

Thrombosis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 March 2022

Crowleys DFK Unlimited Company
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
16/17 College Green
Dublin 2
D02 V078

Company Number: 578906

Thrombosis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee

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Thrombosis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors

Mel Duignan (Resigned 17 December 2021)
Karen Collins (Resigned 23 June 2021)
Lauren Carey
Deirdre Kelly (Resigned 30 January 2022)
Noel Carberry
Stephen Dowdall (Resigned 31 January 2022)
Guvanch Meredov (Resigned 31 January 2022)
Brian Carberry (Appointed 25 May 2021, Resigned 30
January 2022)
Niall O'Gorman (Appointed 11 May 2022)
Gordon Stewart (Appointed 25 May 2021)
Ann O'Sullivan (Appointed 25 May 2021)

Company Secretary

Lauren Carey

Company Number

578906

Charity Number

CHY 22021 / CRA 20154240

Registered Office and Business Address

Unit 4
Terenure Enterprise Centre
17 Rathfarnham Road
Dublin 6W

Auditors

Crowleys DFK Unlimited Company
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
16/17 College Green
Dublin 2
D02 V078

Bankers

Bank of Ireland
Rathfarnham Shopping Centre
Dublin 14

Thrombosis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee

DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the financial year ended 31 March 2022

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

Principal Activity

To provide support, education and advocacy for patients with thrombosis. To promote information and national awareness of thrombosis for patients, medical staff and the general public. The provision of testing strips for patients and the provision of self-testing machines.

The Company is limited by guarantee not having a share capital.

Financial Results

The surplus for the financial year after providing for depreciation amounted to €7,156 (2021 - €23,283).

At the end of the financial year, the company has assets of €97,740 (2021 - €92,434) and liabilities of €2,850 (2021 - €4,700). The net assets of the company have increased by €7,156.

Directors and Secretary

The directors who served throughout the financial year, except as noted, were as follows:

Mel Duignan (Resigned 17 December 2021)
Karen Collins (Resigned 23 June 2021)
Lauren Carey
Deirdre Kelly (Resigned 30 January 2022)
Noel Carberry
Stephen Dowdall (Resigned 31 January 2022)
Guvanch Meredov (Resigned 31 January 2022)
Brian Carberry (Appointed 25 May 2021, Resigned 30 January 2022)
Niall O'Gorman (Appointed 11 May 2022)
Gordon Stewart (Appointed 25 May 2021)
Ann O'Sullivan (Appointed 25 May 2021)

The secretary who served throughout the financial year was Lauren Carey.

Future Developments

The charity plans to continue its present activities.

Political Contributions

The charity did not give any political donations during the year.

Auditors

The auditors, Crowleys DFK Unlimited Company, (Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm) have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

Reserves Policy

The Board of Thrombosis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee has set a reserves policy which requires:

- Reserves are being maintained at a level which ensures that Thrombosis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee core activity could continue during a period of unforeseen difficulty.
- A proportion of reserves are maintained in a readily releasable form.

This takes into account:

- Risks associated with income and expenditure being different from that budgeted.
- Planned activity level and potential opportunities.
- The organisation's contractual commitments.

The level of reserves is kept under constant review through ongoing financial reporting and production of annual audited financial statements.

Thrombosis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee

DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the financial year ended 31 March 2022

Research and Development

The charity did not engage in any research or development during the year.

Going Concern

The directors have prepared budgets for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements which demonstrate that there is no material uncertainty regarding the charity's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern. On this basis the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and the classification of the assets and liabilities that may arise if the charity was unable to continue as a going concern.

Post Balance Sheet Events

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

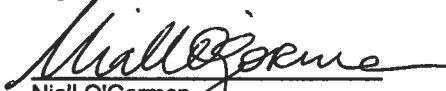
Statement on Relevant Audit Information

In accordance with section 330 of the Companies Act 2014, so far as each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved are aware, 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 charity's office at Unit 4, Terenure Enterprise Centre, 17 Rathfarnham Road, Dublin 6W.

Signed on behalf of the board


Niall O'Gorman
Director

Date: 19/12/2022


Ann O'Sullivan
Director

Date: 19/12/2022

Thrombosis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 31 March 2022

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

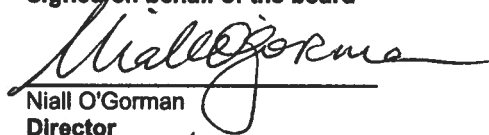
Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard, 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 charity as at the financial year end date and of the surplus or deficit of the charity 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 then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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 charity 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 surplus or deficit 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 readily and properly 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.

Signed on behalf of the board



Niall O'Gorman
Director

Date: 19/12/2022



Ann O'Sullivan
Director

Date: 19/12/2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the Members of Thrombosis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Thrombosis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee ('the company') for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position, the Reconciliation of Members' Funds, the Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. 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", issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council, applying Section 1A of that Standard.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 March 2022 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", applying Section 1A of that Standard; 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 described below 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 financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and the Provisions Available for Audits of Small Entities, in the circumstances set out in note 5 to the financial statements, 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 charity'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.

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 course of 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

In our opinion, based 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
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are 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 the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the Members of Thrombosis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the charity 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 requirements of any of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions are not complied with by the Charity. 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 set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that 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, if applicable, matters related to 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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is contained in the appendix to this report, located at page 9, which is to be read as an integral part of our report.

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 charity'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
CROWLEYS DFK UNLIMITED COMPANY
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
16/17 College Green
Dublin 2
D02 V078

Date: 19 December 2022

Thrombosis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee

APPENDIX TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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 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.

Thrombosis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee
INCOME STATEMENT
for the financial year ended 31 March 2022

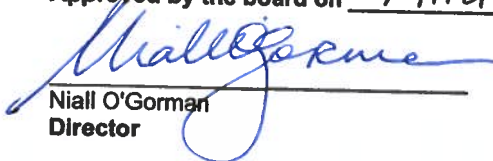
	Notes	2022 €	2021 €
Income		82,978	109,481
Expenditure		(75,822)	(86,198)
Surplus for the financial year		7,156	23,283
Total comprehensive income		7,156	23,283

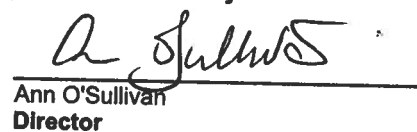
Thrombosis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 €	2021 €
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	7	1,520	752
Current Assets			
Debtors	8	75	116
Cash and cash equivalents		96,145	91,566
		96,220	91,682
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(2,850)	(4,700)
Net Current Assets		93,370	86,982
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		94,890	87,734
Reserves			
Retained surplus		94,890	87,734
Members' Funds		94,890	87,734

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

Approved by the board on 19/12/2022 and signed on its behalf by:


Niall O'Gorman
Director


Ann O'Sullivan
Director

Thrombosis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee
RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' FUNDS
as at 31 March 2022

	Retained surplus	Total
	€	€
At 1 April 2020	64,451	64,451
Surplus for the financial year	<u>23,283</u>	<u>23,283</u>
At 31 March 2021	87,734	87,734
Surplus for the financial year	<u>7,156</u>	<u>7,156</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u><u>94,890</u></u>	<u><u>94,890</u></u>

Thrombosis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the financial year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 €	2021 €
Cash flows from operating activities			
Surplus for the financial year		7,156	23,283
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		1,181	864
		<u>8,337</u>	<u>24,147</u>
Movements in working capital:			
Movement in debtors		41	(3)
Movement in creditors		(1,850)	2,704
		<u>6,528</u>	<u>26,848</u>
Cash generated from operations			
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments to acquire tangible assets		(1,949)	-
		<u>4,579</u>	<u>26,848</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		91,566	64,718
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	13	<u>96,145</u>	<u>91,566</u>

Thrombosis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2022

1. General Information

Thrombosis Ireland is a company limited by guarantee (registered under Part 18 of the Companies Act 2014) incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland (CRO Number: 578906). The registered office of the company is Unit 4, Terenure Enterprise Centre, 17 Rathfarnham Road, Dublin 6W, which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2022 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2014.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280A of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Companies Act 2014 and Section 1A of FRS 102.

Income

Income is comprised of donations and grants. Voluntary income is included in the Income and Expenditure account when the charity is legally entitled to it, its financial value can be quantified with reasonable certainty and there is reasonable certainty of its ultimate receipt. Grants for activities are recognised as income when the related conditions for legal entitlement have been met.

Financial Instruments

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Income Statement.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the charity would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Thrombosis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2022

continued

Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible assets 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 tangible assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	- 10% Straight Line
Computer equipment	- 20% to 33% Straight Line

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Taxation

The company is exempt from Corporation taxation in respect of its activities. Passive income, if any (such as deposit interest), remains taxable.

3. Significant accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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.

Accounting for depreciation:

The charity provides for depreciation on its tangible fixed assets. Tangible fixed assets 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 tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives. The directors review on an on-going basis the charge to depreciation to ensure it is consistent with the expected residual value applicable to the different categories of tangibles. The total amount of assets subject to depreciation is €1,520 (2021: €752).

Useful Lives of Tangible Fixed Assets

Long-lived assets comprising primarily of office furniture and computer equipment represent a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation and amortisation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these useful lives by considering technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation and amortisation charge for the financial year.

Going Concern

The directors have prepared budgets for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements which demonstrate that there is no material uncertainty regarding the charity's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern. On this basis the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and the classification of the assets and liabilities that may arise if the charity was unable to continue as a going concern.

4. Departure from Companies Act 2014 Presentation

The directors have elected to present an Income Statement instead of a Profit and Loss Account in these financial statements as this charity is a not-for-profit entity.

Thrombosis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial year ended 31 March 2022

continued

5. Provisions Available for Audits of Small Entities

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

6. Operating surplus	2022	2021
	€	€
Operating surplus is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,181	864

7. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 April 2021	589	2,004	2,593
Additions	-	1,949	1,949
At 31 March 2022	<u>589</u>	<u>3,953</u>	<u>4,542</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2021	310	1,531	1,841
Charge for the financial year	59	1,122	1,181
At 31 March 2022	<u>369</u>	<u>2,653</u>	<u>3,022</u>
Net book value			
At 31 March 2022	<u>220</u>	<u>1,300</u>	<u>1,520</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>279</u>	<u>473</u>	<u>752</u>

8. Debtors	2022	2021
	€	€
Prepayments	75	116

9. Creditors	2022	2021
Amounts falling due within one year	€	€
Accruals	2,850	4,700

10. Status

The liability of the members is limited.

Every member of the charity undertakes to contribute to the assets of the charity 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 charity contracted before they ceased to be members, and of 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 € 2.

11. Capital commitments

The charity had no material capital commitments at the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

12. Events After the End of the Reporting Period

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

Thrombosis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial year ended 31 March 2022

continued

13. Cash and cash equivalents	2022	2021
	€	€
Cash and bank balances	<u>96,145</u>	<u>91,566</u>

14. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 19 DECEMBER 2022.