

Company registration number: 242357

**Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG
Trading as Sexual Violence Centre Cork**

Financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

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Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG
Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information

Directors / Trustees	Catherine O'Sullivan (Chairperson) Vittorio Bufacchi Noirin Fleming (resigned 13th Apr 2022) Olive Long Nura Hagi Mary Brosnan Barry McPolin
Secretary	Olive Long
Company number	242357
Charity Tax number	CHY5951
Registered office	5 Camden Place Camden Quay Cork
Business address	5 Camden Place Camden Quay Cork
Auditor	Gordon, Lane & Co. Hanover House 85-89 South Main Street Cork
Bankers	Allied Irish Bank Patrick Street Cork
Solicitors	JW O'Donovan 53 South Mall Cork

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

Directors / Trustees report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31/12/22.

Reference and Administration details

Cork Rape Crisis Centre is a company incorporated under the Companies Act 2014 and is limited by guarantee registered under company number 242357. The company is a registered charity, number 9591. The company trades under the name Sexual Violence Centre Cork.

The charity has been granted charitable tax status under Sections 207 and 208 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, Charity number CHY9591 and is registered with the Charities Regulatory Authority. The Charity has a total of 7 trustees.

CEO - Mary Crilly

Details of external advisors engaged by the company are as follows:

Bankers	Allied Irish Bank, Patrick Street, Cork
Auditors	Gordon, Lane & Co., Hanover House, 85-89 South Main Street, Cork
Solicitors	JW O'Donovan, 53 South Mall, Cork

Directors / Trustees

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

Vittorio Bufacchi
Noirin Fleming (resigned 13th Apr 2022)
Catherine O'Sullivan (Chairperson)
Nura Hagi
Mary Brosnan
Olive Long
Barry McPolin

Name of Grant

Section 56/CYPSC/Counselling/FRC

Name of Grantor

TUSLA – Child and Family Agency

Principal activities & Objectives

The principal activity of the company is the provision of practical help and support for people who have been raped or sexually abused. The operations are funded in part by TUSLA. Funding has been agreed for the coming financial period and is reviewed annually.

SVCC aims are:

- To work towards the elimination of sexual violence in society, and
- To provide the highest quality of service provision to victims of violence.

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

Directors / Trustees report (continued)

Objectives

The SVCC strives towards the elimination of sexual violence in society through the following aims and objectives:

- The Centre will endeavour to raise public awareness about the issues of sexual and domestic violence in society and work towards its elimination.
- Strict confidentiality in relation to clients will be maintained at all times.
- All information and data issuing from the Centre will be presented in a manner that will always maintain strict confidentiality.
- All publicity, PR and media contact will be the responsibility of the CEO or a designated person
- All education, training and awareness raising activities will be done in a professional manner reflecting best practice.
- All education, training and awareness raising activities will reflect the Centre's agreed, considered opinions.

Long Term / Future aim

- See forthcoming Strategic plan

Volunteer's policy and procedures

Recruitment and selection of volunteers

This Centre recruits volunteers in a fair, consistent and professional manner and is committed to equality of opportunity at all stages of the recruitment and selection process as well as during the period of volunteering.

Short-term and Long-term Volunteers

Our Centre sometimes utilises volunteers/ interns to complete a specific short-term project or to undertake other short-term work. Short-term work means a period of six months or less. None of these short-term projects or work involves direct contact with survivors or supporters utilising our services. Long term volunteers are those recruited for longer than six months. Frequently long-term volunteers have a role that involves direct contact with survivors and supporters.

Advertising volunteer roles

Volunteers will be recruited on a pro-active basis from the widest practicable field, using appropriate publicity avenues. All advertisements and information sent out to applicants concerning available positions will make reference to our commitment to equal opportunities. This can include, but is not limited to, the following:

- Raise awareness of volunteering opportunities through local voluntary, community and other groups.
- Display promotional posters in public settings throughout the local and County area.
- Use word of mouth.
- Establish links with schools, colleges, local companies, etc.
- Inclusion in this organisation's publications, on our website and via social media.
- Issue pro-active press releases to local groups and media.

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

Directors / Trustees report (continued)

- Feature volunteering with our organisation during talks and presentations to organisations, local businesses and groups etc.

Recruitment and Selection

- Volunteers will be recruited from as diverse a range of people as possible. Selection will be based on suitability regarding competencies that include experience, abilities and qualifications.
- A person specification will be drawn up for each post to be filled, describing the experience, skills, qualifications, knowledge and personal qualities required to carry out the role satisfactorily. This ensures that clear criteria are agreed, prior to the recruitment process, against which all applicants will be assessed.
- Long-term volunteers will be recruited, utilising a specific job description and list of required and desirable qualifications and experience. A role description will be drawn up for each post to be filled, detailing the core responsibilities and tasks relating to the position. This role description will be sent to all interview candidates.
- A letter will be sent to unsuccessful candidates.
- A written record will be kept of the assessments made for each applicant for at least six months after a letter is sent to unsuccessful candidates. The written record for the successful candidate will be placed in their personnel file.

Application, Interviews and Garda vetting

All long-term volunteer applicants will be requested to complete an application form which are available upon request. Where necessary, enquiries from those interested in becoming long-term volunteers will be kept on file, with the individual invited to apply when training appropriate for the role becomes available. Eligible applicants will then be interviewed. The interview is an essential step in the volunteer screening and selection process and provides an opportunity for both the organisation and volunteer to learn more about one another. Where possible, not less than two people will conduct the short-listing and interviewing of the candidates. Decisions will be based upon the agreed criteria outlined in the person specification and/ or role description. The interview panel will be given guidelines outlining good interview practice and the prevention of discrimination.

Like other volunteer-involving organisations, we work hard to support and empower the most vulnerable members of our communities. Therefore, we have safeguards in place to make sure everyone is treated in a safe and respectful way that does not expose them to unnecessary risk. This is particularly important as we provide services to children and vulnerable adults. Therefore, it is necessary that we check references and conduct Garda vetting processes where required, with the permission of potential volunteers. If accepted, and the role requires it, prospective volunteers will be informed in advance of such vetting and if they refuse to grant permission, they will not be placed.

In seeking information from volunteers about criminal convictions (or the fact that they have been charged with an offence or given the benefit of the Probation of Offenders Act 1907 (as amended)) this organisation complies with data protection law is aware of the limitations on the circumstances in which it is possible to process such information (e.g. see section 55 of the Data Protection Act 2018). This organisation also has due regard to the provisions of the Criminal Justice (Spent Convictions and Certain Disclosures) Act 2016 (as amended).

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

Directors / Trustees report (continued)

Reserves Policy

The Board requires the SVCC to have reserves of at least six months and work towards having one year's reserve as per good corporate governance.

Investment Policy

The trustees do not have the freedom of the Grantor to make significant investments in property, tangible assets, software or IT systems without the prior approval of the Grantor the TUSLA.

Achievements and performance

Main achievements in the year

2021 Annual report:

- SVCC provided services to 423 people
- 337 people made contact with the SVCC for the first time
- There was an increase in people under 18 years accessing our services; 29% of clients were students at third level education
- Continued raising awareness about sexual violence through the organisation of and participation in events as well the following campaigns: Ask for Angela; Fixed It; V Day; Cork Against Human Trafficking (CAHT); and an online campaign on the "Shadow Pandemic" of sexual violence
- SVCC was involved in the establishment of Cork Against Human Trafficking (CAHT)
- Promoted the first national survey on stalking and harassment in Ireland and offered support to those experiencing those harms. 6% of our clients experienced stalking
- SVCC launched Safegigs Ireland

Structure, Governance and Management

Before recruiting a new member, the Board should consider what is working well with the current Board and what could work better. It should also be mindful of what skills, experience and knowledge are available to it already from existing members and if there are any current gaps in skills and competencies.

This process would normally be led by the Chairperson and should help to identify any competency/skills gaps on the Board. Questions to ask as part of this process before recruiting a new Board member might include:

- In what ways is the Board working well at present?
- In what ways is the Board not working well?
- What improvements can the board make to how it works, before taking on a new charity trustee?
- What skills, experience, knowledge and qualifications are currently available to the Board from existing charity trustees?
- Succession Planning: If any of the existing members are stepping down in the near future, what gaps in skills, experience and knowledge will need to be replaced?
- What skills, experience and knowledge are missing and what are the priority areas for the Board when looking to appoint a new member?
- Other issues to consider when recruiting new charity trustees include:
- Making sure that the appointment of new charity trustees is in accordance with the requirements of this organisation's governing document and charity law.
- The potential to use new or additional methods of searching for new charity trustees in order to draw from a bigger pool of potential trustees.
- Instead of asking people already known to this organisation, consider advertising a vacancy on our website, local notice boards or newsletters, colleges and universities, Boardmatch

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Directors / Trustees report (continued)

ww.boardmatch.ie), Volunteer Ireland (www.volunteer.ie) or other forums and social media sites as appropriate.

- Create an informative role description which includes an indication of the time commitment expected from prospective Board members and any specific duties attached to the role.
- Create an informative role description which includes an indication of the time commitment expected from prospective Board members and any specific duties attached to the role.
- Make sure prospective Board members know how long their appointment is for if there is a maximum time limit.
- Prospective members should be informed of any Board sub-committees and any expectations for them to serve on at least one. Sub-committees may include finance sub-committees, communications sub-committees, planning sub-committees etc. Board members may have skills and expertise that are useful for particular sub- committees.
- Consider notifying unsuccessful candidates and thanking them for their interest.
- Consider whether an unsuccessful candidate may have skills or experience that would enable them to make a valuable contribution to any of the sub- committees.
- Following the appointment of a new Board member, the Board must ensure that:
- The details of a newly appointed member are entered in the Public Register of Charities as soon as possible.
- The details of the newly appointed member are provided to the Companies Registration Office

Likely future developments

Principal risks and uncertainties

Please see the Risk Management Policies and Procedures in the Corporate Governance Policies and Procedures for the following:

- Operational / internal risk
- Reputational risk

Events after the Balance Sheet date

There were no significant changes or events between the Balance Sheet date and the date of signing this report

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 5 Camden Place, Camden Quay, Cork.

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

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

Directors / Trustees report (continued)

- 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

In accordance with Section 383 (2) of the Companies Act 2014, the auditors, Gordon, Lane & Co. Statutory Audit Firm, Hanover House, 85-89 South Main Street, Cork have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 8th May 2023 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Vittorio Bufacchi

Vittorio Bufacchi
Director

Catherine O'Sullivan

Catherine O'Sullivan
Director

Cork Rape Crisis 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
- 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
Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG**

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31/12/22 which comprise the profit and loss account, statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet, statement of cash flows 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 31/12/22 and of its profit 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (Ireland) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other Information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
Cork Rape Crisis Centre 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
Cork Rape Crisis Centre 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.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG (continued)**

Gary Buchan

Gary Buchan (Senior Statutory Auditor) 8th May 2023

For and on behalf of
Gordon, Lane & Co.
Statutory Auditors & Certified Public Accountants
Hanover House
85-89 South Main Street
Cork

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

**Statement of Financial Activities (including the Income and Expenditure Account)
For the Year ended 31 December 2022**

	Restricted Funds	Unrestricted Funds	2022 €	2021 €
Income from				
TUSLA funding	327,063	-	327,063	340,650
DOJ Funding	55,800	-	55,800	
Donations & fundraising	-	37,149	37,149	38,046
Other Income	-	-	-	29,610
Total Income	382,863	37,149	420,012	408,306
Expenditure on				
Operational costs	320,181	20,281	340,462	343,518
TUSLA Stalking	6,242	-	6,242	-
DOJ expenses	59,090	-	59,090	-
Depreciation	-	688	688	688
Total Expenditure	385,513	20,969	406,482	344,206
Net Income	(2,650)	16,180	13,530	64,100
Other recognised gains / losses:				
Recouped (TUSLA)	(30,000)			
Net movement in funds	(32,650)	16,180	(16,470)	64,100
Reconciliation of funds:				
Total funds brought forward	52,778	90,020	142,798	78,698
Total funds carried forward	20,128	106,200	126,328	142,798

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

**Statement of income and retained earnings
Financial year ended 31/12/22**

	2022	2021
	€	€
Surplus / (deficit) for the financial year	13,530	64,100
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year	142,798	78,698
Fund movements / recouped	(30,000)	
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	<u>126,328</u>	<u>142,798</u>

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**Balance sheet
As at 31/12/22**

	Note	2022 €	€	2021 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9	168,398		169,087	
			168,398		169,087
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		154,151		150,814	
		154,151		150,814	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(46,285)		(27,167)	
Net current assets			107,866		123,647
Total assets less current liabilities			276,264		292,734
Net assets			276,264		292,734
Capital and reserves					
Revaluation reserve	11	149,936		149,936	
Reserves	11	126,328		142,798	
Members funds			276,264		292,734

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 8th May 2023 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Vittorio Bufacchi

Catherine O'Sullivan

Vittorio Bufacchi
Director

Catherine O'Sullivan
Director

The notes on pages 17 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

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**Statement of cash flows
Financial year ended 31/12/22**

	2022	2021
	€	€
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus / (deficit) for the financial year	13,530	64,100
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation of tangible assets	688	688
Accrued expenses/(income)	(276)	276
<i>Changes in:</i>		
Trade and other creditors	19,394	(4,269)
Cash generated from operations	<u>33,336</u>	<u>60,795</u>
Net cash from operating activities	<u>33,336</u>	<u>60,795</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Deferred income recouped	(30,000)	
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(30,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,336	60,795
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	150,814	90,019
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	<u>154,150</u>	<u>150,814</u>

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31/12/22

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is 5 Camden Place, Camden Quay, Cork.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. The Triennial review 2017 amendments to the standard have been early adopted.

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.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

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.

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31/12/22

Depreciation

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

Fittings fixtures and equipment - 12.50% 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.

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31/12/22

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 Company is a Company Ltd by Guarantee or CLG as in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014. Members liability in a winding up situation is limited to €2.00 per member.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31/12/22

5. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

	2022	2021
	€	€
TUSLA funding	327,063	340,650
Donations & fundraising	37,149	38,046
DOJ - Safe Gigs	29,800	-
DOJ - Victims Commission	26,000	26,000
DRCC	-	3,610
	<u>420,012</u>	<u>408,306</u>

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

6. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2022	2021
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	688	688
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31/12/22

7. Staff costs

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

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Administrative	1	1
Counsellors	2	2
	3	3
	3	3

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2022	2021
	€	€
Wages and salaries	141,539	161,782
Social insurance costs	1,967	6,183
	143,506	167,965
	143,506	167,965

	2022	2021
	€	€
Number of staff whose total employee benefits exceeds €60,000	1	1

8. Appropriations of surplus and deficit

	2022	2021
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	142,798	78,698
Surplus / (deficit) for the financial year	36,308	64,100
At the end of the financial year	126,328	142,798
	126,328	142,798

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31/12/22

9. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Office equipment	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	€	€	€	€
Cost				
At 01/01/22 and 31/12/22	267,696	120,464	52,317	440,477
Depreciation				
At 01/01/22	102,452	118,152	50,787	271,391
Charge for the financial year	-	385	303	688
At 31/12/22	102,452	118,537	51,090	272,079
Carrying amount				
At 31/12/22	165,244	1,927	1,227	168,398
At 31/12/21	165,244	2,312	1,530	169,086

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	€	€
Trade creditors	21,490	679
Amounts owed	1,954	-
Tax and social insurance: PAYE and social welfare	9,130	12,501
Accruals	13,711	13,987
	<u>46,285</u>	<u>27,167</u>
Analysis of accruals	2022	2021
	€	€
Pension contributions due	13,711	13,711
Online advertising	-	276
	<u>13,711</u>	<u>13,987</u>

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31/12/22

11. Government grants

	2022	2021
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	52,778	-
Grants received or receivable	382,863	-
Grant funding spent	(385,513)	-
Grants repaid	(30,000)	-
Deferred At the end of the financial year	20,128	52,778
	Grants	Deferred
	€	€
The Funder - TUSLA Child and Family Agency		
Grant Type - Section 56/CYPSC/Counselling/FRC		
Purpose of Funds - Staffing costs/ Wrap around supports / early interventions		
Value and term - €327,063 2022 SLA	327,063	23,418
Amount spent - €326,423		
Amount deferred to 2023 - €23,418		
The Funder - Department of Justice		
Grant Type - Victims Commission		
Purpose of Grant - Services Supporting Victims of Crime		
Value and term - €26,000 2022 funding	26,000	515
Amount spent - €25,485		
Amount deferred to 2023 - €515		
The Funder - Department of Justice		
Grant Type - Project funding		
Purpose of Funds - Safegigs Ireland Pilot Project		
Value and term - €29,800 2022 pilot	29,800	(3,805)
Amount spent - €33,605		
Amount deferred to 2023 - (€3,805)		
	382,863	20,128

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31/12/22

12. Reserves

Reserves are made up of a Revaluation Reserve and Restricted / Unrestricted Reserves as per the Balance Sheet.

These reserves are split as follows:

	2022	2021
	€	€
Revaluation reserve	149,936	149,936
Restricted reserves	20,128	52,778
Unrestricted reserves	106,200	90,020
	276,264	292,734

Restricted Reserves held at the year-end of €20,128 represents unspent TUSLA funding of €23,418 and Dept of Justice overspend of (€3,290) as agreed. TUSLA amount primarily relates to unspent amounts from the previous years underspend brought forward and specific campaign funding amount unspent, this specif campaign underspend has been spent in full between the financial period year-end and the date of signing these financial statements. TUSLA recouped €30,000 of unspent restricted reserves brought forward. Department of Justice net overspend of €3,290 relates primarily to the Safe Gigs campaign.

Unrestricted Reserves held as at the year-end of €106,200 represent approximately three and a half months cash flow. This is currently not in line with the Reserves policy, noted in the Directors / Trustees Report, that recommends a minimum of six months cash flow be held. However, Reserves held are sufficient to safeguard the continuity of the operations of the SVCC.

	Restricted funds	Unrestricted funds	Total
	€	€	€
At the start of the year	52,778	90,020	142,798
Transfer between funds	(30,000)	-	(30,000)
Income	382,863	37,149	420,012
Expenditure	(385,513)	(20,969)	(406,482)
At the end of the year	20,128	106,200	126,328

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31/12/22

13. Analysis of changes in net debt

	At 1 January 2022	Cash flows	At 31 December 2022
	€	€	€
Cash and cash equivalents	150,814	3,337	154,151

14. Related party transactions

Key management personnel comprises of the Board of Directors and the CEO

The Board of Directors do not receive any remuneration other than the refund of expenses incurred. Total Board expenses for the year-ended 31st December 2022 amounted to €0.

During the financial period the company did not enter into any transactions with related parties.

15. Controlling party

The Company is a Company Ltd by Guarantee and does not have a controlling party interest.

16. Tax Clearance

The company is tax compliant and holds a current Tax Clearance Certificate under its tax registration number 4769070V. Tax Clearance Access Number 999388

17. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 8 May 2023.

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

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

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

Segmented accounts expenditure Financial year ended 2022

The Funder - TUSLA-Child and Family Agency
 Grant Type - Section 56/CYPSC/Counselling/FRC
 Purpose of Funds - Staffing costs / Wrap around supports / early interventions
 Value and term - €327,063 2022 SLA
 Additional Funding :
 Amount spent - €326,423 see schedule below
 Amount deferred to 2023- €23,418

	TUSLA €	Dept of Just €	Other €	Total €
Salaries and pensions	143,506	-	-	143,506
Admin support	7,500	-	-	7,500
Staffing costs	4,349	-	-	4,349
Awareness raising	-	-	4,076	4,076
Stalking campaign	6,242	-	-	6,242
Court accompaniment	-	25,485	-	25,485
Safe Gigs campaign	-	33,605	-	33,605
Service charges	723	-	-	723
Insurance	16,382	-	-	16,382
Light & heat	4,260	-	-	4,260
Repairs and maintenance	9,633	-	-	9,633
Printing, postage and stationary	4,616	-	-	4,616
Subscriptions	1,068	-	-	1,068
Advertising	-	-	-	-
Telephone & communications	12,619	-	-	12,619
IT, Website cost and Social Media management	6,711	-	-	6,711
Travel costs	103	-	-	103
Legal and professional	6,753	-	16,185	22,938
Counselling	83,575	-	-	83,575
Supervision	13,100	-	-	13,100
Audit fees	4,000	-	-	4,000
Bank charges	447	-	-	447
Client activities and general services	836	-	20	856
Depereciation	-	-	688	688
	<u>326,423</u>	<u>59,090</u>	<u>20,969</u>	<u>406,482</u>