Company registration number: 242357

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG
Trading as Sexual Violence Centre Cork

Financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2019

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

Contents

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG
Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information

Directors	Anne McCarthy Vittorio Bufacchi Noirin Fleming Catherine O'Sullivan Nura Hagi Mary Brosnan
Secretary	Mary Crilly
Company number	242357
Registered office	5 Camden Place Candem Quay Cork
Business address	5 Camden Place Cork
Auditor	Gordon,Lane & Co. Hanover House 85-89 South Main Street Cork
Bankers	Allied Irish Bank Patrick Street Cork Permanent TSB Lapps Quay Cork
Solicitors	JW O'Donovan 53 South Mall Cork

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

Directors report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31/12/19.

Directors

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

Anne McCarthy
Vittorio Bufacchi
Noirin Fleming
Catherine O'Sullivan
Nura Hagi
Mary Brosnan

Principal activities

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.

Development and performance

The centre has a Service Level Agreement in place with TUSLA. Funding is in place and has been agreed for the forthcoming period. Budgets have been agreed and the SLA funding is sufficient to provide the basic level service as required. As costs continue to rise the level of income of the centre has dropped. In the future the centre may not be in a position to deliver an effective and efficient service due to budgetary

Dividends

During the financial year the directors have not paid any dividends or recommended payment of a final dividend.

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
- 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.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 05/05/20 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Noirin Fleming	Catherine O'Sullivan
Director	Director

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 for the financial year ended 31/12/19 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 31/12/19 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 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.

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 have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Gary Buchan (Senior Statutory Auditor)

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

05/05/20

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

Profit and loss account
Financial year ended 31/12/19

	Note	2019 €	2018 €
Income	**5**	381,412	357,110
Gross income		381,412	357,110
Administrative expenses		(359,694)	(332,067)
Operating surplus / deficit	**6**	21,718	25,043
Surplus / deficit		21,718	25,043
Tax on surplus		-	-
Surplus / deficit for the financial year		21,718	25,043

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

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 13 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

Statement of income and retained earnings
Financial year ended 31/12/19

	2019	2018
	€	€
Surplus for the financial year	21,718	25,043
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year	62,786	37,743
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	84,504	62,786

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

Balance sheet
As at 31/12/19

	Note	2019 €	2019 €	2018 €	2018 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**9**	165,284		167,700	
			165,284		167,700
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		106,683		84,877	
		106,683		84,877	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**10**	(37,527)		(39,855)	
Net current assets			69,156		45,022
Total assets less current liabilities			234,440		212,722
Net assets			234,440		212,722
Capital and reserves					
Revaluation reserve	**13**		149,936		149,936
Reserves	**13**		84,504		62,786
Members funds			234,440		212,722

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 05/05/20 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Noirin Fleming
Director

Catherine O'Sullivan
Director

The notes on pages 13 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

Statement of cash flows
Financial year ended 31/12/19

	2019 €	2018 €
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	21,718	25,043
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	2,575	3,226
Changes in:		
Trade and other creditors	(824)	(9,477)
Cash generated from operations	23,469	18,792
Net cash from operating activities	23,469	18,792
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(159)	(170)
Net cash used in investing activities	(159)	(170)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from loans from group undertakings	(1,504)	840
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	(1,504)	840
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	21,806	19,462
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	84,877	65,415
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	106,683	84,877

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, Candem 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'.

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.

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:

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.

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 or 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.

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

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

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 limted to €2.00 per member.

5. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

	2019	2018
	€	€
TUSLA funding	320,650	293,000
Other income	60,762	64,110
	381,412	357,110

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

6. Operating surplus

Operating surplus is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2019	2018
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	2,575	3,226
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	4,000	4,000

7. Staff costs

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

	2019	2018
	Number	Number
Administrative	1	1
Counsellors	3	3
	4	4

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2019	2018
	€	€
Wages and salaries	175,094	160,982
Social insurance costs	13,267	11,531
Other retirement benefit costs	12,900	16,500
	201,261	189,013

	2019	2018
	Number	Number
Number of staff whose total employee benefits exceeds €60,000	1	1

8. Appropriations of surplus and deficit

	2019	2018
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	62,786	37,743
Surplus for the financial year	21,718	25,043
At the end of the financial year	84,504	62,786

9. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	**Total**
	€	€	€	**€**
Cost				
At 01/01/19	267,696	117,381	50,062	435,139
Additions	-	-	159	159
At 31/12/19	267,696	117,381	50,221	435,298
Depreciation				
At 01/01/19	102,452	115,411	49,576	267,439
Charge for the financial year	-	1,970	605	2,575
At 31/12/19	102,452	117,381	50,181	270,014
Carrying amount				
At 31/12/19	165,244	-	40	165,284
At 31/12/18	165,244	1,970	486	167,700

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	€	€
Trade creditors	1,771	9,651
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	1,504
Tax and social insurance:		
PAYE and social welfare	22,045	14,989
Accruals	13,711	13,711
	37,527	39,855

11. Employee benefits

The amount recognised in profit or loss in relation to defined contribution plans was €12,900 (2018: €16,500).

12. Financial instruments

The Company, a CLG by definition, does not carry any financial instruments

13. Reserves

Reserves are made up of a Revaluation Reserve and Retained Earnings Reserves as detailed in the Balance Sheet on page 9.

These reserves are split as follows:

	2019	2018
	€	€
Revaluation reserve	149,936	149,936
Restricted reserves	17,909	-
Unrestricted reserves	66,595	62,786
	234,440	212,722

Unrestricted Reserves held as at the year-end of €66,595 represent approximately 2 months cash flow and is inline with the Reserve policy. Reserves held are sufficient to safeguard the continuity of the operations of the SVCC.

14. Controlling party

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

15. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 5 May 2020.

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

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

Detailed income and expenditure account
Financial year ended 31/12/19

	2019	2018
	€	€
Income		
TUSLA	320,650	293,000
Donations & Fundraising	34,762	27,245
UCC Students Union	-	865
Victims Commission	26,000	26,000
Dormant Ac Funding	-	10,000
	381,412	357,110
Contribution	381,412	357,110
Overheads		
Administrative expenses	(359,694)	(332,067)
	(359,694)	(332,067)
Operating surplus/(deficit)	21,718	25,043

Cork Rape Crisis Centre CLG

Detailed income and expenditure account (continued)
Financial year ended 31/12/19

	2019	2018
	€	€
Overheads		
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	(175,094)	(160,982)
Employer's PRSI contributions	(13,267)	(11,531)
Staff pension costs	(12,900)	(16,500)
Client expenses	(201)	(542)
Awareness raising	(4,068)	(3,152)
EU Project expenditure	(9,911)	(3,875)
CAHT / AHTU	(13,796)	-
Service charges	(952)	(1,225)
Insurance	(12,750)	(11,943)
Light and heat	(4,617)	(4,967)
Repairs and maintenance	(9,551)	(9,522)
Printing, postage and stationery	(5,949)	(6,662)
Advertising & subscriptions	(3,641)	(3,951)
Telephone	(4,813)	(5,410)
IT, Website and Social Media management costs	(11,553)	(9,873)
Travel costs	(4,396)	(2,143)
Legal and professional	(1,245)	-
Counselling & Supervision fees	(51,300)	(60,835)
Accountancy fees	(11,744)	(9,284)
Auditors remuneration	(4,000)	(4,000)
Bank charges	(61)	(1)
Credit card charges	(49)	(79)
Discounts allowed	-	1
Consumable provisions	(837)	(1,283)
General expenses	(257)	(761)
Books & journals	(167)	(321)
Depreciation of tangible assets	(2,575)	(3,226)
	(359,694)	(332,067)