

**The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals**  
**Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements**  
**for the financial year ended 31 December 2022**

**Crowleys DFK Unlimited Company**  
**Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm**  
**16/17 College Green**  
**Dublin 2**

**Company Number: 460571**  
**Charity Number: 5619**  
**Charities Regulatory Authority Number: 20008734**

## The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

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## The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals DIRECTORS' AND OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Directors</b>	Kerry Anne Pollock Carmel Rooney Jillian Brennan (Appointed 25 November 2022) Nora Duggan (Appointed 25 November 2022) Emily Ennis (Appointed 8 December 2022) Peter Wedderburn (Appointed 17 January 2023) Marie O'Byrne (Resigned 29 October 2022) Fiona Squibb (Resigned 29 October 2022) Noel O'Donoghue (Resigned 6 November 2022)
<b>Company Secretary</b>	Roslyn Quinn (Appointed 8 May 2023) Martin Jacob (Resigned 8 May 2023)
<b>Charity Number</b>	5619
<b>Charities Regulatory Authority Number</b>	20008734
<b>Company Number</b>	460571
<b>Registered Office and Principal Address</b>	ISPCA Head Office National Animal Centre Derryglogher Lodge Keenagh Co Longford
<b>Auditors</b>	Crowleys DFK Unlimited Company Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm 16/17 College Green Dublin 2
<b>Solicitors</b>	Patrick F O'Reilly & Co Solicitors 9-10 South Great George's Street Dublin 2  Matheson Solicitors 70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay Dublin 2

# The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their Directors' Annual Report, combining the Directors' Report and Trustees' Report, and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

This set of financial statements has been prepared by The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which is a Company Limited by Guarantee, in accordance with accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") as modified by the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" effective 1 January 2019.

The charity has applied the Charities SORP on a voluntary basis as its application is not a requirement of the current regulations for charities registered in the Republic of Ireland however it is considered best practice.

## REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

The charity is a charitable company limited by guarantee and was incorporated on 30 July 2008 having existed as an unincorporated association prior thereto by the memorandum and articles of association on the 30 July 2008, with a registered office at Keenagh, Co. Longford. The Charity trades under the name The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The charity's registered number is 460571. The charity is constituted under the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

The principal objective for which the charity was established is to promote and provide for animal welfare and to bring to an end all unnecessary animal suffering.

The charity operates in accordance with the Principles of Good Governance and is fully complying with the Charity Regulator's mandatory Governance Code (launched in October 2018).

The charity is committed to fully complying with the Charity Regulatory Authority Fundraising Guidelines and with Charities Institute Ireland Codes of Practice for Fundraising.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the contents of the financial statements, which are prepared from the records maintained by head office at the National Animal Centre.

The charity has been granted charitable tax status under Sections 207 and 208 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, Charity No 20008734 and is registered with the Charities Regulatory Authority. The charity has a total of six Directors.

### Directors and Secretary

The directors who served throughout the financial year, except as noted, were as follows:

Kerry Anne Pollock  
Carmel Rooney  
Jillian Brennan (Appointed 25 November 2022)  
Nora Duggan (Appointed 25 November 2022)  
Emily Ennis (Appointed 8 December 2022)  
Peter Wedderburn (Appointed 17 January 2023)  
Marie O'Byrne (Resigned 29 October 2022)  
Fiona Squibb (Resigned 29 October 2022)  
Noel O'Donoghue (Resigned 6 November 2022)

In accordance with the Constitution, certain directors retire by rotation and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The secretaries who served during the financial year were;

Roslyn Quinn (Appointed 8 May 2023)  
Martin Jacob (Resigned 8 May 2023)

### \* Current Board Members

# The ISPCA updated the CRO registration system shortly after the AGM on the 29th October 2022 to record the removal of Ms. Squibb / Ms O'Byrne from the ISPCA's Trustee Board. However, the date for the end of term for the Trustee on the CRO system appears to have defaulted in error to the start date of the company - the 30th July 2008. The ISPCA queried this with its legal advisors who contacted the CRO. The ISPCA legal advisors confirmed that the CRO would not correct the entry on its system without an application to the High Court. As the estimated cost of such an application was €10,000, and as both director's terminations are correct per the CRO system in that both trustees are no longer on the Board, the ISPCA is addressing the error in the end date by way of this note to the accounts.

All board members work in a voluntary capacity and do not receive any remuneration or expenses.

# The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

## Method of appointment of directors

The management of the charity is the responsibility of the Directors who are elected or co-opted under the terms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

## **(A) PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND POLICIES**

The objectives of the ISPCA are to prevent cruelty, alleviate suffering and to promote good animal welfare and kindness to animals in Ireland. This is achieved through working locally and nationally to rescue, rehabilitate and responsibly rehome those animals most in need, that have been neglected, abandoned or cruelly treated.

### *(1) PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES*

The charity has up to 6 Directors who meet on a regular basis and are responsible for the strategic direction of the charity. The charity is run on a day-to-day basis by the Chief Executive Officer who is responsible for ensuring that the charity meets its long and short term aims and the day to day operations run smoothly.

The charity's objects and principal activities are to:

- Prevent cruelty, alleviate suffering and to promote good animal welfare and kindness to animals in Ireland.

The main area of the charity's charitable activity is to:

- Work locally and nationally to rescue, rehabilitate, and responsibly rehome those animals most in need that have been neglected, abandoned or cruelly treated.

### *(2) POLICIES*

#### Animal welfare policies

The ISPCA has a comprehensive set of evidence based and ethically sound animal welfare policies which drive its work. These policies cover all animals including companion (pet) animals, farm animals, wild animals and animals used in sport, entertainment, and science. The ISPCA's animal welfare policies can be found on the ISPCA's website [http://www.ISPCA.ie/ispca\\_animal\\_welfare\\_policies/](http://www.ISPCA.ie/ispca_animal_welfare_policies/)

#### Human resource policies

Human resource provision has been outsourced to Peninsula since 2015. The ISPCA has an Employee Handbook, which brings together all of our policies and procedures, which is regularly reviewed and updated in line with changes to employment legislation. All staff are provided with a copy of the Employee Handbook.

## **(B) BUSINESS REVIEW**

### *(1) BUSINESS REVIEW*

The ISPCA employed 50 staff (39 full-time and 11 part-time) and operates three animal centres: the National Animal Centre, Derryglogher, Keenagh, Co. Longford (Head Office), the Equine Rescue Centre in Mallow, Co. Cork and the ISPCA Donegal Animal Rehabilitation Centre (ARC). These centres provide facilities for animals that have been seized by or surrendered to ISPCA Inspectors in the course of their duties. A fourth animal centre was added to the ISPCA operation when we took over the Wicklow SPCA Sharpeshills Animal Sanctuary on 1st March 2023. The ISPCA also took over the operations of the Waterford SPCA on 1st January 2023 and continue to operate an office at Summerland Square, Waterford.

The ISPCA has nine Inspectors covering 16 counties, including a Chief Inspector, a Superintendent Inspector, 4 Senior Inspectors and 3 Inspectors.

ISPCA Inspectors have been Authorised Officers under the Animal Health and Welfare Act 2013 (AHWA) since May 2014. In 2022, ISPCA Inspectors submitted 17 case files for offences under the AHWA and seized (or had surrendered to them) over 1,148 animals, including 682 dogs, 246 cats and 45 equines.

There were 20 prosecutions finalised in court during 2022. This brings the number of case files submitted under the AHWA since our Inspectors received authorisation to 172, with 116 having been finalised in court and a number of cases are pending.

# The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

In March 2023 our new ISPCA Strategic Framework 2023-2027 was launched.

The strategy has three strategic pillars as follows:

1. Prevention: to develop our education and public awareness campaigns to prevent cruelty to animals
2. Protection: to develop our animal welfare centres to better protect and restore animals in our care to the full health for rehoming
3. Prosecution: to develop our inspectorate service to hold those perpetrators of animal cruelty to account.

## *(2) FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES & INCOME GENERATION*

The ISPCA Head of Fundraising is responsible for income generation. Income streams include direct debits, direct mailing, online shop and a range of events. The Head of Fundraising is responsible for developing a new fundraising strategy to compliment the ISPCA Strategic Plan for 2023 - 2027, which replaces the previous Strategic Framework 2016-2020.

In December 2022, the ISPCA received the Animal Welfare Grant totalling €979,325 from the Department of Agriculture, Food, and the Marine, towards the cost of the ISPCA's animal welfare activities and the direct care of animals in 2023.

We also received €54,000 from the Department of Agriculture, Food, and the Marine, in January 2023 toward the cost of running the Waterford ISPCA.

The ISPCA is very grateful to the Minister for Agriculture, Food, and the Marine for his continued support.

The ISPCA is so grateful to all those benefactors who provided extremely generous donations through legacies throughout the year. These funds are put to good use and very much appreciated. The 2022 legacy income of €732,438 represents 21% of our income, and gifts in wills are critical to help us rescue animals suffering from neglect and abuse.

## *(3) ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE*

At the end of the financial year the charity has assets of €4,165,114 (2021 - €3,972,119) and liabilities of €1,484,570 (2021 - €1,096,942). The net assets of the charity have decreased by €(194,633).

The ISPCA continue to engage with the Department of Rural and Community Development throughout the year with regard to their ongoing review of the Dog Breeding Establishments Act 2010.

In 2022, the ISPCA rehomed over 800 animals of which 460 were dogs, over 260 cats and over 80 equines. All animals that enter the care of the ISPCA are neutered or spayed.

### Dog Warden Services

In 2022, the ISPCA operated four dog warden services for local authorities in Donegal, Kildare, Laois, and Wicklow. The four dog pounds admitted approximately 560 dogs of which 96% were reclaimed, rehomed, or passed to approved rescue organisations for rehoming.

## **(C) RESERVES POLICY**

The charity's available reserves at the year-end were €2,620,544 (2021: €2,875,177). Of the available reserves €60,000 (2021: €70,000) are held for restricted purposes.

The Reserves Fund is defined as the designated Fund set aside by the Board of Directors and is the minimum amount to be designated as reserves that are established to maintain ongoing I.S.P.C.A. operations for a set period, measured in months.

The target number of months is to be equal to 6 months of average operating expenses. The calculation of average monthly expenses includes all recurring, predictable operating expenses such as staff salaries and benefits, premises costs, animal costs and ongoing professional costs.

The Board of Directors may also allocate a buffer to protect itself should 6 months of expenses be deemed insufficient to cover unexpected outflows.

# The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

## **(D) GOOD GOVERNANCE AND TRANSPARENCY**

The ISPCA believes in openness and transparency and continues to publish relevant information on its income and expenditure on a dedicated Governance and Transparency page on its website ([www.ispca.ie](http://www.ispca.ie)).

The ISPCA continues to ensure compliance with the Charities Regulator's mandatory Governance Code which was launched in 2018 that requires all charities to report on its compliance from 2021.

The ISPCA is fully compliant with all legislation including the Regulation of Lobbying Act 2015 and files returns three times per annum as required. An annual report on lobbying is submitted to the ISPCA's Board of Directors on an annual basis.

## **(E) STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT**

The charity is a charitable company limited by guarantee. The charity 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 charity on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding one Euro (€1).

The charity was incorporated under a Memorandum of Association which established the objects and powers of the charitable company and is governed under its Articles of Association and managed by a Board of Directors. The Board of Directors plan to bring a revised Constitution before the members in 2023 for adoption.

## **(F) FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

In 2023, the ISPCA will:

- Launch a new Strategic Plan for 2023 to 2027 (launched in March 2023 by the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Minister Charles McConalogue TD);
- Develop an enhanced fundraising strategy (completed in May 2023);
- Continue to develop the relationship between the ISPCA and affiliated members and hold regular member meetings to discuss how the ISPCA and its members can work more collaboratively, sharing central services, enjoy economies of scale and drive operational efficiencies throughout, and to work together to continuously develop and improve.
- Continue to grow the Inspectorate, dependent on resources;
- Continue to advocate for all animals in all circumstances and further afield through targeted campaigns, including:
  - Campaign for better protection for pet animals and equines with harsher criminal penalties and fines;
  - Campaign for animal welfare to be included in the National School Curriculum;
  - Campaign for a ban on live hare coursing;
  - Ensure that the new government delivers on the previous government's commitment to phase out fur farming in Ireland.

## **(G) PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES**

The Directors have assessed the major risks to which the charity is exposed, in particular those related to the operations and finances of the charity, and are satisfied that systems and procedures are in place to mitigate the exposure to the major risks.

The ISPCA mitigates these risks as follows:

- Board Risk Management: The charity maintains a centralised corporate risk register and reviews material risks at Board Meetings on a regular basis.

Operational/internal control risks are minimised by the implementation of procedures for authorisation of all transactions and projects and the requirements for budgets covering all activities. Procedures are in place to ensure compliance with health and safety of staff, volunteers, clients, and visitors to the centre by ensuring all accreditation is up to date.

Reputational risk - In common with many charities, one of the charity's principal risks is reputational damage. Reputation damage could be caused by an event either within or outside the charity's control. In order to mitigate this risk, the charity continues to adopt best practices and is fully compliant with the Charity Regulator's Governance Code. This is reflected in the charity's Risk Register which is reviewed on a regular basis.

# The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

Financial Risk - In common with many charities, another of the charity's principal risks is lack of sufficient income to cover the costs of delivering its services. In recognition of this the charity recruited a new Head of Fundraising in 2019 and is developing a new fundraising strategy. The charity also formed a financial audit committee in 2015 which meet regularly to discuss financial issues. In addition, a new Reserves Policy was introduced in 2019. These developments are reflected in the charity's Risk Register which is reviewed on a regular basis.

## (H) ACCOUNTING RECORDS

The measures taken by the Directors to ensure 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 ISPCA Head Office, National Animal Centre, Keenagh, Co.Longford.

## (I) POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

The Trustees and the CEO are pleased to welcome Waterford SPCA and Wicklow SPCA into our operations following their recent amalgamations into the ISPCA. The ISPCA will continue to maintain and develop the animal welfare services in both counties. The ISPCA acquired of assets and business of Waterford SPCA on 1st January 2023 and Wicklow SPCA on 1st March 2023 as going concerns.

## (J) POLITICAL CONTRIBUTION

There were no political contributions which require disclosure under the Electoral Act 1997.

## (K) STATEMENT OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL

Responsibility for System of Internal Financial Control. The Board of Directors acknowledges its responsibility for maintaining an appropriate system of internal financial control. The system is intended to provide reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets are safeguarded, transactions authorised and properly recorded, and that material errors or irregularities are either prevented or would be detected in a timely period.

Key control procedures The Board of Directors has taken steps to ensure an appropriate control environment by:

- clearly defining management responsibilities.
- establishing formal procedures for reporting significant control failures and ensuring appropriate corrective action.
- establishing an Audit and Risk Committee (reconvened in 2023) to advise the Board of Directors on discharging its responsibilities for the internal financial control system.

The ISPCA has established processes to identify and evaluate business risks by:

- identifying the nature, extent and financial implication of risks facing the organisation.
- assessing the likelihood of identified risks occurring.
- assessing the organisation's ability to manage and mitigate the risks that do occur.

These risks are recorded in the Society's corporate risk register.

The system of internal financial control is based on a framework of regular management information, administrative procedures including segregation of duties, and a system of delegation and accountability. In particular it includes:

- a comprehensive budgeting system with an annual budget which is reviewed and agreed by the Board of Directors.
- regular reviews of periodic financial reports which indicate financial performance against forecasts.
- setting targets to measure financial and other performance.

The Board of Directors has adopted the Charities Regulator Governance Code and maintains a compliance record form. The ISPCA has adopted the Charities Regulator Internal Financial Controls Guideline for Charities to ensure consideration is given to the appropriate controls/processes required.

## (L) STATEMENT OF RELEVANT AUDIT INFORMATION

In accordance with section 330 of the Companies Act 2014, so far as each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the statutory auditors are unaware. The directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and they have established that the statutory auditors are aware of that information.



# The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

## (M) AUDITORS

The auditors, Crowleys DFK Unlimited Company, (Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm) have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

## (N) GOING CONCERN


The directors have prepared budgets 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 charity'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 the classification of the assets and liabilities that may arise if the charity was unable to continue as a going concern.

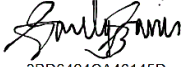
## (O) COMPLIANCE WITH SECTOR-WIDE LEGISLATION AND STANDARDS

The charity engages pro-actively with legislation, standards and codes which are developed for the sector. The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals subscribes to and is compliant with the following:

- The Companies Act 2014
- The Charities SORP (FRS 102)
- Charities Governance Code

Approved by the Board of Directors on 11-08-2023 and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:  
  
DE41889FA562541F  
**Kerry Anne Pollock**  
Trustee

DocuSigned by:  
  
3BD6424CA46145D...  
**Emily Ennis**  
Trustee

# The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

The directors are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the charity as at the financial year end date and of the net income or expenditure of the charity 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 apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework, 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 charity will continue in operation.

The directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the charity keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the charity, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and net income or expenditure of the charity to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and the Directors' Annual Report comply with Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 11-08-2023 and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:  
  
DE4D98BEA558541F  
**Kerry Anne Pollock**  
Trustee

DocuSigned by:  
  
3B1D6A274CA46145D...  
**Emily Ennis**  
Trustee

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

## to the Members of The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the charity financial statements of The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities (incorporating an Income and Expenditure Account), the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows and the notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with FRS 102.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the charity as at 31 December 2022 and of its deficit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 and having regard to the Charities SORP; and
- have been properly 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 described below in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) 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

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

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

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

#### Other Information

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

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 course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the Directors' Annual Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared 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, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the charity were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

# **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

## **to the Members of The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals**

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' Annual Report. The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not complied with by the company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Respective responsibilities**

#### **Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 10, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they 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 charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.


#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in 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 contained in the appendix to this report, located at page 13, which is to be read as an integral part of our report.

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

Our report is made solely to the charity'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 charity'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 any responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:  
  
8B1D87AEE6914D3

**Natalie Kelly**  
**for and on behalf of**  
**CROWLEYS DFK UNLIMITED COMPANY**  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm  
16/17 College Green  
Dublin 2  
11-08-2023  
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## **The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals APPENDIX TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

### **Further information regarding the scope of our responsibilities as auditor**

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the charity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's Report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the charity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

## The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

(Incorporating an Income and Expenditure Account)  
for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds 2022 €	Restricted Funds 2022 €	Total 2022 €	Unrestricted Funds 2021 €	Restricted Funds 2021 €	Total 2021 €
<b>Income</b>							
Donations and legacies	4.1	1,569,838	13,139	1,582,977	948,192	50,000	998,192
Charitable activities	4.2	910,811	852,810	1,763,621	824,847	1,392,010	2,216,857
Other trading activities	4.3	59,691	-	59,691	78,607	-	78,607
Other income	4.4	14,717	10,000	24,717	225,097	-	225,097
<b>Total income</b>		<b>2,555,057</b>	<b>875,949</b>	<b>3,431,006</b>	<b>2,076,743</b>	<b>1,442,010</b>	<b>3,518,753</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>							
Charitable activities	5.1	2,739,690	885,949	3,625,639	1,937,534	1,392,010	3,329,544
<b>Net income/(expenditure)</b>		<b>(184,633)</b>	<b>(10,000)</b>	<b>(194,633)</b>	<b>139,209</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>189,209</b>
Transfers between funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net movement in funds for the financial year</b>		<b>(184,633)</b>	<b>(10,000)</b>	<b>(194,633)</b>	<b>139,209</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>189,209</b>
<b>Reconciliation of funds</b>							
Balances brought forward at 1 January 2022	17	2,805,177	70,000	2,875,177	2,665,968	20,000	2,685,968
<b>Balances carried forward at 31 December 2022</b>		<b>2,620,544</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>2,680,544</b>	<b>2,805,177</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>2,875,177</b>

The Statement of Financial Activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the financial year.  
All income and expenditure relate to continuing activities.


# The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals


## BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 €	2021 €
<b>Fixed Assets</b>			
Tangible assets	10	<u>2,012,939</u>	<u>2,066,030</u>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Stocks	11	26,212	27,262
Debtors	12	139,371	124,337
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,986,592</u>	<u>1,754,490</u>
		<u>2,152,175</u>	<u>1,906,089</u>
<b>Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year</b>	13	<u>(1,456,553)</u>	<u>(1,056,472)</u>
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		<u>695,622</u>	<u>849,617</u>
<b>Total Assets less Current Liabilities</b>		<u>2,708,561</u>	<u>2,915,647</u>
<b>Creditors</b>			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	14	<u>(28,017)</u>	<u>(40,470)</u>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<u>2,680,544</u>	<u>2,875,177</u>
<b>Funds</b>			
Restricted trust funds		60,000	70,000
General fund (unrestricted)		<u>2,620,544</u>	<u>2,805,177</u>
<b>Total funds</b>	17	<u>2,680,544</u>	<u>2,875,177</u>

Approved by the Board of Directors on 11-08-2023 and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:  
  
 DE4P88BEA653541F...  
**Kerry Anne Pollock**  
 Trustee

DocuSigned by:  
  
 3BD6424CA46145D...  
**Emily Ennis**  
 Trustee

## The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 €	2021 €
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net movement in funds		(194,632)	189,209
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		130,035	130,299
Gains and losses on disposal of fixed assets		11,304	(1,375)
		<u>(60,255)</u>	<u>318,133</u>
Movements in working capital:			
Movement in stocks		1,050	12,315
Movement in debtors		(15,034)	(85,033)
Movement in creditors		378,336	179,044
		<u>304,097</u>	<u>424,459</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Payments to acquire tangible assets		(77,656)	(129,733)
Receipts from sales of tangible assets		10,803	2,500
		<u>(66,853)</u>	<u>(127,233)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Capital element of finance lease contracts		(41,321)	39,759
		<u>195,923</u>	<u>336,985</u>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>1,754,490</b>	<b>1,417,505</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January 2022</b>		<b>1,754,490</b>	<b>1,417,505</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>20</b>	<b><u>1,950,413</u></b>	<b><u>1,754,490</u></b>



# The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is a company limited by guarantee (registered under Part 18 of the Companies Act 2014) incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland (CRO Number: 460571). The registered office of the charity is ISPCA Head Office, National Animal Centre, Derryglogher Lodge, Keenagh, Co Longford which is also the principal place of business of the charity. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the charity.

These financial statements comprising the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement for Cashflows and the related notes constitute the individual financial statement of the Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Ireland for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) "Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland FRS 102".

The charity has applied the Charities SORP on a voluntary basis as its application is not a requirement of the current regulations for charities registered in the Republic of Ireland. As permitted by the Companies Act 2014, the charity has varied the standard formats in that act for the Statement of Financial Activities and the Balance Sheet. Departures from the standard formats, as outlined in the Companies Act 2014, are to comply with the requirements of the Charities SORP and are in compliance with section 4.7, 10.6 and 15.2 of that SORP.

#### Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the charity for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) "Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland FRS 102".

#### Fund accounting

The following are the categories of funds maintained:

#### Restricted funds

Restricted Funds represent grants, donations and sponsorships received which can only be used for particular purposes specified by the donors or sponsorship programmes binding on the trustees. Such purposes are within the overall aims of the charity.

#### Unrestricted funds

Unrestricted funds includes general funds and designated funds and it represents amounts which are expendable at the discretion of the Trustees 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

Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the Trustees for particular purposes. The aim and use of each designated fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements. The designations have an administrative purpose only and do not legally restrict the Board's discretion in applying the funds.

Investment income, gains and losses are allocated to the appropriate fund.

# The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### Income

All income resources are included in the Statement of Financial Activities when the charity is entitled to the income, the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy and it is probable the income will be received.

Income received in advance of due performance under a contract is accounted for as deferred income until earned. Grants for activities are recognised as income when the related conditions for legal entitlement have been met. All other income is accounted for on an accruals basis.

The following specific policies are applied to particular categories of income:

Voluntary income is received by way of grants, donations and gifts and is included in full in the Statement of Financial Activities when receivable.

Income from government and other grants, whether capital or revenue grants, is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the grants have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably.

Grants, where entitlement is not conditional on the delivery of a specific performance by the charity is recognised within income from donations and legacies. Grants, where related to performance and specific deliverables, are accounted for as the charity earns the right to consideration by its performance and included within income from charitable activities.

Donated services and facilities are included at the fair value to the charity where this can be quantified. Donations in kind are included at their estimated value to the charity in both revenue and expenditure in the year end of receipt. Donated facilities are included as both income and expenses at the value to the charity where this can be quantified, and a third party is bearing the cost. Where it is not practicable to measure the value of the resource with sufficient reliability the income is included in the financial period when the resource is sold. An asset is recognised only when those services are used for the production of an asset and the services received will be capitalised as part of the cost of an asset. Where it cannot be quantified, the value is recognised when sold. The value of services provided by volunteers has not been included in these accounts.

Legacy income is recognised at the earlier of the date in which either: the charity is aware that probate has been granted, the estate has been finalised and notification has been made by the executor to the charity that a distribution will be made, or when a distribution is received from the estate. Receipt of a legacy is only considered probable when the amount can be measured reliably, and the charity has been notified of the executor's intention to make a distribution. Where legacies have been notified to the charity, or the charity is aware of the granting of probate, and the criteria for income recognition have not been met, then the legacy is treated as a contingent asset and disclosed if material.

Investment income is included when receivable.

Incoming resources from charitable trading activities are accounted for when earned which is usually when the risk and rewards of ownership transfers, the sale can be reliably measured, and it is probable there will be future inflows of economic activity.

# The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised on an accruals basis as a liability is incurred. Expenditure includes any VAT which cannot be fully recovered and is reported as part of the expenditure to which it relates to.

Governance costs include those costs associated with meeting the constitutional and statutory requirements of the charity and include the audit fees, costs of legal advice for directors and costs linked to the strategic management of the charity including the cost of director meetings.

Costs of raising funds comprise of costs associated with attracting voluntary income, investment management costs and the costs of trading for fundraising purposes.

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

Charitable activities are costs incurred on the companies operations.

### Direct Costs

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

### 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.

### Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash "generating unit" to which the asset belongs. The cash "generating unit" is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets of group assets.

### Financial Instruments

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the charity would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

# The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### Leases

#### (1) Finance Leases

Leases in which substantially release all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred by the lessor are leases classified as finance leases.

Tangible fixed assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of the lease obligation is recorded as a liability and the interest element of the finance lease rentals is charged to the statement of financial activity on an annuity basis.

Each lease payment is apportioned between the liability and finance charges using the effective rate of interest method.

#### (2) Operating Leases

Leases in which substantially release all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of financial activity on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

### Currency

#### (1) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of a charity are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the charity operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the charity's functional and presentation currency and is denoted by the symbol "€".

#### (2) Transactions and presentation currency

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the date of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of financial activity within 'costs of charitable activities'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of financial activities within 'expenditure on charitable activities'.

### Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the charity has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost within expenditure on charitable activities.

### Contingencies

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the charity's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

# The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### Employee Benefits

The charity provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements and access to PRSA's.

#### (1) Short Term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

#### (2) Pension contributions

The charity makes a contribution to the employees' PRSA schemes. Pension contributions in respect of these schemes are charged to the statement of financial activities as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the schemes. The assets and liabilities of the scheme are held separately from those of the charity. Differences between the amounts charged in the statement of financial activities and payments made to the PRSA schemes are treated as assets or liabilities.

### Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation (and impairment losses if applicable), Cost includes prime cost, overheads and interest incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. Capitalisation of interest ceases when the asset is brought into use.

Freehold premises are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

In the case of bequest fixed assets received, cost represents the market value of the assets at the date of acquisition.

Depreciation is provided on property, plant and equipment, on a straight-line basis, so as to write off their cost less residual amounts over their estimated useful economic lives.

The estimated useful economic lives assigned to property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Land and buildings freehold	-	2% Straight line
Plant and machinery	-	12.5% Straight line
Motor vehicles	-	20% Straight line

The charity's policy is to review the remaining useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment are retained in the cost of property, plant and equipment and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation until they are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the SOFA.

### Leasing and Hire Purchases

Tangible fixed assets held under leasing arrangements which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the charity are capitalised and included in the balance sheet at their cost or valuation, less depreciation. The corresponding commitments are recorded as liabilities. Payments in respect of these obligations are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements, with interest charged to the income and expenditure account.

# The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving inventory.

### Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

### Trade and Other Creditors

Trade and other creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the settlement on the Statement of Financial Position.

### Taxation and deferred taxation

No charge to current or deferred taxation arises as the charity has been granted charitable status under Sections 207 and 208 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, Charity No CHY5619.

### Grants receivable

Government grants are credited to the Statement of financial activities incorporating and expenditure account as the related expenditure is incurred.

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

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

### Accounting for depreciation

The charity provides for depreciation on its tangible fixed assets. Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives. The trustees review on an on-going basis the charge to depreciation to ensure it is consistent with the expected residual value applicable to the different categories of tangibles. The total amount of assets subject to depreciation is €2,012,939 (2021: €2,066,030).

### Going Concern

The trustees have prepared budgets 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 charity's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern. On this basis the trustees 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 the classification of the assets and liabilities that may arise if the charity was unable to continue as a going concern.

## 4. INCOME

### 4.1 DONATIONS AND LEGACIES

	Unrestricted Funds €	Restricted Funds €	2022 €	2021 €
Bequest Income	732,438	-	732,438	283,573
Revenue Commissioners Tax Refunds	188,082	-	188,082	15,069
Fundraising and Donations	622,734	13,139	635,873	679,855
Inkind Income	26,584	-	26,584	19,695
	<u>1,569,838</u>	<u>13,139</u>	<u>1,582,977</u>	<u>998,192</u>

# The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

4.2 CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES	Unrestricted Funds €	Restricted Funds €	2022 €	2021 €
Animal Donations	82,047	-	82,047	82,900
Dog Warden Services	746,732	-	746,732	740,423
Affiliation Fees	2,032	-	2,032	1,524
SPCA Contributions	80,000	-	80,000	-
Government Grants	-	852,810	852,810	1,392,010
	<u>910,811</u>	<u>852,810</u>	<u>1,763,621</u>	<u>2,216,857</u>
4.3 TRADING ACTIVITIES	Unrestricted Funds €	Restricted Funds €	2022 €	2021 €
Trading Income	59,691	-	59,691	78,607
	<u>59,691</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>59,691</u>	<u>78,607</u>
4.4 OTHER INCOME	Unrestricted Funds €	Restricted Funds €	2022 €	2021 €
Other income	14,717	10,000	24,717	225,097
	<u>14,717</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>24,717</u>	<u>225,097</u>

The total of the income derived by the charity relates from its activities in the Republic of Ireland.

5. EXPENDITURE				2022	2021
5.1 CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES	Direct Costs €	Other Costs €	Support Costs €	€	€
Head Office	2,107,410	-	786,352	2,893,762	2,650,761
Dog Warden Service	585,212	-	146,665	731,877	678,783
	<u>2,692,622</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>933,017</u>	<u>3,625,639</u>	<u>3,329,544</u>

# The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

5.2 DIRECT COSTS	Head Office €	Dog Warden Services €	2022 €	2021 €
Staff Costs	1,024,637	432,752	1,457,389	1,296,847
Motor Costs	93,546	32,077	125,623	115,174
Animal Costs	471,914	12,469	484,383	384,446
Veterinary fees	227,829	14,977	242,806	172,272
Telephone	24,688	5,495	30,183	26,038
Uniform and protective clothing	2,846	1,237	4,083	7,295
Depreciation	88,585	26,500	115,085	119,151
Light and heat	55,993	4,665	60,658	41,653
Repairs and Maintenance	55,083	13,931	69,014	61,688
Rent	-	38,024	38,024	35,999
Subscriptions and Affiliation Fees	23,121	-	23,121	42,006
Animal welfare campaigns	2,681	-	2,681	2,706
Rates	4,515	-	4,515	4,296
In-kind expenditure	12,457	-	12,457	11,695
Stock	1,050	-	1,050	-
Recruitment expenses	693	-	693	-
Sundry expenses	(90)	11	(79)	-
Disposal of fixed assets	11,304	-	11,304	-
Travel and Accommodation	6,558	904	7,462	-
Computer and Website costs	-	2,170	2,170	-
	<u>2,107,410</u>	<u>585,212</u>	<u>2,692,622</u>	<u>2,321,606</u>

### 6. ANALYSIS OF SUPPORT COSTS

	2022 €	2021 €
Inkind Expenditure	8,000	8,000
Staff Costs	373,356	548,661
Travel and Accommodation	21,353	4,795
Postage, Phone and Stationery	25,272	30,636
Computer and Website Costs	59,051	51,400
Advertising and Promotion	1,345	2,305
Insurance	96,166	73,722
Legal and Professional Fees	131,079	49,274
Audit, Accountancy and Consultancy	11,475	33,424
Repairs and Maintenance	13,654	12,181
Rent	45,349	47,777
Light and Heat	17,280	5,424
Depreciation	7,989	11,148
Bank Interest and Leasing	18,924	17,007
Subscriptions and Affiliation Fees	3,240	3,657
Fundraising Costs	99,484	108,527
	<u>933,017</u>	<u>1,007,938</u>

### 7. NET INCOME

	2022 €	2021 €
<b>Net Income is stated after charging/(crediting):</b>		
Depreciation of tangible assets	123,074	130,299
Deficit/(surplus) on disposal of tangible fixed assets	11,304	(1,375)
Auditor's remuneration:		
- audit services	28,184	33,424
	<u>162,562</u>	<u>162,348</u>



# The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

continued

### 8. EMPLOYEES AND REMUNERATION

#### Number of employees

The average number of persons employed (including executive directors) during the financial year was as follows:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Administration	9	9
Inspectors	9	9
Animal Centres	22	22
Dog warden Services	10	10
	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>

The staff costs comprise:

	2022 €	2021 €
Wages and salaries	1,626,436	1,774,446
Social security costs	152,323	27,112
Pension costs	38,997	37,535
	<u>1,817,756</u>	<u>1,839,093</u>

During the financial year, the charity received a Covid-19 government subsidy which were operated by the Office of the Revenue Commissioners for employees / employers impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic. The charity has accounted for the subsidy as government grant under the performance model and recognised the related income in charitable activities for the year. The EWSS subsidy was accounted for when it became receivable. Total subsidies recognised in other charitable activities for the year amounted to €141,248 (2021: €816,010) for the Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme (EWSS).

### 9. SALARY BANDS

The number of employees whose total employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) for the reporting period fell within the bands below were:

	Number of Employees	Number of Employees
€60,000 - €70,000	2	2
€70,001 - €80,000	1	-
€80,001 - €90,000	1	1
	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>

These bands include basic pay and excludes employer pension and PRSI contributions.

The CEO remuneration amounts to €65,483 (2021: €46,002) for the year. The CEO remuneration in 2021 was not for the full year due to the resignation of the previous CEO.

# The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

continued

**10. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Land and buildings freehold €	Plant and machinery €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2022	2,575,393	766,051	468,168	3,809,612
Additions	-	78,590	13,500	92,090
Disposals	-	(126,484)	(51,625)	(178,109)
Other adjustment	-	-	38,717	38,717
At 31 December 2022	<u>2,575,393</u>	<u>718,157</u>	<u>468,760</u>	<u>3,762,310</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 January 2022	797,426	631,082	315,074	1,743,582
Charge for the financial year	34,346	34,324	54,404	123,074
On disposals	-	(104,600)	(51,402)	(156,002)
Other adjustment	-	-	38,717	38,717
At 31 December 2022	<u>831,772</u>	<u>560,806</u>	<u>356,793</u>	<u>1,749,371</u>
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 31 December 2022	<u><u>1,743,621</u></u>	<u><u>157,351</u></u>	<u><u>111,967</u></u>	<u><u>2,012,939</u></u>
At 31 December 2021	<u><u>1,777,967</u></u>	<u><u>134,969</u></u>	<u><u>153,094</u></u>	<u><u>2,066,030</u></u>

The "other adjustment" related to a understatement of motor vehicles costs and accumulated depreciation noted during the year and adjusted to correct the closing balances as per the Fixed Asset Register.

**10.1. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS CONTINUED**

Included above are assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts as follows:

	2022 Net book value €	Depreciation charge €	2021 Net book value €	Depreciation charge €
Motor vehicles	<u><u>68,196</u></u>	<u><u>18,599</u></u>	<u><u>49,617</u></u>	<u><u>19,239</u></u>

**11. STOCKS**

	2022 €	2021 €
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u><u>26,212</u></u>	<u><u>27,262</u></u>

**12. DEBTORS**

	2022 €	2021 €
Trade debtors	34,455	122,390
Other debtors	104,916	627
Prepayments	-	1,320
	<u><u>139,371</u></u>	<u><u>124,337</u></u>

All debtors fall due within one year.

# The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

13. CREDITORS	2022	2021
Amounts falling due within one year	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	36,179	-
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	19,309	33,743
Trade creditors	279,088	224,511
Taxation and social security costs	44,894	23,903
Other creditors	1,620	111
Accruals	96,138	105,704
Deferred Income	979,325	668,500
	<u>1,456,553</u>	<u>1,056,472</u>

Trade creditors and other creditors balances included amounts owing to suppliers due within one year.

Tax and social insurance are subject to the terms of the relevant legislation. Interest accrues on late payment. No interest was due at the financial year end date.

The terms of accruals are based on the underlying contracts. The repayment terms of trade creditors vary.

The charity has received funding from the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine for the welfare of animals. These amounts will be repayable to the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine in the event that certain conditions are not met.

The charity leases motor vehicles and equipment such as photocopiers under hire purchase agreements in which the terms are typically up to 5 years.

14. CREDITORS	2022	2021
Amounts falling due after more than one year	€	€
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	<u>28,017</u>	<u>40,470</u>
<b>Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts</b>		
Repayable within one year	19,309	33,743
Repayable between one and five years	28,017	40,470
	<u>47,326</u>	<u>74,213</u>

The charity leases motor vehicles and equipment such as photocopiers under hire purchase agreements in which the terms are typically up to 5 years.

# The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 15. STATE FUNDING

In accordance with Department of Public Expenditure and Reform Circular 13/2014, the following details the core funding grants of the charity applicable to 2022.

<b>Government Department</b>	<b>Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine</b>
Grant Programme	Funding to Animal Welfare Organisations
Purpose of the Grant	Animal Welfare Activities for the direct care of animals.
Term	January - December 2022
Total Fund	€668,500
Received to income in the financial year	€668,500
Expenditure spent in the year	€668,500
Fund deferred or due at financial year end	€Nil

<b>Government Department</b>	<b>Department of Rural and Community Development</b>
Grant Programme	Voluntary
Purpose of the Grant	Animal Welfare Activities
Term	January - December 2022
Total Fund	€35,000
Received in the financial year	€35,000
Expenditure spent in the year	€35,000
Fund deferred or due at financial year end	No amount was deferred or due at the year-end

<b>Government Department</b>	<b>Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine</b>
Grant Programme	Funding to Animal Welfare Organisations
Purpose of the Grant	Animal Welfare Activities for the direct care of animals.
Term	January - December 2023
Total Fund	€979,325
Received to income in the financial year	€979,325
Expenditure spent in the year	€Nil
Fund deferred or due at financial year end	€979,325

### 16. RESERVES

	2022	2021
	€	€
At 1 January 2022	2,875,177	2,685,968
(Deficit)/Surplus for the financial year	<u>(194,633)</u>	<u>189,209</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u><u>2,680,544</u></u>	<u><u>2,875,177</u></u>

# The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 17. FUNDS

17.1 RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN FUNDS	Unrestricted Funds €	Restricted Funds €	Total Funds €
At 1 January 2021	2,665,968	20,000	2,685,968
Movement during the financial year	139,209	50,000	189,209
At 31 December 2021	2,805,177	70,000	2,875,177
Movement during the financial year	(184,633)	(10,000)	(194,633)
At 31 December 2022	<b>2,620,544</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>2,680,544</b>

### 17.2 ANALYSIS OF MOVEMENTS ON FUNDS

	Balance 1 January 2022 €	Income €	Expenditure €	Transfers between funds €	Balance 31 December 2022 €
<b>Restricted funds</b>					
Restricted	70,000	875,949	885,949	-	60,000
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>					
Unrestricted General	2,805,177	2,555,057	2,739,690	-	2,620,544
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>2,875,177</b>	<b>3,431,006</b>	<b>3,625,639</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,680,544</b>

### 17.3 ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BY FUND

	Fixed assets - charity use €	Current assets €	Current liabilities €	Long-term liabilities €	Total €
Restricted trust funds	-	60,000	-	-	60,000
Unrestricted general funds	2,012,939	2,055,996	(1,420,374)	(28,017)	2,620,544
	<b>2,012,939</b>	<b>2,115,996</b>	<b>(1,420,374)</b>	<b>(28,017)</b>	<b>2,660,544</b>

### 18. STATUS

The charity has applied the Charities SORP on a voluntary basis as its application is not a requirement of the current regulations for charities registered in the Republic of Ireland however it is considered best practice.

The liability of the members is limited.

Every member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up while they are members, or within one financial year thereafter, for the payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before they ceased to be members, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributors among themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding € 1.

# The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

### 19. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

At 31 December 2022 the total of the charity's future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases was:

	2022 €	2021 €
AMOUNTS PAYABLE		
Within 1 year	33,743	33,743
Between 1 and 5 years	13,583	40,470
	<u>47,326</u>	<u>74,213</u>

### 20. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2022 €	2021 €
Cash and bank balances	1,986,592	1,754,490
Bank overdrafts	(36,179)	-
	<u>1,950,413</u>	<u>1,754,490</u>

### 21. RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH FLOW TO MOVEMENT IN NET DEBT

	Opening balance	Cash flows	Other changes	Closing balance
	€	€	€	€
Finance lease and hire purchase	(74,213)	41,321	(14,434)	(47,326)
<b>Total liabilities from financing activities</b>	<u>(74,213)</u>	<u>41,321</u>	<u>(14,434)</u>	<u>(47,326)</u>
<b>Total Cash at bank and in hand (Note 20)</b>				1,950,413
<b>Total net debt</b>				<u>1,903,087</u>

### 22. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

The Trustees and the CEO are pleased to welcome Waterford SPCA and Wicklow SPCA into our operations following their recent amalgamations into the ISPCA. The ISPCA will continue to maintain and develop the animal welfare services in both counties. The ISPCA acquired of assets and business of Waterford SPCA on 1st January 2023 and Wicklow SPCA on 1st March 2023 as going concerns.

### 23. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year the ISPCA traded with various SPCA Member Societies throughout the country. The SPCA members have a vote at the ISPCA Annual General Meeting and a representative can be elected onto Board of the ISPCA. These transactions were undertaken during the normal course of business. The balance owing to the ISPCA as at 31 December 2022 were as follows:

	2022 €	2021 €
Kildare SPCA	770	575
North County Dublin SPCA	-	1,203
Waterford SPCA	-	256
Westmeath SPCA	412	256
Kilkenny SPCA	397	131
	<u>1,579</u>	<u>2,421</u>

# The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

continued

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

## 24. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Charity has received funding from the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine for the welfare of animals. These amounts will be repayable to the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine in the event that certain conditions are not met.

## 25. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There were no capital commitments at the year ended 31 December 2022.

## 26. CONTROLLING PARTY

There is no ultimate controlling party. The trustees control the day to day running of the Charity on behalf of its members.

## 27. PROVISIONS AVAILABLE FOR AUDITS OF SMALL ENTITIES

In common with many other charitable companies of our size and nature, we use our auditors to assist with the preparation of the financial statements and other ad-hoc advisory services.

## 28. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 11-08-2023.....