Company registration number: 414005

Croom Family Resource Centre CLG

Financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Croom Family Resource Centre CLG

Contents

Croom Family Resource Centre CLG
Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information

Directors	Sean Sweeney Kate McKenna Caroline Fitzgerald Christopher O'Sullivan John Cronin
Secretary	John Cronin
Company number	414005
Registered Charity Number	20200336
Registered office	Croom Mills Croom Co Limerick
Business address	Croom Mills Croom Co Limerick
Auditor	F.D.C. and Associates Ltd St Michael's Street Tipperary Co Tipperary
Bankers	Allied Irish Bank Adare Co Limerick

Croom Family Resource Centre CLG

Directors report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

Reference and Administrative Details

The company is a not for profit company with a registered office at Croom Mills, , Croom, Co Limerick. The companies registered number is 414005.

The charity has been granted charitable tax status under Sections 207 and 208 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 and is registered with the Charities Regulatory Authority (20200336).

Directors

The names of the persons who at any time during the financial year were directors of the company are as follows:

Sean Sweeney	
Miles David Samuel Milburn	Appointed 10th January 2025
Kate McKenna	Appointed 10th January 2025
Christopher O'Sullivan	Appointed 10th January 2025
John Cronin	Appointed 10th January 2025
Caroline Fitzgerald	

Sean Sweeney held the position of company secretary until 10th January 2025 and was replaced as secretary by John Cronin.

Principal activities and objectives

The company is engaged in promoting community development. The directors are satisfied that these services are being provided by the company and that no change in the nature of these activities is envisaged in the foreseeable future.

The centre is a not-for-profit organisation and is fully compliant with the Charities Regulatory Authority Governance Code. Croom FRC is a company limited by guarantee. It is run by a Voluntary Board of Management (VBOM), members are recruited from the greater Croom area, and contribute a variety of interests, perspectives, and experiences.

The overall objective of our organisation is: To strengthen and empower young people, families, and vulnerable individuals within the community by providing support suited to their needs. The core of these services is tailored around the needs of local people, families, and children / young people, through the provision of childcare support (Clever Clogs Childcare Services), parent and family support service, young adult programmes, therapeutic supports (Croom Therapy Hub), education and training programmes and community development programmes/initiatives. In addition, information and health supports are provided daily to those most in need (e.g., Croom FRC's Nourishing Community Project - Food poverty supports, drop-ins).

CHARITABLE PURPOSE

- To support families and promote community development in Croom and Ballingarry and the surrounding areas by providing pre-school and after school facilities, family supports, adult training and second chance education.
- To facilitate other community groups to access space and to deliver services primarily at our centre in Croom. www.croomfrc.com

Our recent history is that of development and progression, and over the past three years initiated by a steering group led by our core funder TUSLA, Croom FRC is being recognised as a centre of high-quality service and supports in our community, for children and families in our catchment area.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors are confident that with the commitment of staff and directors and the underlying community spirit in the area the company will continue for the foreseeable future and are not aware of any other significant risks or uncertainties.

Croom Family Resource Centre CLG

Directors report

At the end of the year the company has assets of €543,021 (2024 €384,001) and liabilities of €239,302, (2024 €156,297). The net assets of the company have increased by €76,016 and the directors are satisfied with the level of retained funds at the year-end.

Reserves policy

Aside from retaining a prudent amount in designated reserves each year most of the company's funds will be spent in the short term. The company does not have any investments and as a not for profit company does not envisage a situation whereby the company has more funds that is required to fund ongoing

Structure, Governance and Management

The company is a not for profit company limited by guarantee. The company does not have a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding one Euro (€1) .

The company was established under a Constitution which established the objects and powers of the company and is governed under its Constitution and managed by a Board of Directors.

The company has six directors who meet on a bi-monthly basis and are responsible for the strategic direction of the company. At these meetings the board of directors are provided with the key performance and risk indicators. The company is run on a day to day basis by the Manager who is responsible for ensuring that the company meets its long and short term aims and the day to day operations run smoothly.

The board held 7 meetings during 2025 with an average attendance of 80%.

Likely future developments

The directors are not aware of any other significant developments that might affect the company in the future.

Events after the end of the reporting period

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

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 Croom Mills, Croom, Co Limerick.

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, FDC and Associates Ltd, have expressed their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

Croom Family Resource Centre CLG

Directors report

Approved by the board of directors on 20 July 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Director: Sean Sweeney	**Director: John Cronin**

Croom Family Resource Centre CLG

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 the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the 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

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 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.

This statement was approved by the board on the 20 July 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Sean Sweeney	JOHN CRONIN **John Cronin**
Director	**Director**

Croom Family Resource Centre CLG

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Croom Family Resource Centre CLG (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the Income & Expenditure Account, balance sheet, statement of changes in funds and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. 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 2025 and of its surplus for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (applying Section 1A of the Standard) and
- have been 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 the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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
In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

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

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

Other Information
The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- in our opinion, the information given in the report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the 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.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the 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 the directors is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. 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 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 use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

The 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 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.

Enda Ryan

For and on behalf of
F.D.C. and Associates Ltd
Chartered Certified Accountants & Statutory Auditors
St Michael's Street
Tipperary
Co Tipperary

20 July 2026

Croom Family Resource Centre CLG

Income and expenditure account
Financial year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
Income			
Income from Charitable activities		875,196	634,953
		875,196	634,953
Expenditure			
Direct charitable expenditure		794,321	641,622
Governance Costs		4,859	4,674
		799,180	646,296
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year		76,016	(11,343)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		76,016	(11,343)

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

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

Croom Family Resource Centre CLG

Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10	88,370		59,148	
			88,370		59,148
Current assets					
Debtors	11	2,995		4,767	
Cash at bank and in hand		451,656		320,086	
		454,651		324,853	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(215,125)		(140,640)	
Net current assets			239,526		184,213
Total assets less current liabilities			327,896		243,361
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13		(24,177)		(15,657)
Net assets			303,719		227,704
Funds					
Restricted Funds			1		2,871
Unrestricted Fund			196,400		145,484
Designated Funds			107,318		79,349
Total funds			303,719		227,704

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 20 July 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

John Cronin

Sean Sweeney
Director

John Cronin
Director

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

Croom Family Resource Centre CLG

Statement of changes in equity
Financial year ended 31 December 2025

	Income and Expenditure	Total
	€	€
At 1 January 2024	239,047	239,047
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	(11,343)	(11,343)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	(11,343)	(11,343)
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	227,703	227,703
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	76,016	76,016
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	76,016	76,016
At 31 December 2025	303,719	303,719

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Croom Mills, Croom, Co Limerick. The company's registration number is 414005. The company is engaged in promoting community development and is primarily funded by Tusla and Pobal.

2. Statement of compliance

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

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation
The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty
The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Turnover

The company is funded mainly by grants from state agencies. These grants are treated as income in the period to which they relate. Other income including voluntary donations, fundraising etc are recognised as income in the period they relate to.

Exceptional items
Expenditure is recognised on an accrual basis as a liability is incurred.
Costs of generating funds comprise the costs associated with the administration of Tusla and Pobal funds.
Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them
Governance costs include those costs associated with meeting the constitutional and statutory requirements of the charity and include the audit fees and costs linked to the strategic management of the charity
All costs are allocated between the expenditure categories of the Income & Expenditure Account on a basis designed to reflect the use of the resource.

Taxation

No charge to current or deferred taxation arises as the charity has been granted charitable status under Sections 207 and 208 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, Charity No CHY 22410. The charity is eligible under the "Scheme of Tax Relief for Donations to Eligible Charities and Approved Bodies under Section 848A Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997" therefore income tax refunds arising from sponsorships exceeding €250 per annum are included in unrestricted funds. Irrecoverable value added tax is expended as incurred.

Foreign currencies
Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the company's functional and presentation currency and is denoted by the symbol "€".

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

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.

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:

Leashold Improvements	-	10%	reducing balance
Furniture & Equipment	-	12.5%	reducing balance
Computers	-	25%	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.

Government grants
Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.
Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.
Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Defined contribution plans
Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short- term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Fund Accounting

The following funds are operated by the Charity

Restricted Funds

Restricted Funds represent grants, donations and sponsorships received which can only be used for particular purposes specified by the donors or sponsorship programmes binding on the directors/trustees. Such purposes are within the overall aims of the charity.

Unrestricted Funds

Unrestricted Funds represent amounts which are expendable at the discretion of the Directors/Trustees in furtherance of the objectives of the charity and which have not been designated for other purposes. Such funds may be held in order to finance working capital or capital expenditure.

Designated Funds

Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the Directors/Trustees for particular purposes. The aim and use of each designated fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements. The designations have an administrative purpose only and do not legally restrict the Board's discretion in applying the funds.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote

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

4. Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below

Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of property, plant and equipment

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of property, plant and equipment, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

5. Limited by guarantee

Croom Family Resource Centre CLG is a company limited by guarantee not having any share capitaland consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding one Euro (€1).

6. Operating surplus/(deficit)

Operating surplus/(deficit) is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2025	2024
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	15,283	11,407
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	4,305	4,305

7. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year was 14 (2024: 12).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	475,553	355,961
Social insurance costs	50,361	38,101
Other retirement benefit costs	16,396	15,342
	542,310	409,404

8. Directors remuneration

No members of the management committee received any remuneration during the year (2023:nil). No trustee or other person related to the charity had any personal interest in any contract or transaction entered into by the charity during the year (2023 - Nil).
Key management includes the Board of Directors (executive and non-executive), all members of the Company Management and the Company Secretary. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

Key management compensation

Employee Benefits	Number	
€60,000 or greater	None	
Total employer pension contributions		16,396

9. Tax on profit/loss

No charge to current or deferred taxation arises as the charity has been granted charitable status under Sections 207 and 208 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997.

10. Tangible assets

	Long leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	**Total**
	€	€	€	€
Cost				
At 1 January 2025	56,425	14,057	28,620	99,102
Additions	38,650	-	5,855	44,505
At 31 December 2025	95,075	14,057	34,475	143,607
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2025	16,929	9,390	13,635	39,954
Charge for the financial year	9,507	1,555	4,221	15,283
At 31 December 2025	26,436	10,945	17,856	55,237
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2025	68,639	3,112	16,619	88,370
At 31 December 2024	39,496	4,667	14,985	59,148

11. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Prepayments and accrued income	2,995	4,767

The fair values of trade and other receivables aproximate to their carrying amounts.

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Bank overdrafts	3,687	919
Tusla Deferred Funding	95,000	101,688
PAYE and social welfare	13,356	8,728
Accruals	4,305	4,305
Other Deferred income	98,777	25,000
	215,125	140,640

Trade and other creditors are payable at various dates in the next twelve months in accordance with the usual suppliers terms.
Tax and social securities are repayable at various dates over the coming months in line with tax authority guidelines.

13. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Capital Grants	24,177	15,657

14. Government grants - Capital Grants

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	15,657	12,778
Grants received or receivable	15,445	-
Released to income and expenditure	(6,925)	(10,555)
At the end of the financial year	24,177	2,223

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

	2025	2024
Recognised in creditors:	€	€
Deferred government grants due after more than one year	24,177	2,223
Recognised in other operating income:		
Government grants recognised directly in income	6,925	10,555

The directors opt not to adopt the performance model of accounting for capital grants as allowed by FRS102.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2025

17 State Grants

Grantor	Grant Name	Grant Purpose	Grant Award €	Grant Receipts €	Opening Def Income	Capital Grants €	Grant Deferred €	Grant Income €	Type	Expenditure in the period
TUSLA - Child and Family Agency	Family Resource Centre Programme	Pay & Admin	170,237	170,237	-		-	170,237	Restricted	170,237
TUSLA - Child and Family Agency	WRC	Pay & Admin	20,440	20,440	-			20,440	Restricted	20,440
TUSLA - Child and Family Agency	Community Development	Pay & Admin	25,000	-	25,000		-	25,000	Restricted	25,000
TUSLA - Child and Family Agency	Family support	Pay & Admin	31,618	31,618	-		-	31,618	Restricted	31,618
TUSLA - Child and Family Agency	Therapy Services	Pay & Admin	164,622	164,622	76,688	(15,445)	(40,000)	185,865	Restricted	185,865
TUSLA - Child and Family Agency	Integration Fund	Pay & Admin	40,000	40,000			(40,000)	-	Restricted	-
TUSLA - Child and Family Agency	East Limerick Network Event	Venue and Materials	1,500	1,500				1,500	Restricted	1,500
TUSLA - Child and Family Agency	CYPSC Peer Support Networks	Pictability Programme	15,000	15,000			(15,000)	-	Restricted	
Mid West Regional Drugs & Alcohol Task Force	Drugs & Alcohol Task Force	Group Participation	2,000	2,000	-		-	2,000	Restricted	2,000
Limerick Childcare Committee	Parent and Toddler	Program & Group running costs	2,200	2,200				2,200	Restricted	2,200
Pobal	AIMS	Childcare Services	13,470	13,470				13,470	Restricted	13,470
Pobal	Equal Start Bia Blasta	Childcare Services	1,995	1,995				1,995	Restricted	1,995
Pobal	Equal Start Staff Support	Childcare Services	2,742	2,742				2,742	Restricted	2,742

Pobal	National Childcare Scheme	Childcare Services	146,674	146,674				146,674	Restricted	146,674
Pobal	Early Childhood Care and Education	Childcare Services	45,752	45,752				45,752	Restricted	45,752
Pobal	Core	Childcare Services	51,985	51,985				51,985	Restricted	51,985
H.S.E.	Section 39	Older People	3,357	3,357				3,357	Restricted	3,357
H.S.E.	Section 39	Capital Expenditure	25,000	-	25,000	-	(25,000)	-	Restricted	-
H.S.E.	Section 39	Meals on Wheels Once Off	40,000	40,000			-	40,000	Restricted	40,000
Limerick and Clare Educational Training Board	Reach Funding	Tutor Costs	4,230	4,230	-		-	4,230	Restricted	4,230
National Forum	Period Dignity	Building Awareness	4,300	4,300			(1,124)	3,176	Restricted	3,176
Age and Opportunity	Active Age	Active Age	310	310				310	Restricted	310
Department of Rural and Community Development and the Gaeltacht	Pilot Place Based Project	Staffing Community Kitchen	48,733	48,733			(48,733)	-	Restricted	-
Limerick City & County Council	Going for Gold	Horticulture Project	660	660				660	Restricted	660
Limerick City & County Council	Local Enhancement Programme	Centre Upgrade	4,500	4,500				4,500	Restricted	4,500
Limerick City & County Council	GMA	Children Play Space and	2,500	2,500	-		(900)	1,600	Restricted	1,600

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2025

Limerick City & County Council	Library Department Contribution	Branding Ballingarry Library	4,000	4,000	-		-	4,000	Restricted	4,000
			872,825	822,825	126,688	(15,445)	(170,757)	763,311		763,311

Unless otherwise stated, all grants relate to the financial year 2025. There was one grant for capital items, received and defered in 2024 which has been deferred to 202

Tax Clearance

The company is compliant with relevant circulars, including Circular 44/2006 "Tax Clearance Procedures Grants, Subsidies and Similar Type Payments".
This note is in adherance with the requirements set out in Circular 13/2014 which supercedes Circular 17/2010.

Croom Family Resource Centre CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2025

16. Tusla Funding

	Core	Dev Officer	Therapy	Family Support	WRC	Integration Fund	East Limerick Network Event	CYPSC Peer Support Networks
	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
Income								
Tusla Core	170,237							
Tusla - Counselling								
Tusla - Therapy			164,622					
Tusla Family Support				31,618				
Tusla - WRC					20,440			
Tusla - Integration Fund						40,000		
Tusla - East Limerick Network Event							1,500	
Tusla - CYPSC Peer Support Networks								15,000
Total Tusla Income	170,237	-	164,622	31,618	20,440	40,000	1,500	15,000
Expenditure								
Staff Costs	147,394	18,101	112,906	27,391	20,440			
Rent	15,948	1,170	12,598					
Insurance	1,550	261	1,550					
Utilities, light and heat	4,375	526	3,792	350				
Telephone	1,923	232	5,406					
Programme Materials & Equipment	2,420	2,889	17,169	21			608	
Tutor Costs/Professional Fees	2,504	278	9,434	-			892	
Management Costs			12,000	3,162				
Office Running Costs	1,547	1,329	9,363	250				
Travel and Subsistence	678	73	516	444				
Governance Costs	848	141	1,131					
Capital Costs			15,446					
Total Tusla Expenditure	179,187	25,000	201,311	31,618	20,440	-	1,500	-
Surplus/(Deficit)	(8,950)	(25,000)	(36,689)	-	-	40,000	-	15,000
Opening Tusla balance	-	25,000	76,689	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Tusla Balance	(8,950)	-	40,000	-	-	40,000	-	15,000

16. HSE Funding

	Older People	Meals on Wheels	Capital
Income	€	€	
HSE - Older People	3,357		
HSE - Meals on Wheels		40,000	
HSE - Capital			
Total HSE Income	3,357	40,000	-
Expenditure			
Staff Costs	-	-	
Tutor Costs	4,794	-	
Food and provisions	-	40,000	
Total HSE Expenditure	4,794	40,000	-
Surplus/(Deficit)	(1,437)	-	
Opening H.S.E. balance	1,437	-	25,000
Closing HSE Balance	-	-	25,000

18. Events after the end of the reporting period

Funding is in place for2026 and the directors are confident that the services provided by the company will be considered essential and that funding will be maintained for the foreseeable future

19. Related party transactions

The company did not enter into any transactions with related parties during the period.

20. Ethical standards

As a small entity under the provisions of the APB in relation to Ethical Standards we engage our auditor to provide CRO filing and accounts preparation services.

21. Key management personnel

The board of directors delegate the key management of the organisation to the manager in partnership with the Senior Administrator (Finance and Compliance).

22. Controlling party

The company is controlled by its board of directors.

23. Total Funds

	Unrestricted Funds	Designated Funds	Restricted Funds	Balance 31st Dec
	€	€	€	€
At 1 January, 2024	108,356	126,661	4,030	239,047
	19,920	20,000	80	-
Operating surplus/(deficit) for the year	17,208	(27,312)	(1,239)	(11,343)
At 31 December 2024 & 1 January, 2025	145,484	79,349	2,871	227,704
Transfers between Funds	8,950	(8,950)	-	-
Operating surplus/(deficit) for the year	41,965	36,921	(2,870)	76,016
At 31 December, 2025	196,399	107,320	1	303,720

The Unrestricted Funds represent the free funds of the charity, which are not designated for particular purposes

24. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 20 July 2026.

Croom Family Resource Centre CLG

The following pages do not form part of the statutory accounts.

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Detailed income and expenditure account (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2025

	2025	2024
	€	€
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	475,553	355,961
Employer's PRSI contributions	50,361	38,101
Staff pension costs	16,396	15,342
Recruitment	360	630
Venue Hire Costs/ Transport	3,841	9,524
Programme Equipment Costs	22,900	30,416
Tutor/Sessional Costs	21,169	43,661
Programme Materials	30,065	35,269
Rent payable	44,820	37,567
Rates	188	55
Insurance	7,176	7,246
Light and heat	17,292	17,398
Maintenance & Cleaning	16,077	11,140
Training & Course Accredititation	4,435	2,733
Office expenses	4,291	7,460
Printing	1,045	4,552
IT Costs	6,583	4,999
Telephone	5,312	4,120
Food and provisions	33,378	-
Travel & subsistence	3,379	2,689
Legal and professional	14,286	6,725
Administration	-	466
Accountancy fees	554	369
Auditors remuneration	4,305	4,305
Bank charges	920	939
General expenses	22	-
Subscriptions	6,114	3,777
Depreciation of tangible assets	15,283	11,407
	806,105	656,851
Other operating income		
Capital Grant Released	6,925	10,555
	6,925	10,555
Surplus/(deficit)	76,016	(11,343)