
Evaluation and sustainability	1,924	3,399
Staff travel	441	247
Other staff expenses	252	988
Meetings	405	619
Volunteer and intern expenses	-	1,012
Board expenses	800	669
Legal and professional	4,056	3,752
Accountancy	3,764	3,700
Audit fees	262	304
Bank charges	363	508
General expenses	708	553
Membership and subscriptions	595	-
Depreciation		
	306,198	259,995