

Bonner, Gill & Co.
Company registration number: 263294

Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2019

Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

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Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG
Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information

Directors	David Moore Connie McGilloway Sinead Murray Lynch Michael Keane Bill Vaughan Caroline O'Boyle Seamus Murphy Mary Vernon Hugh Doyle
Secretary	Seamus Murphy
Company number	263294
Registered office	Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG. 2A Grand Central Canal Road Letterkenny Co. Donegal
Business address	2A Grand Central Canal Road Letterkenny Co. Donegal
Auditor	Bonner Gill & Co. Grand Central Canal Road Letterkenny Co. Donegal
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Main Street Letterkenny Co. Donegal

**Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG
Company limited by guarantee**

Directors and other information (continued)

Solicitors

Gallagher McCartney
New Row
Donegal Town
Co. Donegal

Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Directors report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

Directors

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

David Moore
Connie McGilloway
Sinead Murray Lynch
Michael Keane
Bill Vaughan
Caroline O'Boyle
Seamus Murphy
Mary Vernon
Hugh Doyle

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is to operate a registered charity for the provision of counselling services to women and men.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company operates solely in the Republic of Ireland. All Revenues and costs are denominated in Euros and therefore the company is not subject to currency risks. The company is dependent on government funding. Withdrawal of this funding would make it impossible for the company to continue and therefore creates a Going Concern Risk. The company is also dependent on fund raising activities from the public which have reduced in recent years due to bad publicity within the charity sector. Reduction in fund raising and donations could lead to cash flow and liquidity risks. As fund raising and donations are predominantly in cash, there is an increased risk of misappropriation of funds.

Likely future developments

The company shall be organising additional fund raising activities during 2020 and 2021.

Dividends

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

Events after the end of the reporting period

After the year end, COVID-19 restrictions had an impact on the company as we had to cancel face to face counselling, which resulted in reduction of services. The company has sufficient cash resources, after continuing funding from TUSLA, which allowed the company to continue operation on a solid financial basis.

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 2A Grand Central, Canal Road, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal.

Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Directors report (continued)

Relevant audit information

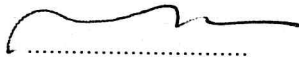
In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved in accordance with section 332 of Companies Act 2014:

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

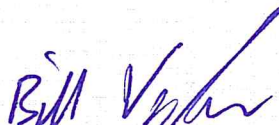
Auditors

In Accordance with Section 383 (2) of the Companies Act 2014, the auditors, Bonner Gill & Co. will continue in office.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 31 August 2020 and signed on behalf of the board by:



Michael Keane
Director



Bill Vaughan
Director

Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

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
Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG**

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Income and Expenditure account, statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2019 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.

Emphasis of matter

In forming our opinion, which is not qualified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in the note 3 to the financial statements concerning the company ability as a going concern. The company activities are largely financed by the receipt of grant in aid from the TUSLA. TUSLA funding to the voluntary sector is on annual basis therefore without such funding the company could not continue. The company has a pending legal action in respect of an employee claim, The ultimate outcome of the matter cannot presently be determined, and no provision for any liability that may result has been made in the financial statements.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG (continued)**

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.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG (continued)**

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. 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
Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG (continued)**

Michael Gill (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
Bonner Gill & Co.
Chartered Accountant & Registered Auditor
Grand Central
Canal Road
Letterkenny
Co. Donegal

31 August 2020

Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Income and expenditure account
Financial year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 €	2018 €
Turnover		229,688	242,349
Gross Surplus		<u>229,688</u>	<u>242,349</u>
Administrative expenses		(222,289)	(224,675)
Operating surplus		<u>7,399</u>	<u>17,674</u>
Surplus before taxation		<u>7,399</u>	<u>17,674</u>
Tax on surplus		-	-
Surplus for the financial year		<u><u>7,399</u></u>	<u><u>17,674</u></u>

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 19 form part of these financial statements.

Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Statement of income and retained earnings
Financial year ended 31 December 2019

	2019	2018
	€	€
Surplus for the financial year	7,399	17,674
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year	41,930	24,256
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	<u>49,329</u>	<u>41,930</u>

Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG
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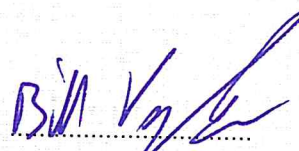
Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 €	€	2018 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7	9,761		5,891	
			9,761		5,891
Current assets					
Debtors	8	2,786		1,447	
Cash at bank and in hand		97,852		52,732	
		100,638		54,179	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(57,424)		(11,545)	
Net current assets			43,214		42,634
Total assets less current liabilities			52,975		48,525
Provisions for liabilities	10		(3,646)		(6,595)
Net assets			49,329		41,930
Capital and reserves					
Retained Reserve account	11		49,329		41,930
Members funds			49,329		41,930

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 31 August 2020 and signed on behalf of the board by:

.....
Michael Keane
Director


.....
Bill Vaughan
Director

The notes on pages 13 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Notes to the financial statements
Financial year ended 31 December 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG., 2A Grand Central, Canal Road, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal.

2. Statement of compliance

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

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

Going concern

As described in the directors' report on page 1, the company provides counselling services to individuals suffering from sexual abuse. These activities are largely financed by the receipt of grant in aid from the TUSLA. In the year to 31 December 2019, the grant in aid amounted to €215,652 which equated to 94% of the company's total income (2018: €230,000; 95%). The company has received written confirmation from the TUSLA that funding will be continued until 31 December 2020 and no such assurances can be provided in respect of periods after that date. The directors believe that it would be impossible for the company to continue in operational existence without the continued financial support of the TUSLA. The company has a pending legal action in respect of an employee claim. The ultimate outcome of the matter cannot presently be determined, and no provision for any liability that may result has been made in the financial statements.

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.

Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2019

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 Income and Expenditure account.

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.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in Income and expenditure account in the period it arises.

**Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)**

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2019**

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 Income and expenditure account. 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 Income and expenditure, 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 Income and expenditure account 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 Income and expenditure 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 one limited by guarantee and not having share capital. The Liability of each member, in the event of the company being wound up is €1.27.

Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2019

5. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 5 (2018: 6).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2019	2018
	€	€
Wages and salaries	144,626	162,858
Social insurance costs	15,734	17,251
	<u>160,360</u>	<u>180,109</u>

6. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2019	2018
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	41,930	24,256
Surplus for the financial year	7,399	17,674
At the end of the financial year	<u>49,329</u>	<u>41,930</u>

7. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	€	€
Cost		
At 1 January 2019	45,361	45,361
Additions	6,310	6,310
At 31 December 2019	<u>51,671</u>	<u>51,671</u>
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2019	39,470	39,470
Charge for the financial year	2,440	2,440
At 31 December 2019	<u>41,910</u>	<u>41,910</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2019	<u>9,761</u>	<u>9,761</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>5,891</u>	<u>5,891</u>

Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2019

8. Debtors	2019	2018
	€	€
Other debtors	1,360	-
Prepayments	1,426	1,447
	<u>2,786</u>	<u>1,447</u>
9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	446	149
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	51,194	5,927
Accruals	5,784	5,469
	<u>57,424</u>	<u>11,545</u>
10. Provisions	2019	2018
	€	€
Other provisions	3,646	6,595
	<u>3,646</u>	<u>6,595</u>

Holiday pay

The holiday pay provision represents holiday entitlements earned by employees as a result of services rendered to the company but not taken as at the 31 December 2019. The provision is measured as the salary cost (including social welfare cost) payable for the expected period of absence.

Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG
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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2019

11. Reserves

As a registered Charity and Company Limited by Guarantee which complies with obligations under the Companies Act, Donegal Sexual Abuse and Rape Crisis Centre have developed this reserves policy. The purpose of our reserves policy is to ensure adequate unrestricted funds are available to meet unexpected financial demands e.g. due to need to increase/maintain staffing and/or service levels or in the case of reduction of funding. We aim to generate a minimum of three months operational reserves

Three principles underpin this policy:

" The aim is to fund a reserve at a level of three months operational costs to ensure that Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG core activities could continue during a period of unforeseen difficulty.

" Funding of the required level of reserves will become an integral part of the organisation's annual planning, budget and forecast cycle, starting in 2020 and continuing in future years.

" Reserves will be maintained in a short notice deposit account so that they may be readily realisable. Reserves will be maintained in an account separate to our core funding i.e. TUSLA funding.

The Reserves Policy of Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG takes into account the following risk factors:

" Risks associated with income, including funding, donations and fundraising, being different or lower from that budgeted.

" Risks associated with expenditure, including payments, staffing and running costs, being different or higher from that budgeted.

" Planned activity level having identified potential threats and opportunities.

" The organisation's contractual commitments.

" The potential costs associated with having to make staff redundant in an emergency situation.

" In line with the company's Constitution, the level of reserves will be kept under constant review through ongoing financial reporting in the company's management accounts, monthly Board meetings and the annual audited accounts as well as undertaking the necessary legal and regulatory compliance.

" Managing/reducing a deficit would take precedence over funding a reserve.

The Board's Risk management and strategic overview is facilitated by a set of financial projections which are reviewed regularly. These projections are set out 12 months in advance and are broken into quarters. Projections list secured income, anticipated core expenditure and any deficits therein.

Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre has been advised that funding a reserve is not the accumulation of capital as described in the company's Constitution. Therefore it does not require prior permission of the Revenue Commissioners.

Financial Management

The Manager has day to day management of the finances under direction of the Board of Directors. The manager is assisted in her role by the administrator, Directors on the Board and accountant and auditor.

Audited accounts are submitted annually to the CRO & uploaded to the Charity Regulatory Authority site. Records are archived and maintained as required under the CRO & Revenue.

All finances are updated monthly and reviewed as a matter of course on the board agenda. Risk management is kept under review through the maintenance of essential reserves for full compliance with companies and HR obligations. Unrestricted reserves are agreed and allocated by the Board as required to the programme of work and strategic plan.

The Board of Directors acknowledge best practise is in maintaining the equivalent of three months' expenditure in reserves.

Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2019

12. Controlling party

The Company is under the control of the Board of Directors.

13. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 31 August 2020.

DONEGAL SEXUAL ABUSE & RAPE CRISIS CENTRE CLG**(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING SHARE CAPITAL)****YEAR ENDED 31/12/2019.****15. Detailed Income & Expenditure against Grant Aid**

<u>Income</u>	<u>Tusla</u>
	€
Income	251,350
 <u>Less Expenses</u>	
Staff Costs	157,518
Rent	18,757
IT/Computer Costs	818
Insurance	2,974
Telephone	3,252
Audit	2,030
Bank Fees	321
Light & Heat	2,148
Print, Post, Stationery	2,207
Database	1,000
HR Costs	2,417
Staff Travel	3,551
Supervision	3,250
Publicity/Info. Material	950
Other Running Costs	548
Office Equipment/Technology capitalised	6,211
Office Door & Alarm Exp Agreed to B/f to 2020	4,000
Reserves Agreed to B/f to 2020	<u>3,700</u>
Total Expenses	<u>215,652</u>
Net Surplus-Provided for in Creditors for Túsia	<u>35,698</u>

Donegal Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis Centre CLG
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Detailed profit and loss account (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2019

2019 2018
€ €

Overheads**Administrative expenses**

Wages and salaries	(144,626)	(162,858)
Employer's PRSI contributions	(15,734)	(17,251)
Staff Training & Therapy Costs	(3,861)	(1,470)
Counsellor Fees (non-PAYE)	(8,578)	-
Supervisor Fees	(3,250)	(2,210)
Rent payable	(18,757)	(17,194)
Rates & Insurance	(3,179)	(3,061)
Light and heat	(2,149)	(1,984)
Repairs and maintenance	(858)	(691)
Printing, postage and stationery	(2,207)	(2,584)
Advertising	(1,047)	(566)
Telephone	(3,252)	(3,020)
Computer costs	(818)	-
Motor expenses	(4,004)	(4,185)
Legal and professional	(2,467)	(1,760)
Auditors remuneration	(2,030)	(2,030)
Bank charges	(336)	(380)
General expenses	(1,596)	(828)
Charitable donations	(100)	(200)
Subscriptions	(1,000)	(972)
Depreciation of tangible assets	(2,440)	(1,431)
	<u>(222,289)</u>	<u>(224,675)</u>