

Company registration number: 472445

THE SCOOP FOUNDATION CLG
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

THE SCOOP FOUNDATION CLG

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THE SCOOP FOUNDATION CLG
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING SHARE CAPITAL)

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors	George Mealy Dylan Cannon Colin Farmer Padraig Kelly David McCabe Caroline Garvan Conor Moloney Mark Bonham	{Appointed 14/07/2021}
Secretary	David McCabe	
Company number	472445	
Revenue charity registration number	CHY 18767	
Charity Regulator RCN number	20072636	
Tax Registration Number	9747441C	
Registered office	61 Brighton Road Rathgar Dublin 6 D06 PY29	
Business address	61 Brighton Road Rathgar Dublin 6 D06 PY29	
Auditor	Hayden Brown Grafton Buildings 34 Grafton Street Dublin 2	
Bankers	Permanent TSB Grafton Street Dublin 2	

THE SCOOP FOUNDATION CLG

DIRECTORS REPORT

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

Directors

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

George Mealy
Dylan Cannon
Colin Farmer
Padraig Kelly
David McCabe
Caroline Garvan
Conor Moloney
Mark Bonham {Appointed 14/07/2021}

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is that of focusing on developing schools, education and a better quality of life for children and their families in Ireland, Europe, Iraq and Syria. The organisation is a registered charity, charity number CHY 18767 / RCN20072636. The SCOOP Foundation CLG is an acronym of "Supporting Children Out Of Poverty". Our mission is to empower marginalised youth to fulfill their potential, and our vision is to promote an inclusive world where all young people have equal access to education and opportunities for a sustainable future. Our values are:

- S - support grassroots organisations
- C - create opportunities for young people
- O - offer a sustainable platform and voice for young people
- O - overcome inequality
- P - promote positive innovative ethical fundraising

Business review

Development and performance

The surplus for the financial year after providing for depreciation and taxation (if applicable) amounted to €57,816 (2020 - €62,651).

THE SCOOP FOUNDATION CLG

DIRECTORS REPORT (CONTINUED)

Review of operations

The SCOOP Foundation CLG is a not for profit organisation that since 2009 has been delivering formal & informal education to refugees, displaced people and some of the most vulnerable young people in society. With its roots in projects in India and Cambodia, SCOOP now delivers under our "SCOOP Ed" programmes in art, music production, technology, employment skills and mindfulness to young people in the direct provision system in Ireland and in camps in Iraq. With the arrival of Covid19 in 2020 and the restrictions that followed, SCOOP adapted and re-prioritized their services. In addition to expanded education support programmes, SCOOP continued to respond to refugee and displaced persons needs for hygiene products, clothes, toys, and hardware for those in Direct Provision. SCOOP developed its relationship Erasmus+ funded project as project coordinator launching iSave and Story Co-op programmes with their Non Governmental Organisation (NGO) partners in Turkey, Germany and Greece, spearheading the construction of an online platform to promote awareness and self-advocacy on human rights for young refugees all over Europe.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Trustees are aware of the risks to which the company is exposed, in particular those related to the operations and finances of the organisation and are satisfied that systems are in place to mitigate exposure to risk. The principal risk during 2021 was the impact of the Covid Pandemic in restricting ability to travel to camps to provide our education programme, and in response to this most programmes were delivered remotely throughout the year.

Covid 19 Pandemic

The Covid 19 Pandemic has resulted in many challenges both at home and abroad. The Pandemic has effected operational activities as a result of lockdowns and travel bans. The organisation has adapted accordingly to face these challenges so as to minimise disruption to services provided.

Dividends

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital. Dividend payments are prohibited.

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 81 Ashgrove, Kill Avenue, Dun Laoighaire, Co. Dublin

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:

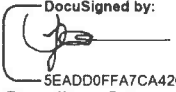
- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's statutory auditors are unaware, and
- each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and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

Auditors

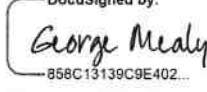
The auditors, Hayden Brown, have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

THE SCOOP FOUNDATION CLG
DIRECTORS REPORT (CONTINUED)

This report was approved by the board of directors on 17 November 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:

DocuSigned by:

SEADD0FFA7CA426...
Caroline Garvan
Director

11/18/2022

DocuSigned by:

858C13139C9E402...
George Mealy
Director

11/18/2022

THE SCOOP FOUNDATION 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
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SCOOP FOUNDATION CLG

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Scoop Foundation CLG (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the income and expenditure account, balance sheet, statement of changes in reserves 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 2021 and of its surplus for the financial 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 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 the date 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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SCOOP FOUNDATION CLG (CONTINUED)

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the directors' 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 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.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
THE SCOOP FOUNDATION CLG (CONTINUED)**

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgment 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 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 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.



Kevin Hampson

For and on behalf of
Hayden Brown
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Grafton Buildings
34 Grafton Street
Dublin 2

17 November 2022

THE SCOOP FOUNDATION CLG

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 €	2020 €
Income		320,552	188,708
Cost of raising funds		(175,528)	(71,318)
Net Income		145,024	117,390
Project delivery costs		(66,277)	(45,482)
Administrative expenses		(54,743)	(9,257)
Other operating income		33,812	-
Operating surplus		57,816	62,651
Surplus before taxation		57,816	62,651
Tax on surplus		-	-
Surplus for the financial year		57,816	62,651

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 16 form part of these financial statements.

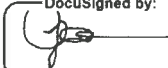
THE SCOOP FOUNDATION CLG

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

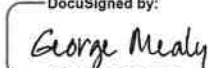
	Note	2021 €	€	2020 €	€
Current assets					
Debtors	7	-		215	
Cash at bank and in hand		152,852		88,794	
		<u>152,852</u>		<u>89,009</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(7,912)</u>		<u>(1,885)</u>	
Net current assets		144,940		87,124	
Total assets less current liabilities		144,940		87,124	
Net assets		<u>144,940</u>		<u>87,124</u>	
Reserves					
Retained surplus		144,940		87,124	
Members funds		<u>144,940</u>		<u>87,124</u>	

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 17 November 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:

DocuSigned by:

 5EADD0FFA7CA426...
 Caroline Garvan
 Director

11/18/2022

DocuSigned by:

 858C13139C9E402...
 George Mealy
 Director

11/18/2022

The notes on pages 12 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

THE SCOOP FOUNDATION CLG

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Profit and loss account €	Total €
At 1 January 2020	24,473	24,473
Surplus for the financial year	62,651	62,651
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	62,651	62,651
At 31 December 2020 and 1 January 2021	87,124	87,124
Surplus for the financial year	57,816	57,816
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	57,816	57,816
At 31 December 2021	144,940	144,940

THE SCOOP FOUNDATION CLG

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is 61 Brighton Road, Rathgar, Dublin 6, D06 PY29.

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.

Income

Income represents donations and fundraising income which are recognised when received. No amounts are included in the financial statements for services donated by volunteers.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

THE SCOOP FOUNDATION CLG

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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 and the performance 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.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

THE SCOOP FOUNDATION CLG

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Financial instruments

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

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

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Limited by guarantee

The liability of the members is limited. In the event of the Company being wound up each member undertakes to contribute towards the payment of any debts and liabilities of the Company. Any such contribution by each member is limited to €1.

THE SCOOP FOUNDATION CLG

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

5. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was - (2020: -).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2021	2020
	€	€
Wages and salaries	77,138	-
Social insurance costs	8,392	-
	<u>85,530</u>	<u>-</u>

6. Appropriations of income and expenditure account

	2021	2020
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	87,124	24,473
Surplus for the financial year	57,816	62,651
At the end of the financial year	<u>144,940</u>	<u>87,124</u>

7. Debtors

	2021	2020
	€	€
Other debtors	-	215

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	€	€
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	4,162	-
Accruals	3,750	1,885
	<u>7,912</u>	<u>1,885</u>

9. Comparative figures

The comparative figures for 2019 are unaudited and are presented for comparison purposes only.

10. Restricted & unrestricted income

All funds generated & received by the organisation are unrestricted funds and arise from general donations and fundraising. The organisation is not in receipt of any restricted funding.

THE SCOOP FOUNDATION CLG

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

11. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 17 November 2022.