

**The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
Trading as DRCC**

**Directors' Report and Audited Financial Statements
For the financial year ended
31 December 2019**

**Registered Number: 147318
Charity Number: CHY 8529
Charity Registration Number: 20021078**

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Chair	Ann Marie Gill
Directors	Ann Marie Gill Aibhlin McCrann Carol Keane Cathy O'Donohoe Grace O'Malley Helen Jones Keith Herman Neasa Kane-Fine John Fanning Anne Marie James
Chief Executive	Noeline Blackwell
Company Secretary	Keith Herman
Auditors	JPA Brenson Lawlor Brenson Lawlor House Argyle Square Morehampton Road Dublin 4
Bankers	Permanent TSB 70 Grafton Street Dublin 2 Allied Irish Banks 40/41 Westmoreland Street Dublin 2 Ulster Bank 130 Baggot Street Lower Dublin 2
Solicitors	Kilroy's Solicitors 69 Lower Leeson Street Dublin 2
Registered Office	70 Lower Leeson Street Dublin 2 D02 VW13

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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

The company is a registered charity and hence the report and results are presented in a form which complies with the requirements of Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102. Although not obliged to comply with the Charities SORP, the organization has implemented its recommendations where relevant in these accounts. The main activities of the organization are charitable.

The content of the director's annual report is set out in the following headings:

- Objectives and activities,
- Achievements and performance;
- Financial review;
- Structure, governance and management;
- Reference and administrative details;
- Exemptions from disclosures and
- Funds held as custodian trustee on behalf of others.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre (DRCC) exists to provide counselling, psychotherapy and support to victims of sexual violence and strives to eliminate tolerance of sexual violence in Irish society. We also aim to:

- Provide education and training services for professionals and agencies who encounter sexual abuse in the course of their work.
- Help people who have been traumatised physically and mentally by sexual abuse.

Activities in support of these aims include:

- The operation of a National 24-Hour Helpline in support of men and women who have experienced sexual violence, including rape and other sexual assault, childhood sexual abuse, or sexual harassment/bullying;
- The provision of outreach services in Coolock, Tallaght University Hospital and the Dóchas Centre Women's prison;
- Advocating on behalf of survivors of sexual violence, to ensure that they have appropriate access to health and justice systems, and that their rights and dignity are respected when accessing these services;
- The provision of training services that help to both prevent and deal with sexual violence when it occurs;
- Working to eliminate tolerance of sexual violence through awareness-raising campaigns and through education and training activities;
- The collection and dissemination of data to advance understanding of the prevalence and incidence of sexual violence and the services provided to those who suffer it.

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ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

Our goals

The DRCC is guided by its strategic plan 2016–2019, which has set the three strategic goals for the organisation:

- Ensure that victims/survivors of current and historic sexual violence receive the supports that they need to heal;
- Eliminate tolerance of sexual violence in Irish society and support the rights of victims/survivors;
- To be a strong, sustainable organisation.

Each goal is to be achieved through delivery of a number of strategic objectives.

Goal 1

Ensure that victims/survivors of current and historic sexual violence receive the supports that they need to heal.

This goal will be achieved through the delivery of the following objectives:

- **Objective 1:** Providing high-quality services to victims/survivors of current and historic sexual violence.
- **Objective 2:** Building the capacity of Irish society to better understand and guard against the harm of sexual violence, as well as meet the needs of victims/survivors.
- **Objective 3:** Recognising the diversity of those who are victims/survivors of sexual violence, ensuring our services are available to whoever needs them.

Goal 2

Eliminate tolerance of sexual violence in Irish society and support the rights of victims/survivors.

This goal will be achieved through the delivery of the following objectives:

- **Objective 4:** Building, maintaining and disseminating knowledge and expertise on the topic of sexual violence
- **Objective 5:** Building greater recognition in the law and throughout society on the key role on consent
- **Objective 6:** Increasing the incidence of reporting offences of sexual violence
- **Objective 7:** Facilitating victims/survivors in making their voices heard and promoting innovation in strengthening protection for victims/survivors of sexual violence.

Goal 3

Be a strong, sustainable organisation.

This goal will be achieved through the delivery of the following objectives

- **Objective 8:** Maintaining and further developing the sustainable financial base for our work
- **Objective 9:** Implementing a comprehensive and coherent communications plan
- **Objective 10:** Maintaining a robust and accountable organisational structure

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Objective 1

Providing high-quality services to victims/survivors of current and historic sexual violence

Our services are delivered through:

- The National 24-hour Helpline;
- Face-to-face counselling and psychotherapy and group therapy;
- Accompaniment services.

Please note that as this report is written in March 2020 to accompany our financial report, the statistics for those accessing Helpline, therapy and accompaniment figures, is still provisional pending final cleaning of the data.

National 24-Hour Helpline

The total number of Helpline 1800 77 8888 is a free, confidential listening and support service for all people who have been raped, sexually assaulted, sexually harassed or sexually abused at any time in their lives. We also take calls from others who have been affected by sexual violence, including families and friends of victims/survivors and frontline personnel who must support victims/survivors in the course of their work.

In 2019, the total number of contacts to the Freephone National 24-Hour Helpline was 13,503, just slightly up on 2018 when there were 13,367 contacts, and 5% higher than in 2017 when there were 12,855 contacts. In 2019, the number of calls in respect of rape specifically was 5,034 a 6% increase on 2018 figure of 4,71 contacts. The total number of first-time contacts was 7,362.

Face-to-face counselling and psychotherapy

Clients who come to the Dublin Rape Crisis Centre may have experienced rape or sexual assault in the recent past, some considerable time ago, or as children. Our team of professional counsellors and therapists provide one-to-one therapy and counselling in our city centre offices and in a number of outreach clinics around Dublin. Sessions usually last one hour and are arranged by appointment.

Demand for our services has outpaced our ability to supply the service for a number of years. In 2019, we saw a higher number of victims of recent sexual violence contacting the centre for appointments. We endeavor to ensure these crisis appointment clients are seen as quickly as possible, normally within two weeks. However, this increasing number of crisis clients puts pressure on our ability to provide services to those who have suffered rape or sexual assault outside of that six- month period.

In the face of this pressure and realising the need to widen the range of solutions and services available for those unable or unwilling to seek face-to-face support, in 2019 DRCC co-developed a new e-health initiative, Moving Forward, with a UK company, KRTS International Ltd. It is a unique, blended online and therapist-supported programme, designed specifically to help victims/survivors of sexual violence to understand their experience and to develop tools and insights that will help them to begin their journey of recovery. It also offers an option that may encourage 'unseen' victims/survivors to come forward to seek support. The programme was prepared in late 2019 and is being rolled out more widely in 2020.

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In April, Minister for Children and Youth Affairs Katherine Zappone TD announced an increase in funding to all 16 Rape Crisis Centres around Ireland for their services for victims/ survivors of sexual violence. For Dublin Rape Crisis Centre, this allowed us to provide some additional resources for people who are waiting for therapy and counselling.

Face-to-face counselling and psychotherapy activity is measured by the number of clients seen, as well as by the number of appointments offered and taken up. We also record the number of new clients seen each year.

Clients seen

In 2019, we saw a total of 618 clients, which represents an increase of 6% over 2018 (582 clients) and was 12% up on 2017 (548 clients). Of the 618 clients seen, 357 were there for the first time, while 261 were existing clients, a ratio of 58% new vs 42% existing clients.

Appointments offered

In 2019, a total of 5,899 appointments were offered, which was up 6 percent on 2018 when 5,564 appointments were offered. In particular, some 3,288 crisis appointments were offered to clients, up from 2,908 in 2018 and representing an increase of 9% on that year. As a knock-on effect, there were 2,611 assessment appointments offered, slightly down on the appointments offered from 2018 (2,656 appointments).

Appointments delivered

Out of the 5,899 appointments offered to clients, some 4,619 were delivered, an increase of 9.22% in total appointments delivered over 2018's figure of 4,228. This indicates an overall take-up rate for appointments of 78%, slightly up from 76% in 2018. Notably, the number of crisis appointments delivered in 2019 was up 15.5% over the previous year, from 2,187 to 2,526.

Group work

DRCC offers group therapy options and one-day workshops to existing clients who have completed a certain level of individual counselling. In 2019, we provided a total of 138 group therapy hours for 18 clients.

New client support services

A new outreach centre was established in North County Dublin in August 2019 following an extensive scoping exercise. The centre was based on the innovative approach of co-locating sexual violence services with two domestic violence services, Aoibhneas Domestic Abuse Support and Sonas. It is now offering therapy to people living in the Fingal and North Dublin areas. DRCC already operates three other outreach clinics in Tallaght, Coolock and Dóchas Women's Prison.

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Many of DRCC's clients face multiple barriers in managing their lives which are made worse by the impact of trauma. Conversely, it can be difficult for them to effectively address their trauma through counselling and therapy when they are troubled by practical issues such as financial or housing worries. To this end, in late 2019, DRCC established a Client Support service to empower and help our clients access their rights and entitlements, find relevant information and seek referral to other services as appropriate

Accompaniment services

Our accompaniment services are delivered primarily by volunteers. They accompany people who are victims of rape and sexual assault in difficult situations: when they attend at the Sexual Assault Treatment Unit (SATU), when they report rape or sexual assault to the Garda Síochána, or when they attend court.

The service is one of psychological support. It is non-judgemental and confidential. It is available to all victims of sexual assault and rape. It is particularly appreciated by those who are especially vulnerable, who are attending alone and have no other support. It is also appreciated by families and friends who often find themselves at a loss when seeking to support those they love.

SATU accompaniment

In 2019, our specially trained volunteers accompanied and provided psychological support to 302 people attending the Sexual Assault Treatment Unit at the Rotunda Hospital. This is an increase of 43.1% over 2018, however the figures for that year were lower due to a temporary situation with services at SATU. DRCC volunteers also offered support to 240 family members and friends of those attending the unit in 2019.

Justice system accompaniment

Our accompaniment service supported 108 people in 2019, an increase of 86.2% over 2018. This substantial rise was facilitated by the hiring in 2018 of a dedicated accompaniment coordinator on a part time basis who carried out this work and also trained and co-ordinated a team of skilled and specialised volunteers. Of these 108 survivors some 46 victim/survivors received support to negotiate the complexity of the court process by providing them with information, by supporting them via phone, text and e-mail, by helping them to become familiar with the courts through planned visits, and by accompaniment in the court case itself. We provided support to 62 people who were considering reporting sexual violence in 2019 through accompaniment and support via phone, text and e-mail.

Volunteer services

Our volunteers are essential to delivering Dublin Rape Crisis Centre services to survivors of sexual violence. They provide crisis counselling on the National Helpline outside of office hours, at weekends and on public holidays. Their commitment means that whenever someone calls the Helpline a trained telephone counsellor is ready to listen, support and to provide information.

Our volunteers accompany survivors to court and on visits to Garda stations. They are on call 365 days and night a year to go to the Rotunda to provide psychological and emotional support to survivors who attend the Sexual Assault Treatment Unit for medical and forensic examinations.

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Volunteers with longer experience help raise awareness around prevention of sexual violence through public talks and information sessions on schools and colleges. In our fundraising work we have been very fortunate to see large numbers of volunteers come forward to assist us and we have also had volunteers helping to support our administrative and policy work.

Volunteer recruitment and training drives for Helpline and accompaniment services take place twice annually, in February and September, in order to ensure sufficient numbers of trained volunteers are always available.

Each volunteer completes 72 hours of training followed by a final assessment. This training takes place over the course of four weekends and includes a visit to SATU and input from the Garda National Protective Services Bureau. Volunteers on duty are supported by access to expert advice and attend supervision facilitated by the Volunteer Services team.

In 2018, Dublin Rape Crisis Centre included male volunteers in our telephone counselling services for the first time in a number of years. Throughout 2019, our male volunteers provided support on the Helpline and have also undergone training to provide outreach work, including talks to schools. Feedback from our clients has been highly positive and in 2019 we recruited further new male volunteers.

Objective 2:

Building the capacity of Irish society to better understand and guard against the harm of sexual violence as well as meet the needs of victims/survivors.

As part of our aim of ensuring that wider society outside of the Centre can better understand and support victims survivors, the DRCC provides training and information to a wide range of frontline services whose personnel support those who have experienced sexual violence. In 2019, Our Education and Training team provided 120 training days to 1631 people working in these frontline services.

Frontline workers trained included nurses, mental health service workers, counselling services, non-specialist psychotherapists, interpreters, and student union officers. We provided our Dignity at Work Courses and other initiatives to tackle sexual abuse in the workplace on 26 different occasions to statutory bodies, non-governmental organisations and other institutions. In addition, we worked with consular staff to equip them to deal appropriately with people presenting at embassies and consulates in the aftermath of sexual violence. We also provided training on Vicarious Traumatization to help maintain well-being while working with trauma.

We offer in-depth training to psychotherapists and counsellors to support them in working with their clients who have experienced childhood sexual abuse, rape and sexual assault and sexual harassment. Our long established 12-day training programme, Sexual Violence: the Therapeutic Process, was provided again in 2019.

We continue to highlight the need for our Garda services to understand the impact of rape and other sexual abuse on its victims, and provided training to Gardaí designed to help them work effectively and sensitively with victims of sexual violence, including those from diverse backgrounds.

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Youth programmes

With philanthropic funding, we were able to employ a full time Youth Programmes Co-ordinator to the Education team. For over a decade we have trained school and youth work staff to facilitate our BodyRight sexual violence awareness and prevention programme with young people. The addition of the Youth Programmes Co-ordinator has considerably expanded our ability to reach out to young people and develop materials specific to them and their needs.

The training for BodyRight facilitators is a four-day programme designed to equip staff to use the programme with young people to raise awareness of respect and healthy relationships, and to prevent sexual violence. We delivered BodyRight facilitator training on six occasions in 2019, training 75 staff to act as facilitators.

An 18-month long independent evaluation of the BodyRight programme was completed early in 2019 and the programme has been reviewed and revised in the light of this. A standalone #AskConsent module was developed and piloted and is now available for use with young people, with a version for teenagers and one for young adults available.

In response to research and feedback from those working with young people, we have recognised the importance of educating young people to be critical thinkers when faced with advertising, popular culture and pornography. In the absence of sufficient programmes in Ireland focusing on this topic specifically with young people, we developed an educational resource for youth workers and school staff entitled the #LetsGetReal programme. This was workshopped with 40 BodyRight facilitators in October, has been piloted with groups of young people and is being developed for wider distribution.

The DRCC continued to be a partner in the 'Manuela' programme led by Túsla and the Galway Rape Crisis Centre. This is an experimental programme similar in its aims to BodyRight, developed by the Manuela Foundation and the Rape Crisis Centres, where the project worker delivers the programme in a school while training school staff to deliver it into the future. A project worker for the Dublin and North Leinster area was based at DRCC, and our Head of Education and Training participated in the Advisory Group for the project. This programme ends in March 2020.

Educational Outreach

DRCC saw an increase in calls from schools and other youth settings looking for support in the delivery of prevention programmes and in responding to issues on consent and the influence of pornography. In 2019 some 59 outreach talks were provided to 1,943 students in secondary schools. In addition, we attended 14 college events where we disseminated outreach material.

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Objective 3

Recognising the diversity of those who are victims/survivors of sexual violence, ensuring our services are available to whoever needs them

Although Dublin Rape Crisis Centre is based in the capital city, in 2019 we continued to have a national reach by operating the National Freephone 24-Hour Helpline and delivering training courses around the country. We also work in collaboration with other services throughout Ireland, including making referrals as appropriate. Throughout 2019, we referred those who called the National 24-Hour Freephone Helpline to other services provided by DRCC and to a wide variety of other services including the other 15 rape crisis centres around the country.

The DRCC has outreach services operating at Tallaght University Hospital and at the Northside Civic Centre in Coolock. We also have a clinic based in Dochas Women's Prison in Dublin 1. We were able with the support of Tusla to establish another outreach centre in North County Dublin in August 2019.

People without homes and those who are refugees or seeking asylum are particularly vulnerable as victims of sexual violence, as are those who come from minority ethnic groups. DRCC prioritised work with services that cater to such groups throughout 2019. During the year, we provided 6 free training days to 46 people in services working with homeless people, and 5 days of free training to people working with refugees, including those in direct provision.

In 2019, ENAR Ireland coordinated a civil society report for the UN Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD). DRCC contributed to that report. In particular, we focused on the difficulties caused by the absence of reliable information from the State. We highlighted that as a consequence, it is impossible to determine whether decisions made and resources allocated are the best possible ones to accurately reflect victims' experiences of discrimination and their needs, in particular, the extent of sexual violence against minorities, including ethnic minorities or those who are from minority backgrounds. This disquiet was reflected back in the concluding Observations of the Committee when it reported in December 2019 that it too was concerned about the inconsistent collection of statistics and the lack of comprehensive disaggregated data.

The Moving Forward online counselling support programme build in 2019 is another attempt to widen the reach of counselling services to those who cannot or will not approach the Centre for face to face or even telephone counselling. Coaches have been trained and potential users identified for the pilot programme in 2019.

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Objective 4:

Building, maintaining and disseminating knowledge and expertise on the topic of sexual violence

The Sexual Abuse and Violence in Ireland (SAVI) report of 2002 was the last national survey undertaken on this very important issue, almost 20 years ago. DRCC has argued consistently on the need for more up to date information as this major gap in our knowledge about the extent of the problem prevents us as a society from effectively tackling sexual violence and holding perpetrators to account. In late 2018 the government agreed to undertake a follow-up report, the Sexual Violence Survey (SVS), to be conducted by the Central Statistics Office. Throughout 2019, DRCC worked as part of the SVS Liaison Group to contribute to the design of the survey and ensure that the voice of survivors is part of the process. The survey will be field-tested in 2020 and final roll-out is expected within two years of that. Given the complexity and sensitivity of the survey, the CSO envisages some results beginning in 2023, but exact timelines will only emerge as scoping progresses.

In March, DRCC welcomed the government ratification of the Istanbul Convention. More properly known as 'the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence', the Convention commits Ireland to gathering detailed information on the extent of violence against women and girls, and to having effective measures to prevent and to tackle gender based violence. It must also provide adequate funding for rape crisis centres, for domestic violence services including refuges, and 24/7 national helplines. The Convention makes governments accountable and subject to scrutiny by independent expert oversight from the Council of Europe. It entered into force on 1 July and now Ireland will be subject to the treaty monitoring process, led by the independent Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO). DRCC will continue to highlight the key priority areas for policy and legislative action that are required to meet Ireland's obligations under the Istanbul Convention on tackling violence against women.

In April, the DRCC contributed to a public consultation undertaken by the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment on the Regulation of Harmful Content on Online Platforms. In May, DRCC welcomed the news that the government planned to adopt an opposition bill proposing to ban intimate image abuse, otherwise known as 'revenge porn'. Later that year, the Joint Oireachtas Committee on Justice and Equality sought submissions from the public on Online Harassment and Harmful Communications, and on 22 October, DRCC made a presentation to that committee. Submissions were made on the harms posed by image abuse, and the need to educate young people on how to cope with potentially harmful online content. The Committee also heard from DRCC about the need for law reform to ensure the criminal law was fit for the digital age as well as a Digital Safety Commissioner to regulate, sanction and provide best practice. The Committee is to publish its report on the issue in due course.

In July, DRCC made submissions calling for high quality supports for victims of familicide and domestic homicide, as well as better risk assessment and reporting systems to the Study on Familicide and Domestic Homicide Reviews chaired by Norah Gibbons. DRCC's Noeline Blackwell is part of the Advisory Committee to that Review.

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Research

The DRCC is a non-academic partners in the TCD Centre for Global Health CONTEXT (The Collaborative Network for Training and Expertise in Psycho Traumatology) project. The main goal of the project is to better understand the contextual factors at play in psychological responses to trauma, its prevention, assessment and treatment. Two of the project's doctoral researchers are based in the DRCC, where they conduct their research. We also hosted a number of other researchers to conduct shorter pieces of work on various human rights and legal analyses of issues in sexual violence.

Drawing on our own experience and expertise and on the lived experience of our service users, we continually expand our knowledge and understanding of sexual violence. We use a range of communication tools, including our social media channels and website, to share our views and findings. Throughout 2019, we provided analysis to journalists, students and the general public on a number of issues, including adequacy of services, treatment of victims by various services, the experience of victims in the health system, as well as in the justice system, sentencing and trials.

Working with others

We are stronger when we work together. The DRCC is a committed member of the National Women's Council of Ireland and the Observatory against Violence against Women, which it houses. We are also fully engaged in our collaboration with other Rape Crisis Centres through the Rape Crisis Centre Managers Forum, a collective of eight of the country's 16 Rape Crisis Centres. We participated in the Turn Off the Red Light Campaign and in the Victims' Rights Alliance. As a member of the Children's Rights Alliance, we also submit feedback on its annual Score Card evaluating the state's performance in upholding children's rights in Ireland.

DRCC is a member of The Wheel, which represents community & voluntary organisations around Ireland. DRCC supported a Wheel event on 25 September calling on the government to 'Invest in Community' in Budget 2020 noting that State funding to NGOs did not reflect the State's reliance on services provided by them or the impact of austerity.

On 10 December, International Human Rights Day, DRCC joined forces with ten other professional, community and voluntary organisations to call for a dedicated Family Law court structure. Although agreed by government, funding allocated falls far short of what is needed to complete the planned project. Family law and childcare cases are currently being heard in archaic conditions in courts around Ireland involving people in already stressful, damaging situations of domestic violence or relationship breakdown.

During the year, we welcomed the President of Malta, Marie-Louise Coleiro Preca, to the DRCC and hosted a roundtable discussion with invited agencies and members of DRCC staff. We also hosted the German Ambassador to Ireland, Deike Potzel, and held an informal meeting with her and members of DRCC staff.

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Objective 5:

Building greater recognition in the law and throughout society on the key role of consent

At the request of the Minister of Education, the National Council for Curriculum & Assessment (NCCA) undertook a major review of Relationships & Sexuality Education (RSE) in primary and post-primary schools. It aimed to examine the experience of teaching and learning in RSE including the curriculum, approach to learning, supports needed, and ways to improve the experience of RSE for students. The review was conducted in two phases, the first taking place from June 2018 to March 2019, and the second from July to October 2019. DRCC participated in both consultation phases. As part of this process, we attended a symposium inputting into the review to represent the importance of prevention education in relationships and sexuality education going forward. The NCCA released its final review of RSE on 11 December. Basing its approach on the right of every child to quality education, the Council advocated an approach which was student centred, inclusive, holistic, age and development appropriate and was 'whole-of-school'. As this is in line with DRCC's own experience and work with schools and young people, we called on the Department of Education to quickly embed the report's conclusions in school curricula.

In March, we took part in a European conference on Ending Sexual Harassment and Violence in Third Level Education (ESHTE) in relation to higher education and the issues of sexual harassment, violence and consent. Following the conclusion of the ESHTE project and the findings of the Framework for Consent in the Higher Education Institutions, the National Advisory Committee (NAC) was established, with DRCC as a member. The NAC has a cross-sectoral approach, bringing together Institutions and other relevant stakeholders with specific expertise and experience to address collaboratively the issues arising from sexual violence and harassment in third level education.

The DRCC 40th anniversary conference, which took place in November 2019, featured a session on prevention of sexual violence with young people. Attended by a group mainly consisting of young people, students and professionals working with young people in school, college and youth work settings, there was unanimous agreement that young people needed more comprehensive development in school in the areas of consent and healthy relationships.

In November too, DRCC convened a two-day workshop to explore how to extend discussion and debate on Zero Tolerance of sexual violence and how to get people engaged. With the input of many seasoned campaigners and experts, the meeting considered what might advance understanding and informed discussion. The lack of adequate data emerged as a major obstacle as did the absence of a coherent public understanding of consent. Nonetheless some promising ideas emerged, especially around youth engagement, and it is hoped that DRCC will be able to foster further work in this direction in 2020.

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Objective 6:

Increasing the incidence of reporting offences of sexual violence

Through the increased capacity of DRCC to accompany those reporting sexual offences and giving evidence in court (see report under Objective 1), we were again struck by the many barriers and indignities within the trial system for those who seek to report. The publication of a long anticipated interdepartmental review, chaired by Professor Tom O'Malley of NUI Galway did not happen by the end of 2019, disappointing many advocates, including many survivors of sexual violence crime. In March 2020, a newspaper report indicated that it would be published within a month.

Meanwhile, DRCC continued to engage with An Garda Síochána and we welcomed the increase in the number of specialist Protective Service Units which are now stationed in 10 of the country's 28 Divisions while also noting the need for greater consistency in the approach of the Gardaí and their need for specialist training.

Responding to a request from state Court Services, we made a submission to the development of a long-term strategy to include the use of leading edge technology in the delivery of its service. Technology has the potential to play a significant role in maximising efficiency and providing improved services to court users which can ultimately improve access to justice.

In autumn 2019, the Department of Justice and Equality engaged in a new phase of its 'No Excuses' campaign aiming to increase awareness and reduce incidences of sexual violence and harassment. The media campaign was supported by inputs from DRCC on national and local radio.

Objective 7:

Facilitating victims/survivors in making their voices heard and promoting innovation in strengthening protection for victims/survivors of sexual violence

Identification and recognition of victims' rights is important to establish those who suffer sexual violence as rights-holders and entitled to their own voice. Victims' rights are a newly developing area of law. DRCC both leads and combines with others to drive this topic forward. On the invitation of the Garda National Protective Services Bureau, we met with the Chief Superintendent and his colleague to discuss issues of interest to both organisations.

DRCC also took part in a round-table hosted by Dr Susan Leahy and the Centre for Crime, Justice & Victim Studies and the University of Limerick with Levent Altan from Victim Support Europe to devise effective monitoring, evaluation and oversight mechanisms for the Victims' Directive. We also participated in a one-day restorative justice symposium at Maynooth University with a view to further developing restorative justice practices within the Irish criminal justice system.

The role of survivors of sexual violence in grounding and shaping our work was also highlighted at DRCC's 40th anniversary conference in November 2019. Survivor and campaigner Lavinia Kerwick opened the day and spoke of survivors have the right to live their lives, not just exist, which means the support systems must be there for them in doing so. She also named the importance of rape crisis centres in helping survivors rebuild their lives. Later in the day, a session focused on victims/survivors needs called for cross-departmental cooperation and liaison to support work being done to support survivors, meet their long term health care needs and prevent sexual

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violence. Also during that conference session, survivors stressed that all those who work on the frontline with victims/survivors need training on their needs and the impact of trauma in order to avoid re-traumatising survivors.

In November, DRCC welcomed the emphasis on reform of aspects of sexual offence law in the Law Reform Commission's Fifth Programme of Law Reform. Speaking at the Law Reform Commission's annual conference in November, DRCC noted that the criminal justice system as a hostile place for survivors, which is a problem for wider society in the light of the damaging and disruptive nature of sexual crimes. DRCC also welcomed the Commission's report in November recommending reform of a particular defence to the crime of rape, if the defendant honestly believed that the other person was consenting, no matter how bizarre or unreasonable that belief was. DRCC had made a submission to the Commission in relation to this in 2018. This report also provided valuable context to the Commission's thinking by focusing on the context for the legal concept of consent, including rape myths and misconceptions, and how they relate to the 'honest belief' defence in rape trials.

Objective 8:

Maintaining and further developing the sustainable financial base for our work

The majority of our funding for the Helpline and Therapy Services comes from a grant from Túsla, which is in turn funded by the Department of Children and Youth Affairs. The DRCC commits to meeting certain targets in relation to service delivery in return for this funding, and is pleased that all commitments to the funder were met in full throughout this year.

As result of increased funding in 2019, we correspondingly were able to increase the numbers who could avail of our therapy services through increased therapy and support staff. Unfortunately this increase was still far below what is needed to meet actual demand for our services and we continue to maintain an unacceptably long waiting list of those seeking therapeutic support.

DRCC thus organised a range of fundraising events throughout 2019 to support our vital work. The very competitive Corporate Quiz in March, the Golf Classic and VHI Women's mini-Marathon of June and the Miss Candy Lunch in September were well attended and provide us with essential money to underpin our services. We were also very fortunate to also benefit from a large number of external events organised by our supporters, for which we are incredibly grateful. We still depend very much on the generosity of the general public to supplement our finances as we attempt to keep pace with increasing demand for our services and for greater information about sexual violence and its impact across society.

Thanks to philanthropic funding, we were able to invest in projects which required far sighted philanthropic investment including our Moving Forward programme, employ people to advance our work for young people and on communications and policy, carry out research into sexual harassment and undertake the Convening on Consent. These are all seed projects which we believe will deliver long term beneficial results.

We have also been gratified by the support we receive from companies and businesses who recognise the importance of our work for general society and also for their employees, friends and families.

The need for DRCC's services, analysis, research, and general support is far greater than we can meet, and we will therefore continue to seek the energy and good will of the general public and to explore and seek additional funding to carry out our mission.

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Objective 9:

Implementing a comprehensive and coherent communications plan

All through 2019, we continued to develop our communications capability, with the objective of ensuring that we can communicate externally and internally as needed.

We installed a new telephone system to monitor and capture data on calls to our national Helpline and to streamline communications with our telephone counsellors. We plan to introduce live chat facilities and translation facilities to our telephone counselling services in 2020.

Our social media channels were instrumental in disseminating key messages of the organisation throughout 2019, and our website at www.drcc.ie received 1.17 million views during the year.

In September DRCC hired a Campaigns and Communications Manager on a part-time basis to further strengthen the work of the organisation in this area.

As mentioned elsewhere in this report, we held a full-day conference on 7 November at the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland to mark 40 years of existence. Entitled 'Sexual Violence in Ireland: Past, Present & Future', the event reflected on the origins of the Centre and its current role. It looked at DRCC services which seek to prevent sexual violence and to heal the harm it causes, as well as focusing on DRCC's role in advocating for the rights of those who experience sexual violence, including their rights to accountability by those who carry it out. The conference also considered society-wide strategies to combat sexual violence in Ireland, with inputs from an array of service providers, educators, policy-makers and activists.

The conference included historic accounts from women who had been part of those early years of DRCC, from its origins as part of a campaign against violence against women, through decades of funding hardships, legal and campaign struggles, up to the present day; it reminded all present that the campaign against sexual violence does and must continue right up to the current day. The conference called for quality data to form a strong evidence base for policy and for a review of supports provided to survivors/victims of sexual violence. There is a continuing need for legal reforms, particularly relating to sentencing and victim supports, as well as for appropriate education among young people on consent and healthy relationships.

Objective 10:

Maintaining a robust and accountable organisational structure

The full DRCC board met on six occasions during 2019. There are three board sub-committees: Audit & Finance; Human Resources and Remuneration and Fundraising.

The DRCC complies with the Charities Governance Code published by the Charities Regulatory Authority and in 2019, it has identified the actions it takes to meet each core standard and the evidence needed to show that standard is being met.

DRCC continued to meet requirements under law, including the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and Children First, including staff training and incorporation into organisational policies.

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The organisation met its targets and obligations for all funders during the course of the year, and provided reports as required. The financial accounts attached give a detailed picture of the income, expenditure and activities of the organisation for 2018.

Lobbying returns were submitted in a timely way to the Regulator of Lobbying in Ireland.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The directors report the following financial events during the year.

The financial results for the year ended 31 December 2019 are shown in the Statement of Financial activities on page 25 and are considered satisfactory by the Board.

Income has increase by 8% to €2,486,095 (2018: €2,302,802). An analysis of the various income streams is included with the accounts as a supporting schedule. The main contributing factor to this increase is additional donations that have been received when compared to 2018 of €162,742.

In accordance with the results, expenditure is up by 8% to €2,110,900 (2018: €1,940,500). Apart from normal expenditure increases the principal items relating to this increase are wages and salaries increase of €111k, which was the result of increased employees, there was no wage increase in the charity in 2019, consultancy fees increase of €44k and once off 40th Anniversary costs of €23k.

RESERVES STRATEGY

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre has a responsibility to ensure that it uses the funds and resources it receives for its charitable purpose of supporting the services it provides. There are uncertainties around most sources of funding and resources. To this end, The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre has a reserves policy in place where reserves are to be maintained at a level which ensures that The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre core activity could continue during a period of unforeseen difficulty. A proportion of reserves are maintained in a readily realisable form.

As at 31 December 2019, the directors have designated reserves of €2,413,720 for specific purposes. An amount of €1,156,953, representing approximately six months day-to-day expenditure, has been reserved to ensure we can continue our core activity during a period of unforeseen difficulty. A sum of €900,000 has been allocated to a capital project regarding the charity's premises. A total of €356,767 has been set aside to cover the Centre's outstanding mortgage balance.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANGEMENT

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre is a company limited by guarantee, not having a share capital. The organisation has a constitution. The directors are volunteers to The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre.

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre is committed to openness and transparency both within the organisation and externally with donors, funders, supporters and the public. The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre is signed up to the Governance Code and to the Guiding Principles for Fundraising, as first developed by ICTR.

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANGEMENT (Continued)

New guidelines for fundraising practice and the Charities Governance Code were published by the Charities Regulator in September 2017 and November 2018 respectively. The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre is on the journey to full compliance with these new guidelines in additional to the original code.

The Board of Directors are responsible for governance and developing and approving policies and strategies. The directors have responsibility for managing risk and are aware of the risks associated with the operating activities of the organisation. The key risks include operational and safety risks; financial risks; the ability of the organisation to guarantee sufficient funding from voluntary and other sources to maintain its activities; general economic factors and compliance with a range of legislation and regulations. The directors review these risks on a regular basis. The directors are satisfied that adequate systems of governance, supervision and internal controls are in place and that these controls provide reasonable assurance against such risks.

The internal control systems aim to ensure compliance with laws and policies and efficient and effective use of the Company's resources. They also safeguard the Company's assets and maintain the integrity of the financial information produced. Financial information is subject to detailed review allowing for continuous monitoring of the organisations operations and financial status.

Governing document

The organisation is a charitable company limited by guarantee, and not having a share capital incorporated in the Republic of Ireland under the Companies Acts 2014. As the company does not have a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as many be required not exceeding one Euro (€1).

The charity was established under a Memorandum of Association which established the objects and powers of the charitable company and is governed under its constitution and managed by a board of directors.

Directors and secretary and their interests

The directors do not hold any beneficial interest in the charity.

Recruitment and appointment of new directors

Directors are required to stand down at their third Annual General Meeting but may stand for re-election. However, no Director can serve for more than nine consecutive years.

Directors may appoint any person to be a Director so long as the total number of Directors shall not at any time exceed 15. Any Director appointed shall hold office until the next annual general meeting, at which point he or she will be eligible for re-election.

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANGEMENT (Continued)

Induction and training of new directors

There is an induction pack for new Directors, which includes copies of the governing document and strategic plan, introduction of Board vision and remit, Board Director job description, Board Director declaration and confidentiality agreement, conflict of interest policy and Board Director code of conduct.

Organisational structure

The Directors of the Dublin Rape Crisis Centre, who are also the organisation's only members, are responsible for the running of the organisation. The day-to-day running of Dublin Rape Crisis Centre operations is overseen by the Chief Executive Officer, Noeline Blackwell, to whom all staff report and who, in turn, reports to the Board of Directors. Other senior managers include the Head of Clinical Services, Angela McCarthy, Head of Education and Training, Leonie O'Dowd, Eimear Kehoe, office manager and Jordan Campbell, Strategic Communications and Business Development Manager.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors have identified that the key risk and uncertainty the charity faces is the risk of its funding being reduced and the consequent impact that this would have on the ability of the charity to provide its services.

The charity mitigates these risks as follows:

- The charity continually monitors the level of activity, prepares and monitors its budgets, targets and projections.
- The charity closely monitors emerging changes to regulations and legislation on an ongoing basis.

Internal control risks are minimised by the implementation of financial policies and procedures which controls the authorisation of all transactions and projects.

The charity has no currency risk and no credit risk. The charity has interest rate risk due to the fact that the charity has borrowings but the charity continues to work with its bankers to manage this risk.

The directors are aware of the key risks to which the charity is exposed, in particular those related to the operations and finances of the charity and are satisfied that there are appropriate systems in place to mitigate these risks appropriately.

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Name of charity	The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre (A Company Limited by Guarantee)
Charity number	CHY 8529
Charity registration number	20021078
Company number	147318
Address	70 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin 2.

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

Ann Marie Gill
Aibhlin McCrann
Carol Keane
Cathy O'Donohoe
Grace O'Malley
Helen Jones
Keith Herman
Neasa Kane-Fine
John Fanning
Anne Marie James

Chief Executive and senior management to whom responsibility for the day to day management of the Charity during 2019 was delegated

Chief Executive	Noeline Blackwell
Head of Clinical Services	Angela McCarthy
Head of Education and Training	Leonie O'Dowd
Office Manager	Eimear Kehoe
Strategic Communications and Business Development Manager	Jordan Campbell
Finance and HR Manager	Naomi Patton

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS (Continued)

Names and address of professional advisors

Auditors:

JPA Brenson Lawlor,
Brenson Lawlor House,
Argyle Square,
Morehampton Road,
Dublin 4.

Solicitors:

Kilroy's Solicitors,
69 Lower Leeson Street,
Dublin 2.

Management

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre is managed by a Chief Executive who is supported by: a Clinical Services Department, Education and Training Department, a Fundraising Department, Policy and Research, a Finance Department, and an Administration Department.

EXEMPTION FROM DISCLOSURE

The charity has availed of no exemptions, it has disclosed all relevant information.

FUNDS HELD AS CUSTODIAN TRUSTEE ON BEHALF OF OTHERS

The charity does not hold any funds or other assets by way of custodian arrangement.

Likely future developments

The charity plans to continue the activities outlined above in its objectives and activities in forthcoming years subject to satisfactory funding arrangements.

Events after the end of the financial year

The principal post year event is the development of the Covid-19 Pandemic and all associated control measures that have been and are being implemented throughout the island of Ireland at this time. The charity is taking all required measures to protect its staff, volunteers, contractors and service users including the temporary closure of our offices, the temporary cessation of all face to face meetings and observing best practise to combat infection. Despite these changes the charity continues to operate and provides as full a service as is possible in the current circumstances. It continues to do all in its power to advance its mission of preventing the harm and healing the trauma of rape and other sexual violence. From a financial perspective the charity retains strong cash reserves and despite the Covid-19 related issues still has a strong pipeline of funding for 2020. In these circumstances the directors do not anticipate any material financial issues and reconfirm that the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Political donations

The charity did not make any political donations during the year.

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 charities premises, 70 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin 2.

Directors' compliance statement

The Board of Directors acknowledge that they have a responsibility to ensure that the organisation is fully compliant with their obligations under the Companies Act 2014. To this end, the audit and finance subcommittee review the internal controls in place on an annual basis. They confirm that:

- Adequate controls are in place in order to meet the obligations of the company,
- Appropriate arrangements and structures are in place that is, in their opinion, designed to secure material compliance with the company's relevant obligations.

Statement on 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:

(a) so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's statutory auditors are unaware, and

(b) 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, JPA Brenson Lawlor, will continue in office as auditors of the charity.

Approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by

Ann Marie Gill
Director

Keith Herman
Director

Date: 1 April 2020

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with 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 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 Chartered Accountants 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 surplus or deficit 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 surplus or deficit 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by

Ann Marie Gill
Director

Keith Herman
Director

Date: 1 April 2020

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Statement of financial activities, Statement of comprehensive income, Statement of financial position, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 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 state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its surplus for the 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 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 the 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.

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE

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.

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
- 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

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 any material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of our obligation under the Companies Act 2014 to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of director's remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of the Act

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE

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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at:[http://www.iaasa.ie/Publications/Auditing-standards/International-Standards-on-Auditing-for-use-in-Ire/International-Standards-on-Auditing-\(Ireland\)/ISA-700-\(Ireland\)](http://www.iaasa.ie/Publications/Auditing-standards/International-Standards-on-Auditing-for-use-in-Ire/International-Standards-on-Auditing-(Ireland)/ISA-700-(Ireland)). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This 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.

Thomas McDonald

Date: 1 April 2020

**for and on behalf of JPA Brenson Lawlor
Chartered Accountants
Argyle Square
Morehampton Road
Donnybrook
Dublin 4**

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (INCORPORATING AN INCOME AND
EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT)
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Designated funds €	Unrestricted funds €	Restricted funds €	Total 2019 €	Total 2018 €
Income:					
Donations & Legacies					
Donations	-	387,382	176,176	563,558	400,816
Fundraising income	-	341,588	-	341,588	354,892
Income from charitable activities					
Government grants	-	-	1,326,454	1,326,454	1,284,500
Education, Counselling & other services	-	212,450	38,875	251,325	246,562
Income from other activities					
Other operating income	-	3,170	-	3,170	15,960
Investment Income					
Interest received	-	-	-	-	72
Total income	-	944,590	1,541,505	2,486,095	2,302,802
Expenditure:					
Cost of raising funds	-	151,464	-	151,464	196,511
Expenditure on Charitable activities	-	182,101	1,549,587	1,731,688	1,489,849
Administration & other expenditure	-	227,748	-	227,748	262,141
Total expenditure	-	561,313	1,549,587	2,110,900	1,948,501
Net Income/ (expenditure)	-	383,277	(8,082)	375,195	354,302
Transfer to/between funds	900,000	(908,082)	8,082	-	-
Net movement in funds for the year	900,000	(524,805)	-	375,195	354,302
Reconciliation of Funds					
Total Funds Brought Forward	1,513,720	983,414	-	2,497,134	2,142,833
Total Funds Carried Forward	2,413,720	458,609	-	2,872,329	2,497,134

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Total 2019 €	Total 2018 €
Surplus for the financial year	375,195	354,302
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Comprehensive Income	375,195	354,302
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 €	2018 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	13	1,260,065	1,280,881
Current Assets			
Debtors	14	25,299	41,336
Cash at bank and in hand	20	<u>2,346,700</u>	<u>1,791,231</u>
		2,371,999	1,832,567
Creditors: amounts falling due within One year	15	<u>(124,593)</u>	<u>(89,069)</u>
Net current assets		<u>2,247,406</u>	<u>1,743,498</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		3,507,471	3,024,379
Creditors: amounts falling due after More than one year	16	<u>(635,142)</u>	<u>(527,245)</u>
Net Assets		<u>2,872,329</u>	<u>2,497,134</u>
Funds of the Charity			
Accumulated funds – unrestricted	21	458,609	983,414
Accumulated funds – designated funds	21	<u>2,413,720</u>	<u>1,513,720</u>
Total Funds of the Charity		<u>2,872,329</u>	<u>2,497,134</u>

Approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by

Ann Marie Gill
Director

Keith Herman
Director

Date: 1 April 2020

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019	2018
		€	€
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	28	642,069	418,606
Interest paid		(14,308)	(15,062)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash flows from operating activities		627,761	403,544
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for tangible fixed assets	(48,309)		(4,845)
Interest received	-		72
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash flows from investing activities		(48,309)	(4,773)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Bank loan repayments	(25,504)		(24,749)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash flows from financing activities		(25,504)	(24,749)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents		553,948	374,022
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		1,789,886	1,415,864
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year		2,343,834	1,789,886
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Relating to:			
Cash at bank and in hand		2,346,700	1,791,231
Bank overdrafts included in current creditors		(2,866)	(1,345)
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. General Information

These financial statements comprising the Statement of Financial Activities, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre for the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre Ireland is a Charity limited by guarantee and having no share capital, incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The Registered Office is 70 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin 2, which is also the principal place of business of the Charity. The nature of the Charity's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Director's Report on pages 1-20.

2. Going Concern

The charity is substantially dependent on discretionary income to cover its operating expenses and to meet its stated objectives as stated in the director's report. Such income normally takes the form of grants, donations and other funding. The company has secured commitments for most of its funding for 2020. The directors believe that income will continue at an adequate level for the foreseeable future so that the company can continue in operational existence. In these circumstances the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

3. Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2014, although not obliged to comply with the Charities SORP, the organisation has implemented its recommendations where relevant in these accounts.

The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

Currency

The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Fund Accounting

The following funds are operated by the charity:

Restricted Funds

Restricted funds are to be used for the specified purposes as laid down by the donor/grantor. Expenditure which meets these criteria is allocated to the fund.

Unrestricted Funds

General funds represent amounts which are expendable at the discretion of the directors in furtherance of the objectives of the charity and which have not been designated for other purposes. Such funds may be held in order to finance working capital or capital expenditure.

Designated Funds

Directors can designate part or all, of the unrestricted funds for specific purposes. These designations have an administrative purpose only, and do not legally restrict the board's discretion to apply the fund.

Income

All income is included in the Statement of Financial Activities (SoFA) when the charity is legally entitled to the income after any performance conditions have been met, the amount can be measured reliably and it is probable that the income will be received.

Donations and fundraising income

Donations and fundraising income are credited to income in the period in which they are receivable. Donations received in advance for specified periods are carried forward as deferred income.

Grants and Donations

The charity receives government grants in respect of certain projects. Income from government and other grants are recognised at fair value when the charity has entitlement after any performance conditions have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably. If entitlement is not met then these amounts are deferred income.

Fundraising, education & counselling

Income is recognised when the event or service has taken place or been provided and the amounts can be reliably measured.

Donated Services and facilities

Where practicable, donations of goods and services are included in donations in the financial statements at their fair value. If it is impracticable to assess the fair value at receipt or if the costs to undertake such a valuation outweigh the benefits, then the income and associated expenditure is not recognised.

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Expenditure recognition (continued)

Donated professional services and donated facilities are recognised as income when the charity has control over the item, any conditions associated with the donated item have been met. The receipt of economic benefit from the use by the charity of item is probable and that economic benefit can be measured reliably.

On receipt, donated professional services and donated facilities are recognised on the basis of the value of the gift to the charity which is the amount the charity would have been willing to pay to obtain services or facilities of equivalent economic benefit on the open market, a corresponding amount is then recognised in expenditure in the period of receipt.

No amount is included in the financial statements for volunteer time in line with the SORP (FRS 102).

Investment income

Interest and investment income is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably, this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank.

Expenditure Recognition

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category. Expenditure is recognised where there is a legal or constructive obligation to make payments to third parties, it is probable that the settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

It is categorised under the following headings:

- Costs of raising funds;
- Expenditure on charitable activities; and
- Administration & other expenditure.

Costs of raising funds

Cost of raising funds includes expenditure directly associated with generating fundraising income, including attracting voluntary income and grant income.

Expenditure on charitable activities

Expenditure on charitable activities comprise those costs incurred by the charity in the pursuit of the charities objectives and in the delivery of its activities and services. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly such as wages and salaries and costs of an indirect nature necessary to support the delivery of its activities and services.

Administration & Other expenditure

Other expenditure represents the costs of administering the charity and those items not falling into the categories above.

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Income (continued)

Allocation of support costs

Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the charity but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Support costs include back office costs, finance, personnel, payroll and governance costs which support the activities and services of the charity. Support costs are allocated to expenditure on charitable activities. Costs relating to a particular project are allocated directly others are apportioned on an appropriate basis such as staff time.

Retirement benefit costs

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. Retirement benefit contributions in respect of the scheme for employees are charged to the income and expenditure account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme. The assets are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Differences between the amounts charged in the income and expenditure account and payments made to the retirement benefit scheme are treated as assets or liabilities.

Tangible fixed assets

All tangible fixed assets are initially recorded at historic cost. This includes legal fees, stamp duty and other non-refundable purchase taxes, and also any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, which can include the costs of site preparation, initial delivery and handling, installation and assembly, and testing of functionality.

A review for impairment of tangible fixed asset will be carried out if events or changed in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of any tangible fixed asset may not be recoverable. Shortfalls between the carrying value of tangible fixed assets and their recoverable amounts will be recognised as impairments. Impairment losses will be recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset systematically over its expected useful life, on a straight line basis, as follows:

Freehold buildings	-	2% Straight line
Computer equipment	-	20% Straight line
Furniture & equipment	-	20% Straight line

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

An amount equal to the excess of the annual depreciation charge on revalued assets over the notional historical cost depreciation charge on those assets is transferred annually from the revaluation reserve to the income and expenditure reserve.

The residual value and useful lives of tangible assets are considered annually for indicators that these may have changed. Where such indicators are present, a review will be carried out of the residual value, depreciation method and useful lives, and these will be amended if necessary. Changes in depreciation rates arising from this review are accounted for prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists, in which case they are measured at present value of future receipts discounted at a market value. Subsequently these are measured at amortised costs less any provision for impairment.

A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the agreement.

Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

Impairment

Assets not measured at fair value are reviewed for any indication that the asset may be impaired at each balance sheet date. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, or the asset's cash generating unit, is estimated and compared to the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in statement of financial activities unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss is a revaluation decrease.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents consist of short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade and other creditors

Trade creditors are measured at invoice price, unless payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate. In this case the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings, both assets and liabilities are initially recorded at the present value of cash payable to the lender in settlement of the liability discounted at the market interest rate. Subsequently loans and borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate model. The computation of amortised cost includes any issue costs, transaction costs and fees, and any discount or premium on settlement, and the effect of this is to amortise these amounts over the expected borrowing period. Loans with no stated interest rate and repayable within one year or on demand are not amortised. Loans and borrowings are classified as current assets or liabilities unless the borrower has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the financial year end date.

Deferred Income

The charity recognised deferred income, where the terms and conditions have not been met or uncertainty exists as to whether the charity can meet the terms or conditions otherwise within its control, income is then deferred as a liability until it is probable that the terms and conditions imposed can be met.

Some of the grants received are subject to performance related conditions or time periods, when these performance related or other conditions are met the deferred income is released to income in the statement of financial activities.

Employee benefits

When employees have rendered service to the charity, short-term employee benefits for example holiday pay to which the employees are entitled are recognised at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for that service. The charity operates a defined contribution plan for the benefit of its employees. Contributions are expensed as they become payable.

Financial Instruments

The charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgements:

Going Concern

The directors have prepared budgets and cash flows for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements which demonstrate that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern. On this basis the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Comparative Figures

Where necessary comparative figures have been regrouped on a basis consistent with the current year.

Taxation

No charge to current or deferred taxation arises as the charity has been granted charitable status under Section 207 and 208 of the Tax Consolidation Act 1997.

4. Income

All of the charity's income is generated in Ireland.

An analysis of the charity's income is as follows:

	2019	2018
	€	€
Tusla grants	1,279,458	1,237,500
Other grants	46,996	51,000
Fundraising activities	341,588	354,892
Donations	563,558	400,816
Education, counselling & other activities	251,325	242,562
Other operating income	3,170	15,960
Investment income	-	72
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,486,095	2,302,802
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5. Other operating income	2019	2018
	€	€
Government grant income	3,170	15,960
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
6. Investment Income, other interest receivable and similar income	2019	2018
	€	€
Bank interest receivable	-	72
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
7. Interest Payable and similar expenses	2019	2018
	€	€
Interest payable	14,308	15,062
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
8. Surplus on ordinary activities before taxation		
Surplus on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/ (crediting):		
	2019	2018
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	69,125	68,159
Audit Remuneration (including VAT)		
-Audit Fees	9,708	9,225
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

9. Directors' remuneration and transactions

The Directors did not receive any remuneration or expenses from the charity.

Key Management Personnel

The aggregate total of Key Management Personnel salaries for the year was €286,353 in addition to €18,495 which was paid as employer contributions into pension funds on their behalf. Key management personnel include all heads of departments and the CEO.

10. Staff costs

The average monthly number of persons, full and part-time, employed by the company (excluding directors) during the financial year analysed by category, was as follows:

	2019	2018
Administration	3	2
Reception	5	5
Policy and Communications	2	2
Therapists	15	12
Volunteer Services	4	4
Telephone counsellors	8	9
Education	4	3
Fundraising	2	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	43	40
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2019	2018
	€	€
Wages and salaries	1,414,210	1,312,725
Social security costs	124,964	122,903
Pension Costs	78,084	71,307
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,617,258	1,506,935
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

All the amounts stated above were treated as an expense of the company in the financial year. Holiday pay is not provided for as a liability at the end of the year as annual leave is not allowed to be carried forward unless exceptional circumstances arise.

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

11. Staff costs (continued)

The CEO's gross salary for the year (excluding employer pension costs) was €86,850 (2018: €86,850). Total pension costs for the year for the CEO were €13,020.

Including the CEO, the following number of employees received total employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) for the reporting period of more than €60,000:

Salary Band	2019	2018
€60,000 – €70,000	1	1
€70,001 – €80,000	1	1
€80,001 – €90,000	1	1

12. Retirement benefit schemes

Defined Contribution Schemes

	2019	2018
	€	€
Charge to statement of financial activities	78,084	71,307
	<u>78,084</u>	<u>71,307</u>

Defined contribution scheme

The company operates a defined contribution scheme, 'Pension Scheme Fund', for its employees. The scheme is externally financed in that the assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

13. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold Property €	Short Leasehold €	Long Leasehold €	Fixtures & Fittings €	Total €
Cost or valuation:					
At 1 January 2019	1,214,833	5,396	477,234	421,874	2,119,337
Additions	-	-	-	48,309	48,309
At 31 December 2019	<u>1,214,833</u>	<u>5,396</u>	<u>477,234</u>	<u>470,183</u>	<u>2,167,646</u>
Depreciation:					
At 1 January 2019	72,897	5,396	397,033	363,130	838,456
Charge for financial year	24,300	-	24,600	20,225	69,125
At 31 December 2019	<u>97,197</u>	<u>5,396</u>	<u>421,633</u>	<u>383,355</u>	<u>907,581</u>
Net Book Value					
At 31 December 2019	<u>1,117,636</u>	=	<u>55,601</u>	<u>86,828</u>	<u>1,260,065</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>1,141,936</u>	=	<u>80,201</u>	<u>58,744</u>	<u>12,80,881</u>

The freehold property relates to the property from which the charity operates from at 70 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin 2. The charity purchased this property in December 2015 at a cost of €1,214,833 and was part financed by a loan from its bankers in the amount of €450,000. The loan attracts an interest rate of 3.9%. The loan is repayable by way of 180 monthly instalments and is secured by way of fixed charge over the property at 70 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin 2.

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

14. Debtors

	2019	2018
	€	€
Funding receivable	15,869	25,388
Prepayments	9,430	15,948
	<u>25,299</u>	<u>41,336</u>

15. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2019	2018
		€	€
Bank loans and overdrafts	17	28,371	26,095
Trade creditors		14,965	1,998
Taxation creditors		36,269	33,826
Other creditors		10,621	1,375
Accruals		34,367	25,775
		<u>124,593</u>	<u>89,069</u>

16. Creditors: amounts falling due after more one year

		2019	2018
		€	€
Bank loans	17	328,396	354,655
Government grants	18	-	3,170
Deferred Income	19	306,746	169,420
		<u>635,142</u>	<u>527,245</u>

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

17. Bank loans

An analysis of the maturity of the bank loan is given as follows: **2019**
€

Amounts falling due within one year

Payable within one year 25,505

Amounts falling due between 2 – 5 years

Payable between two and five years 102,020

Amounts falling due after 5 years

Payable after five years 226,375

In December 2015, the company obtained a loan from its bankers in the amount of €450,000 in order to part-finance the purchase of its registered office. The loan attracts an interest rate of 3.9%. The loan is repayable by way of 180 monthly instalments and is secured by way of fixed charge over the property at 70 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin 2.

18. Government grants

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

	2019 €
Balance at 1 January 2019	3,170
Government grants recognised directly in income	(3,170)
	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2019	-
	<hr/> <hr/>

There are no terms and conditions relating to this government grant.

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

19. Deferred income

	2019	2018
	€	€
Deferred Income	306,746	169,420
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

20. Components of cash and cash equivalents

	2019	2018
	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	2,346,700	1,791,231
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

21. Reserves and funds

	Designated Funds €	Unrestricted Funds €	Restricted Funds €	Total €
Balance at 31 December 2018	1,513,720	983,414	-	2,497,134
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-	383,277	(8,082)	375,195
Transfer between funds	<u>900,000</u>	<u>(908,082)</u>	<u>8,083</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at 31 December 2019	<u>2,413,720</u>	<u>458,609</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,872,329</u>

- **Restricted funds** refer to income received which is restricted for a specific purpose.
- **Designated funds** refer to designated reserves of €2,413,720 for specific purposes. An amount of €1,156,953, representing approximately six months day-to-day expenditure, has been reserved to ensure the Charity can continue its core activity during a period of unforeseen difficulty. A sum of €900,000 has been allocated to a capital project regarding the charity's premises. A total of €356,767 has been set aside to cover the Centre's outstanding mortgage balance.

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

22. Restricted Funds

	1 Jan 2019	Income	Expenditure	Transfer	31 Dec 2019
	€	€	€	€	€
Project					
Tusla	-	1,264,458	(1,264,458)	-	-
SATU	-	25,000	(25,000)	-	-
Bodyright Training	-	36,996	(37,422)	426	-
Power to Recover	-	36,905	(36,905)	-	-
Other Projects	-	135,937	(143,156)	7,219	-
CONTEXT	-	38,875	(38,885)	10	-
Sexual Harassment Survey	-	3,333	(3,760)	427	-
Total	=	<u>(1,541,505)</u>	<u>(1,549,587)</u>	<u>8,082</u>	=

	1 Jan 2018	Income	Expenditure	Transfer	31 Dec 2018
	€	€	€	€	€
Project					
Tusla	-	1,237,500	(1,247,539)	10,039	-
Bodyright Programme Training	-	22,000	(22,000)	-	-
CFI- Policy Officer	-	20,000	(20,000)	-	-
SATU	-	25,000	(25,000)	-	-
Other Projects	-	46,000	(46,000)	-	-
Bodyright Campaign	-	4,797	(4,797)	-	-
Energy for Generators Fund	-	5,000	(5,000)	-	-
CONTEXT	-	8,730	(8,730)	-	-
Sexual Harassment Survey	-	3,333	(3,333)	-	-
Hospital Saturday Training	-	6,000	(6,000)	-	-
Total	=	<u>1,378,360</u>	<u>(1,388,399)</u>	10,039	=

23. Membership

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre is a company limited by guarantee not having share capital. Every member is liable for the debts and liabilities of the company in the event of a winding up, for such amounts as may be required but not exceeding €1 each.

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

24. Events after the end of the financial year

The principal post year event is the development of the Covid 19 Pandemic and all associated control measures that have been and are being implemented throughout the island of Ireland at this time. The charity is taking all required measures to protect its staff, volunteers, contractors and service users including the temporary closure of our offices , the temporary cessation of all face to face meetings and observing best practise to combat infection. Despite these changes the charity continues to operate and provides as full a service as is possible in the current circumstances. It continues to do all in its power to advance its mission of preventing the harm and healing the trauma of rape and other sexual violence. From a financial perspective the charity retains strong cash reserves and despite the Covid related issues still has a strong pipeline of funding for 2020. In these circumstances the directors do not anticipate any material financial issues and reconfirm that the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

25. Related Parties

There were no transactions with related parties that require disclosure.

26. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments by the company as at the 31st December 2019 which require disclosure. (2018: Nil).

27. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities as at the 31st December 2019 (2018: Nil).

28. Cash generated from operating activities

	2019	2018
	€	€
Surplus for the financial year	375,195	354,321
Loan interest	14,308	15,062
Investment Income	-	(72)
Depreciation on tangible assets	69,125	68,140
Decrease/ (increase) in debtors	16,037	(9,173)
(Decrease) in creditors	30,077	(13,251)
Increase in deferred income	137,327	3,579
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total cashflow generated from operating activities	642,069	418,606
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

29. Grant Disclosures

The charity receives the following grants and are disclosed in line with the circular 13/2014:

	Name of Grantor	Actual Name of Each Individual Grant	Purpose for Which Funds Are Applied	Amount and Term of the Total Grant Awarded	The Amount of the Grant taken to final Income in Financial Statements	Amount of Grant deferred to 2019
1	Department of Justice	BodyRight Programme Report 2019	Cost of delivering BodyRight Programme Training events	€22,000 Term: 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019	€22,000	-
2	Department of Justice	Victims of Crime Grant	Funding towards the accompaniment to Garda interviews and Court Accompaniment for victims of sexual crime. Also, for funding for accompaniment at the Sexual Assault Treatment Unit.	€25,000 Term: 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019	€25,000	-
	Tusla Child and Family Agency	Tusla	For the provision of the ongoing services of the charity.	€1,352,136 Term: 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019	€1,258,458	€93,678
			Contribution towards costs of delivering BodyRight Programme training events	€15,000 Term: 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019	€15,000	-
			A Project	€6,000	€6,000	-
Employee Benefits, excluding Employer Pension Costs				Overall figure for Total Employer Pension Contributions		
We do not provide any employee benefits other than Employer Pension contributions				€ 78,084		

No capital grants were received during the year ended 31 December 2019.

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

30. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements and authorised them for issue on 1 April 2020.

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre (A Company Limited by Guarantee)
Management Information
(These pages do not form part of the statutory financial statements)

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)**

Appendix One - Incoming Resources

	Designated funds €	Unrestricted funds €	Restricted funds €	Total 2019 €	Total 2018 €
Income					
Donations and Legacies					
<i>Donations and fundraising income</i>					
- Donations	-	387,382	176,176	563,558	400,816
- Fundraising income	-	<u>341,588</u>	-	<u>341,588</u>	<u>354,892</u>
Total	-	728,970	176,176	905,146	755,708
Income from charitable activities					
<i>Government grants, education & counselling</i>					
- Grants	-	-	1,326,454	1,326,454	1,284,500
- Education, counselling & others	-	<u>212,450</u>	<u>38,875</u>	<u>251,325</u>	<u>246,562</u>
Total	-	212,450	1,365,329	1,577,779	1,531,062
Other income					
- Other operating income	-	<u>3,170</u>	-	<u>3,170</u>	<u>15,960</u>
Total	-	3,170	-	3,170	15,960
Income from Investments					
Interest received	-	-	-	-	72
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>72</u>
Total income and endowments	-	<u>944,590</u>	<u>1,541,405</u>	<u>2,486,095</u>	<u>2,302,802</u>

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)**

Appendix Two - Resources Expended – Charitable Activities

	Designated funds €	Unrestricted funds €	Restricted funds €	Total 2019 €	Total 2018 €
Salaries	-	150,979	1,310,467	1,461,446	1,270,026
Locums	-	24,806	-	24,806	36,761
Staff Training	-	-	7,000	7,000	3,926
Staff Pension	-	2,386	60,245	62,632	49,319
Rent	-	-	-	-	7,313
Power, light and heat	-	-	10,000	10,000	1,162
Repairs and maintenance	-	-	2,236	2,236	1,555
Insurance	-	-	16,500	16,500	-
Printing and stationary	-	-	18,850	18,850	2,897
Telephone	-	-	24,955	24,955	2,385
Advertising	-	-	-	-	590
Travelling	-	724	4,074	4,798	3,007
Professional Subscriptions	-	-	-	-	250
Legal & professional	-	3,206	44,709	47,914	25,296
Context Costs	-	-	1,008	1,008	1,798
Consent Think Thank Costs	-	-	14,389	14,389	-
Consultancy fees	-	-	-	-	50,292
Interpreting services	-	-	2,673	2,673	4,838
Counselling Services	-	-	21,500	21,500	15,205
Audit fees	-	-	9,068	9,068	-
Refreshments	-	-	433	433	40
Bank charges	-	-	110	110	-
Sundry	-	-	1,370	1,370	13,189
Total expenditure	=	<u>182,101</u>	<u>1,549,587</u>	<u>1,731,688</u>	<u>1,489,849</u>

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)**

Appendix Two - Resources Expended – Cost of Raising Funds

	Designated funds €	Unrestricted funds €	Restricted funds €	Total 2019 €	Total 2018 €
Salaries	-	85,180	-	85,180	127,702
Staff pension	-	3,204	-	3,204	3,727
Telephone	-	-	-	-	870
Advertising	-	-	-	-	661
Travelling	-	-	-	-	80
Fundraising expenses	-	63,080	-	63,080	62,779
Bank Charges	-	-	-	-	618
Sundry	-	-	-	-	74
Total expenditure	=	<u>151,464</u>	=	<u>151,464</u>	<u>196,511</u>

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)**

Appendix Two - Resources Expended – Administration & other expenditure

	Designated funds €	Unrestricted funds €	Restricted funds €	Total 2019 €	Total 2018 €
Salaries	-	-	-	-	37,898
Staff Training	-	-	-	-	4,847
Staff Pension	-	-	-	-	18,262
Rent	-	17,919	-	17,919	5,751
Cleaning	-	2,568	-	2,568	773
Power, light and heat	-	1,271	-	1,271	7,350
Repairs and maintenance	-	15,461	-	15,461	19,695
Insurance	-	6,015	-	6,015	14,673
Telephone	-	5,731	-	5,731	18,706
Printing & stationery	-	1,930	-	1,930	24,624
Advertising	-	2,607	-	2,607	450
Travelling	-	5,298	-	5,298	2,120
Professional Subscriptions	-	940	-	940	898
40 th Anniversary costs	-	22,604	-	22,604	-
Legal & professional	-	202	-	202	1,281
Consulting fees	-	38,139	-	38,139	-
Counselling services	-	-	-	-	120
Audit fees	-	640	-	640	9,225
Refreshments	-	6,913	-	6,913	5,544
Sundry	-	15,677	-	15,677	6,449
Bank charges	-	400	-	400	159
Bad and doubtful debts	-	-	-	-	95
Bank interest	-	14,308	-	14,308	15,062
Depreciation	-	69,125	-	69,125	68,159
Total expenditure	=	<u>227,747</u>	=	<u>227,747</u>	<u>262,141</u>

**THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)**

Appendix Three – Segmented Accounts for TUSLA Child and Family Agency

	Total
	2019
	€
Grants received	<u>1,258,458</u>
Expenditure:	
Wages and salaries (including employers' PRSI)	(1,094,530)
Employers' pension	(56,226)
Insurance	(16,500)
Telephone, internet & fax	(22,000)
Counselling	(21,500)
Printing, postage and stationary	(18,850)
Light, heat and water	(10,000)
Bank charges	(110)
Audit	(9,068)
Staff training	(7,000)
Interpreting	(2,673)

Total expenditure	<u>1,258,458</u>
Deficit	≡