Company registration number: 253585

Wexford Rape & Sexual Abuse Support Services DAC

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31st December 2022

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Directors and other information

Directors Laura Lawlor

Moira Slevin Kate O'Donnell

Rob O'Callaghan (appointed 24/01/2023) Sean Mernagh (appointed 22/02/2023)

Joan Roche

Secretary Kate O'Donnell (appointed 31/03/2023)

Company number 253585

Registered office The Rocks

Maudlintown Wexford

Business address The Rocks

Maudlintown Wexford

Auditor B.J.Doyle & Co.

5 Selskar Street

Wexford

Bankers Allied Irish Bank

North Main Street

Wexford

Directors report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31st December 2022.

Directors

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

John Cuddihy - retired 31/03/23 Laura Lawlor Mairead Sinnott - retired 07/12/22 Damien Jordan - retired 22/02/23 Moira Slevin Kate O'Donnell Joan Roche Breda Cogley - retired 26/01/22

The above directors retired as they had completed their term with the organisation.

Principal activities and business review

The principal activity of the company is to provide assistance and counselling to people who may have been affected by domestic, sexual and gender-based violence. The company is also known as Wexford Rape Crisis Centre. Now established in our new premises since Jan 2021, the organisation experienced an unprecedented demand for our counselling service during 2022, culminating in 56% more new referrals than in 2021. In early 2022, there were 35 people on a waiting list from 3 -6 months and this had grown to 52 by the end of Feb. What we originally viewed as a post pandemic surge, had then become a pattern of increasing monthly referrals to the service.

The Manager with the agreement of the Board of Directors put together a plan to increase counselling capacity and this involved the recruitment of new staff and a new staff structure. Tusla approved funding for a new Clinical Team Leader and an Administrator and these posts were filled successfully. Throughout the year of 2022, 3 new counsellors were recruited and the organisation's total counselling capacity was increased by over 60%. A new staff team structure with increased clinical supervision was then put in place to fully support the expanded organisation from 9 to 13 staff.

During 2022, the Manager and Board of Directors took on the task of fully funding this new staff structure and the Board would like to thank our funders, Tusla DSGBV (core services), Tusla SATU (Waterford) and Dept of Justice (Victims of Crime funding) for responding to our need for extra resources as far as possible this year.

In February 2022, we received a specific 3-year financial pledge from a Wexford Businessman and this enabled us to fund 3 days of Adult Counselling and 2 days of Adolescent Counselling to extend over 3 years. This vital commitment to the organisation further assisted in addressing the growing waiting list.

In relation to fundraising in 2022, the organisation raised €13,405 from our bucket collection and client fees raised over €15,000 from a nominal charge of €20/counselling hour for those who could afford to pay. We are so grateful for all the fundraising events that took place that enabled us to extend our counselling hours.

The Consent Education programme continued to be delivered very successfully to Secondary schools throughout the county with excellent feedback received from students and teachers. This EU contract to fund the two-year pilot programme (due to finish in December 2022), has now been extended until June 2023, thereafter the programme will be funded by Department of Justice until the end of 2024. WRC's Consent Education worker has contributed significantly to the development and design of the Teachers' Handbook, Resources and Training for the future delivery of this critical programme to schools.

Directors report

Through the implementation of actions from our Strategic Plan 2022-2025, significant progress has been made in 2022 in improving the quality of our service and in developing new models for service delivery. This has been led largely by Management and Staff and the Board of Directors are appreciative of this crucial work.

In 2024, Wexford Rape Crisis along with other similar services will move under the auspices of the Department of Justice and the Board of Directors and Management of the organisation will respond to whatever changes are required to adapt to the requirements of this new agency.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company is wholly dependent upon the Irish government and the EU for its funding which is primarily received from TUSLA. The funding receivable is subject to certain conditions being adhered to and the directors are confident that all such conditions will be met. The directors acknowledge the need to seek alternative programmes and funding streams to mitigate against the risk.

Likely future developments

The directors do not anticipate any significant developments in the nature of the business in the near future. The organisation continues to develop supports and services in areas of identified need, so may continue to grow its range of services in response to this need.

Events after the end of the reporting period

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

Directors and secretary and their interests

The directors and secretary at the financial year end and their interests in shares in the company were as follows:

	At 31/12/22	At 01/01/22
		or date of appointment
	Number	Number
Directors:		
John Cuddihy - retired 31/03/23	3	3
Laura Lawlor	1	1
Mairead Sinnott - retired 07/12/22	1	1
Damien Jordan - retired 22/02/23	1	1
Moira Slevin	1	1
Kate O'Donnell	1	1
Joan Roche	1	_
Breda Cogley - retired 26/01/22	_	1
Sean Mernagh (appointed 22/02/2023)	-	-
Company secretary:		
John Cuddihy	3	3

Directors 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 the Registered Office.

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 8th August 2023 and signed on behalf of the board

Laura Lawlor
Director 2/8/2023

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, and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland. 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.

On behalf of the board

Laura Lawlor 8/8/2023

Director

Date: 8th August 2023

Independent auditor's report to the members of Wexford Rape & Sexual Abuse Support Services DAC

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wexford Rape & Sexual Abuse Support Services DAC for the financial year ended 31st December 2022 which comprise the profit and loss 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 31st December 2022 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 below in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note 11 to the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

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

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Wexford Rape & Sexual Abuse Support Services DAC

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 the 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 set out on page 5, 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:

Independent auditor's report to the members of Wexford Rape & Sexual Abuse Support Services DAC

- 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.

Colin Doyle

For and on behalf of

B.J.Doyle & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Registered Auditor

5 Selskar Street

Wexford

8th August 2023

Profit and loss account Financial year ended 31st December 2022

	Note	2022 €	2021 €
Income	5	70,511	422,379
Gross profit	_ 5	570,511	422,379
Administrative expenses	(4	54,902)	(336,388)
Surplus	1	15,609	85,991
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses		4 (740)	3 (5,378)
Profit for the financial year	1	14,873	80,616

Statement of income and retained earnings Financial year ended 31st December 2022

	2022 €	2021 €
Profit for the financial year	114,873	80,616
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year	574,075	493,459
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	688,948	574,075

Balance sheet As at 31st December 2022

Note	2022 €	€	2021 €	€
5	387,085		411,547	
		387,085		411,547
6	13,198		878	
	320,076		246,046	
	333,274		246,924	
7	(31,399)		(50,575)	
		301,875		196,349
		688,960		607,896
8		-		(33,809)
		688 960		574,087
		=====		======
uity		12		12
9		688,948		574,075
		688,960		574,087
	5 6 7 8	 Note € 5 387,085 6 13,198 320,076 333,274 7 (31,399) 8 	Note € 5 387,085 387,085 387,085 6 13,198 320,076 333,274 7 (31,399) 301,875 688,960 688,960 8 - 688,960 - uity 12 688,948	Note € € 5 387,085 411,547 6 13,198 878 320,076 246,046 333,274 246,924 7 (31,399) (50,575) 8 - 688,960 auity 12 688,948

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

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

Director

Laura Lawlor 8/8/2023

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31st December 2022

1. General information

Wexford Rape & Sexual Abuse Support Services DAC is a company limited by shares, registered in the Republic of Ireland. The address of its registered office is The Rocks, Maudlintown, Wexford, and its company registration number is 253585. The principal activity of the company is to provide assistance and counselling to people who may have been affected by domestic, sexual and gender-based violence.

2. Statement of compliance

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

3. Accounting policies

The significant accounting policies adopted by the company and applied consistently in the preparation of these financial statements are as follows:

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 measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements comply with the financial reporting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council [and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland], including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102, applicable to small Companies and the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in euro, which is the functional currency of the company.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31st December 2022

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and factors, as well as expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

(a) Establishing useful lives for depreciation purposes of tangible fixed assets

The annual depreciation charge on tangible fixed assets depends primarily on the estimated useful lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review the assets useful lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on the remaining useful lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Details of the useful lives is included in the accounting policy for tangible fixed assets.

Income

Income is recognised when the Company is entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy.

- -Voluntary income consisting of donations, gifts and contributions for client services is recognised when receivable.
- -Government and other grants to fund expenditure are recognised when the Company has entiltlement after any performance conditions have been met.
- -Fundraising Income is recognised when received.

Fund Accounting

Restricted Funds

Restricted funds represent funding advanced by a donor for a specific purpose as outlined by the donor and these funds can only be applied as per the specific agreement with the donor and for the specific purposes for which they were donated/funded.

Unrestricted Funds

Unrestricted funds are funds that can be spent or applied at the discretion of the trustees to further any of the non for profits organisations objectives. Such funds may be held in order to finance working capital or capital expenditure.

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31st December 2022

Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes all costs that are directly attributable to bringing the asset into working condition for its intended use.

Any tangible fixed 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:

Buildings - 4% straight line
Office equipment - 25% straight line
Fixtures fittings and equipment - 12.5% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in the remaining useful life and residual value of an asset, the depreciation charge will be adjusted 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.

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31st December 2022

Debtors and Creditors

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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31st December 2022

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year was 8 (2021:7).

The total employer pension contributions made on behalf of the employees of the company was €2,400.

Total benefits for one employee of the Company were between €60,000 and €69,999 for the year.

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Buildings	Office Equip	FF & Equip	Total
	€	€	€	€
Cost				
At 1st January 2022	373,904	41,710	39,286	454,900
Additions	-	1,846	1,837	3,683
At 31st December 2022	373,904	43,556	41,123	458,583
Depreciation				
At 1st January 2022	15,452	20,612	7,289	43,353
Charge for the year	14,956	8,049	5,140	28,145
At 31st December 2022	30,408	28,661	12,429	71,498
Carrying amount				
At 31st December 2022	343,496	14,895	28,694	387,085
At 31st December 2021	358,452	21,098	31,997	411,547

The land on which the premises of the Company is situated is leased from Wexford County Council under a 99 year lease commencing in 2020.

6. Debtors

	2022	2021
	€	€
Other debtors	10,267	-
Prepayments	2,931	878
	13,198	878

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31st December 2022

7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	•		2022	2021
			€	€
	Amounts owed to credit institutions Trade creditors		7,043	8,619
	Other creditors including tax and social insurance		2,147 14,107	800 5,041
	Accruals		8,102	6,115
	Deferred income		-	30,000
			31,399	50,575
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than or	ne year		0004
			2022 €	2021 €
	Amounts owed to credit institutions		-	33,809
				=====
9.	Accumulated Funds			
		Unrestricted R	estricted	Total
		Funds	Funds	
		€	€	€
	At 1st January 2021	477,135	16.324	493,459
	Surplus/(deficit) for the year	89,449		80,616
	At 31st December 2021	566,584	7,491	574,075
		Control of the Contro		
	At 1st January 2022	566,584	7,491	574,075
	Surplus/(deficit) for the year	46,688		114,873
	Transfer between funds	(24,692)	24,692	-
	At 31st December 2022	588,580	100,368	688,948
	Breakdown of Restricted Funds		€	
	Tusla (Dublin)		11,474	
	Tusla (Waterford)		8,280	
	Department of Justice		32,703	
	Restricted Donation		47,911	
			100,368	

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31st December 2022

10. Events after the end of the reporting period

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

11. Ethical Standards

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature, we use our auditors to assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31st December 2022

12. Grants & State Funding

The following government grants and state funding were received in respect of the current financial year:

Grant 1

Primary Funder Tusla - Child and Family Agency

Intermediary Dublin

Grant Program Domestic Sexual & Gender bases Violence Services

Programme

Purpose of Grant Specified wages and administration costs

 Total Grant
 €308,037

 Grant Taken to income in the period
 €308,037

 Amounts (due)/deferred 1st Jan 22
 €37,491

 Cash Received in the period
 €308,037

 Amounts due/(deferred) 31st Dec 22
 (€11,474)

 Expenditure
 €358,744

 Term
 2022

Received year end 31st December 2022

Capital Grant No Restriction on Use Yes

Grant 2

Primary Funder Tusla - Child and Family Agency

Intermediary Waterford

Grant Program Domestic & Sexual Violence

Purpose of Grant Specified wages and counselling costs

Total Grant €20,000
Grant Taken to income in the period €20,000

Amounts (due)/deferred 1st Jan 22

Cash Received in the period€20,000Amounts due/(deferred) 31st Dec 22(€8,280)Expenditure€11,720Term2022

Received year end 31st December 2022

Capital Grant No Restriction on Use Yes

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31st December 2022

Grant 3

Primary Funder Dept of Justice

Intermediary Waterford Wexford ETB
Grant Program Victims of Crime Funding

Purpose of Grant Specified wages and counselling costs

Amounts (due)/deferred 1st Jan 22 -

Cash Received in the period€41,068Amounts due/(deferred) 31st Dec 22(€32,703)Expenditure€18,633Term2022

Received year end 31st December 2022

Capital Grant No Restriction on Use Yes

13. Tax clearance

Wexford Rape & Sexual Abuse Support Services DAC has an up to date tax clearance certificate.

14. Approval of financial statements

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

Unaudited Income and Expenditure Account - Tusla (Dublin) Financial year ended 31st December 2022

	2022 €	2021 €
	C	C
Income		
Core funding - Tusla (Dublin)	303,037	298,430
Covid Funding - Tusla (Dublin)	5,000	4,400
Deferred funding	30,000	(30,000)
	338,037	272,830
Wages	209,620	182,667
Employer's PRSI Contribution	23,163	19,403
Staff pension costs	2,400	2,400
Rent	4,808	3,968
Insurance	4,984	3,780
Light & heat	3,023	2,717
Cleaning & Canteen	5,176	1,906
Repairs & Maintenance	13,784	-
Stationery	9,636	1,985
Recruitment Expense	3,406	-
Telephone	3,354	3,211
Computer costs	7,018	3,243
Counselling	30,255	30,157
Supervision	9,819	7,240
Travel & Subsistence	14,189	7,528
Memberships/Subscriptions	773	534
Security & Health & Safety	2,455	2,106
Legal & Professional	1,004	1,586
Auditors remuneration	6,355	5,494
Bank charges	457	477
General expenses	3,067	761
	358,746	281,663
Surplus/(Deficit)	(20,709)	(8,833)

Unaudited Income and Expenditure Account - Tusla (Waterford) Financial year ended 31st December 2022

	2022 €	2021 €
Income Core Funding - Tusla (Waterford)	20,000	
Administrative expenses Wages Employer's PRSI Contributions	10,642 1,078 11,720	- - -
Surplus/(deficit)	8,280 —	

Unaudited Income and Expenditure Account - Consent Education Programme Financial year ended 31st December 2022

	2022 €	2021 €
Income		
Donations for Consent Programme	-	3,512
		3,512
Administrative expenses		
Wages	-	4,868
Employer's PRSI Contribution	-	414
Bank Charges	-	26
	_	5,308
Surplus/(Deficit)	-	(1,796)

Detailed profit and loss account Financial year ended 31st December 2022 - Pobal Funding

	2022	2021
	€	€
Income		
Pobal Funding - covid support	-	27,416
	-	27,416
Administrative expenses		
Administrative expenses	-	_
	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit)		27,416
		<u> </u>

Unaudited Income and Expendture Account - Department of Justice Financial year ended 31st December 2022

	2022 €	2021 €
Income Department of Justice	51,336	_
Department of Justice	51,336	
Administrative expenses		
Wages Employer's PRSI contributions	16,419 1,814	-
Counselling	400	-
	18,633	
Surplus/(Deficit)	32,703	-

Unaudited Income and Expenditure Account - Fundraising & Donations Financial year ended 31st December 2022

	2022 €	2021 €
Income		
Fundraising & other donations Building donations	161,138 -	112,583 6,038
	161,138	118,621
Administrative expenses		
Wages	30,538	2,000
Employer's PRSI Contribution	2,659	-
Staff Training	2,459	-
Light & Heat	-	1,058
Repairs & Maintenance	-	7,962
Recruitment Expense	205	2,695
Travel & Subsistence	364	-
Legal & professional	-	1,107
Bank charges	1,434	1,007
General expenses	-	5,487
Amortisation of grants	-	(1,250)
Depreciation	28,145	29,353
	65,804	49,419
Surplus	95,334	69,202
Interest receivable	4	3
Interest payable and similar charges	(740)	(5,378)
Surplus/(Deficit)	94,598	63,827