Company registration number: 253585

Wexford Rape & Sexual Abuse Support Services DAC

Financial statements for the financial year ended 31st December 2024

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### Directors and other information

Directors

Laura Lawlor
Moira Slevin
Joan Roche
Kate O'Donnell
Robert O'Callaghan
Sean Mernagh
Annette O'Neill
Noeleen Finucane
Niall Gormley

Secretary

Kate O'Donnell

Company number

253585

Registered office

The Rocks Maudlintown Wexford

**Business address** 

The Rocks Maudlintown Wexford

**Auditor** 

B.J.Doyle & Co.5 Selskar StreetWexford

**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 2024.

### **Directors**

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

Laura Lawlor Moira Slevin Joan Roche Kate O'Donnell Robert O'Callaghan Sean Mernagh

### Principal activities and business review

The principal activity of the company is to provide support and counselling to people who have been impacted by Domestic, Sexual and Gender-based violence. The company is also known as Wexford Rape Crisis (WEXRC).

In 2024 we experienced a further 21% increase in sexual and domestic violence referrals and were challenged to reduce waiting times for new clients as quickly as possible. New Counsellors were recruited, and a new role of Clinical Support Worker was devised to specifically manage the waiting list.

On behalf of the Manager and Board of Directors, I would like to thank Tusla DSGBV (core services) Tusla (Waterford/Wexford) and Dept of Justice (Victims of Crime funding) for providing our funding in 2024 and responding where possible to our need for extra resources.

During 2024, all Rape Crisis organisations nationally were transferred from Tusla DSGBV to a new agency called Cuan which is under the remit of the Department of Justice. Cuan was set up to coordinate and drive the Zero Tolerance strategy in tackling and reducing domestic, sexual and gender-based violence. Wexford Rape Crisis looks forward in 2025 to working fully within Cuan and we would like to commend and thank the staff of this new agency for their due diligence in the setting up of the agency.

In the Profit & Loss Account on Page 9, we are reporting a profit of €61,535 in 2024 compared to a loss of €95,603 in 2023. The loss in 2023 is covered by restricted reserves in 2022 of €100,368 (funds that were received in 2022 to spend on counselling services in 2023). Taking this into account, the company would have a profit of €4,765 in 2023. Profits increased in 2024 due to increased funding from Tusla/Cuan (Dublin) and increased donations. The organisation is planning to spend this income in 2025 on more counselling hours to reduce our waiting lists.

WEXRC is currently challenged by a lack of space for provision of its staff and delivery of counselling services. As such, the organisation has set up a capital reserve fund for building expansion in the future.

Wexford Rape Crisis now has a very effective team structure in place under the direction of the Centre Manager and the Clinical Team Leader. Additional Counselling staff and the further addition of a Clinical Support Worker ensures that WEXRC continues to provide a high-quality service to clients. All this work is skilfully supported by our Administrator and Finance Officer.

### **Directors report**

Education and sexual behavioural awareness of young people is still a primary focus for Wexford Rape Crisis. In continually advancing the Consent Education programme, our Consent Education Project worker within the national Consent Ed team has been actively training teachers and youth leaders throughout the country to deliver this programme. She and the Consent Ed team have been piloting and refining parts of the programme for the Teachers' Handbook and Resources, approved for inclusion in future SPHE modules.

As part of a very generous three year (2022-2024) €100,000 funding commitment from the business, William Neville & Sons, we received the final donation of €30,000 in 2024. This funding has been very significant for Wexford Rape Crisis over the three years in that it directly funded part time Counsellor posts for Adult and Adolescent client counselling. We are very appreciative of this funding allocation from the Neville company, and we would like to thank Seamus Neville, in particular, for his steadfast commitment and generosity to this organisation.

In relation to fundraising in 2024, the organisation raised €28,368 from fundraising activities, client fees raised €47,129 from a nominal charge of €20 /counselling hour for those who could afford to pay. Group, individual and business donations raised €28,309. We are so grateful for this financial support which will go towards providing more counselling hours.

Although Wexford Rape Crisis has received a commitment of funding for 2025 from Cuan, the service envisages a further growth in new referrals next year. We will continue to fundraise for extra resources for our counselling service and create awareness of the service to adequately meet the needs of our clients.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

The company is wholly dependent upon the Irish government and the EU for its funding which is primarily received from Cuan. 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 report**

### 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 31/12/24	At 01/01/24
		or date of appointment
Directors:	Number	Number
	_	_
Laura Lawlor	2	2
Moira Slevin	2	2
Joan Roche	1	1
Kate O'Donnell - also secretary	2	2
Robert O'Callaghan	1	1
Sean Mernagh	1	1
	·	

### **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 29th May 2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Laura Lawlor

Laure Level

Director

Kate O'Donnell

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, 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

Director

Kate O'Donnell

Director

Date: 29th May 2025

## 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 2024 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 2024 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 12 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

29th May 2025

# Profit and loss account Financial year ended 31st December 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
	14010	•	C
Income		758,208	553,056
Gross profit		758,208	553,056
Administrative expenses		(696,828)	(648,515)
Profit/(Loss)		61,380	(95,459)
Other interest receivable and similar income		155	39
Interest payable and similar expenses		-	(183)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		61,535	(95,603)

# Statement of income and retained earnings Financial year ended 31st December 2024

	2024 €	2023 €
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	61,535	(95,603)
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year	593,345	688,948
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	654,880	593,345

## Balance sheet As at 31st December 2024

	Note	2024 €	€	2023 €	€
	MOLE	e	e	Č	-
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	334,604		361,464	
		-	334,604		361,464
Current assets					
Debtors	6	27,574		7,456	
Cash at bank and in hand		318,303		298,463	
		345,877		305,919	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	7	(25,589)		(74,026)	
Net current assets			320,288		231,893
Total assets less current liabilities			654,892		593,357
Net assets			654,892		593,357
					=====
Capital and funds					
Called up share capital presented as equ	uity		12		12
Accumulated Funds	8		654,880		593,345
			654,892		593,357

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 29th May 2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Laura Lawlor Director Kate O'Donnell Director

The notes on pages 12 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

### Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31st December 2024

### 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 2024

### 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 entitlement 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 not 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 2024

### 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 2024

### **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 2024

### 4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year was 14 (2023: 13).

	2024	2023
	€	€
Salaries	459,510	426,998
Social insurance costs	49,748	45,895
Other retirement benefit costs	2,400	2,400
	511,658	475,293

The total employer pension contributions made on behalf of the employees of the company was €2,400 (2023 - €2,400)

Total benefits for one employee of the Company were between €70,000 and €79,999 for the year.

### 5. Tangible fixed assets

	Buildings	Office Equipment	Fixtures, Fittings & Equipment	Total
	€	€		€
Cost				
At 1st January 2024	373,904	47,488	41,123	462,515
At 31st December 2024	373,904	47,488	41,123	462,515
Depreciation				
At 1st January 2024	45,364	38,118	17,569	101,051
Charge for the financial year	14,956	6,764	5,140	26,860
At 31st December 2024	60,320	44,882	22,709	127,911
Carrying amount				
At 31st December 2024	313,584	2,606	18,414	334,604
At 31st December 2023	328,540	9,370	23,554	361,464

### Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31st December 2024

6.	Debtors		
		2024	2023
		€	€
	Other debtors	24,239	5,818
	Prepayments	3,335	1,638
		27,574	7,456
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
٠.	Creditors, amounts failing due within one year	0004	2000
		2024	2023
	T 1	€	€
	Trade creditors	1,389	3,214
	Other creditors including tax and social insurance	16,874	30,957
	Accruals	7,326	5,855
	Deferred income	-	34.000

#### 8. **Accumulated Funds**

	Unrestricted Funds	Capital Reserve	Restricted Funds	Total
	€	•	€ €	€
At 1st January 2023	588,580		- 100,368	688,948
Profit/(loss) for the year	36,482		- (132,085)	(95,603)
Transfer between funds	(31,717)		- 31,717	-
At 31st December 2023	593,345		-	593,345
		Participant		
At 1st January 2024	593,345			593,345
Profit/(loss) for the year	63,739		- (2,204)	61,535
Transfer between funds	(22,204)	20,000	,	-
At 31st December 2024	634,880	20,000	-	654,880

34,000

74,026

25,589

#### 9. Events after the end of the reporting period

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

#### 10. Related party transactions

During the financial year the company had no related party transactions.

# Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31st December 2024

### 11. Grants & State Funding

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

**Grant 1** 

Primary Funder Tusla/Cuan - Child and Family Agency

Intermediary Dublin

Grant Program Domestic, Sexual & Gender based Violence Services

Programme

Purpose of Grant Specified salaries and administration costs

 Total Grant
 €521,354.86

 Grant Taken to income in the period
 €521,354.86

 Amounts deferred 1st Jan 24
 €34,000

 Cash Received in the period
 €487,354.86

Amounts due/(deferred) 31st Dec 24 Nil

Expenditure €521,354.86

Term 2024

Received year end 31st December 2024

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 salaries and counselling costs

Total Grant €30,417.92
Grant Taken to income in the period €30,417.92
Amounts deferred 1st Jan 24
Nil

Cash Received in the period €30,417.92

Amounts due/(deferred) 31st Dec 24

Expenditure €30,417.92 Term 2024

Received year end 31st December 2024

Capital Grant No Restriction on Use Yes

### Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31st December 2024

**Grant 3** 

Primary Funder

Intermediary

**Grant Program** 

Purpose of Grant

**Total Grant** 

Grant Taken to income in the period

Amounts deferred 1st Jan 24

Cash Received in the period

Amounts due/(deferred) 31st Dec 24

Expenditure

Term

Received year end

Capital Grant Restriction on Use Dept of Justice

Dublin

Victims of Crime Funding

Specified salaries and administration costs

€70,784.23 €70,784.23

Nil

€70,784.23

€70,784.23

2024

31st December 2024

No Yes

#### 12. **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.

#### 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 29th May 2025.

# Unaudited Income and Expenditure Account - Cuan (Dublin) Financial year ended 31st December 2024

	2024 €	2023 €
Income		
Core funding - Cuan (Dublin)	487,355	416,951
Deferred funding - Cuan (Dublin)	34,000	(34,000)
	521,355	382,951
Administrative expenses		
Salaries	358,131	269,537
Employer's PRSI Contribution	39,443	29,607
Staff pension costs	2,400	2,400
Staff Training	1,069	1,000
Rent & Rates	9,172	8,807
Insurance	7,683	7,780
Light & heat	4,224	4,153
Cleaning & Canteen	6,268	5,793
Repairs & Maintenance	1,433	773
Printing, Stationery & Office Supplies	7,200	4,533
Recruitment Expense	205	140
Telephone & Communications	4,665	3,599
Computer costs	5,058	6,762
Counselling	35,343	17,480
Supervision	14,200	12,490
Travel & Subsistence	11,734	14,624
Memberships/Subscriptions	450	330
Security & Health & Safety	2,856	2,649
Legal & Professional	3,514	12,860
Auditors remuneration	5,535	5,535
Bank charges	1,420	383
General expenses	675	1,000
	522,678	412,235
(Deficit)/Sugalue		400.000
(Deficit)/Surplus	(1,323) 	(29,284) ======

# Unaudited Income and Expenditure Account - Tusla (Waterford) Financial year ended 31st December 2024

	2024 €	2023 €
Income		
Core Funding - Tusla (Waterford)	30,418	23,460
	30,418	23,460
Administrative expenses		
Salaries	21,222	30,702
Employer's PRSI Contributions	2,135	3,236
Counselling Legal & Professional	3,000	-
Legal & Professional	4,500	-
	30,857	33,938
(Deficit)/Surplus	(439)	(10,478)

### Unaudited Income and Expenditure Account - Department of Justice Financial year ended 31st December 2024

	2024 €	2023 €
Income Department of Justice	70,784	55,000
	70,784	55,000
Administrative expenses		
Salaries	44,012	65,935
Employer's PRSI contributions	4,079	6,564
Staff Training	178	500
Rent & Rates	9,226	7,040
Printing, Stationery & Office Supplies	300	368
Telephone & Communications	778	-
Computer	637	-
Counselling	2,500	1,065
Supervision	4,800	4,000
Travel & Subsistence	3,926	6,096
Legal & Professional	590	_
Sundry Expenses	200	-
	71,226	91,568
(Deficit)/Surplus	(442) 	(36,568)

# Unaudited Income and Expenditure Account - Fundraising & Donations Financial year ended 31st December 2024

	2024 €	2023 €
Income		
Fundraising & other donations	133,806	90,625
Other fees & income	1,845	1,020
	135,651	91,645
Administrative expenses		
Salaries	36,145	60,824
Employer's PRSI Contribution	4,091	6,488
Staff Training	1,000	3,400
Computer Costs	-	1,228
Travel & Subsistence	-	782
Security & Health & Safety	-	492
Legal & professional	-	3,199
Bank charges	661	1,526
General expenses	3,310	3,281
Depreciation	26,860	29,553
,	72,067	110,773
Surplus/(Deficit)	63,584	(19,128)
Interest receivable	155	39
Interest payable and similar charges	-	(183)
Surplus/(Deficit)	63,739	(19,272)

