

**THE IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**

**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**THE IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**  
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**REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS OF THE COMPANY, ITS DIRECTORS AND ADVISERS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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<b>Directors</b>	Carin Elizabeth Bryans (End of term 7 December 2019) Helen Dooley (End of term 29 February 2020) Anna Marie Kavanagh (Resigned due to other commitments 7 January 2020) Tracey Long (Kildare and West Wicklow SPCA) Darragh McDonald (Resigned due to other commitments 30 March 2020) Marie O'Byrne (North County Dublin SPCA) Noel O'Donoghue (Kilkenny SPCA) Elizabeth O'Flynn (Resigned due to other commitments 25 January 2019) Ann Fiona Squibb (Louth SPCA) Conor Walsh (Resigned due to other commitments 28 February 2020) Nicola Walshe (Resigned due to other commitments 20 July 2019)
<b>Company secretary</b>	Bradwell Limited
<b>Chief executive officer</b>	Dr. Andrew Kelly
<b>Company registered number</b>	460571
<b>Charity registered number</b>	5619
<b>Registered office</b>	ISPCA Head Office National Animal Centre Keenagh Co. Longford
<b>Independent auditors</b>	RBK Business Advisers Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm RBK House Irishtown Athlone Co. Westmeath
<b>Bankers</b>	AIB plc 40/42 Ranelagh Dublin 6
<b>Solicitors</b>	Patrick F. O'Reilly & Co. Solicitors 9/10 South Great George's Street Dublin 2

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**THE IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**  
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**DIRECTORS' REPORT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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

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 organisation is a charitable company limited by guarantee and was set up 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 company's registered number is 460571.

The company is constituted under the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

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

The company 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 company 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 CHY 5619 and is registered with the Charities Regulatory Authority. The charity has a total of 5 Directors.

#### **DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY**

The current Directors and Secretary are set out on page 1. The Directors who served during the year are as follows:

Carin Elizabeth Bryans (End of term 07/12/2019)  
Helen Dooley (End of term 29/2/2020)  
Anna Marie Kavanagh (Resigned due to other commitments 07/01/2020)  
Tracey Long  
Darragh McDonald (Resigned due to other commitments 29/03/2020)  
Marie O'Byrne  
Noel O'Donoghue  
Elizabeth O'Flynn (Resigned due to other commitments 25/01/2019)  
Ann Fiona Squibb  
Conor Walsh (Resigned due to other commitments 28/2/2020)  
Nicola Walshe (Resigned due to other commitments 20/07/2019)

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



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**DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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Bradwell Limited held the position of company secretary for the duration of the financial year.

**METHOD OF APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS**

The management of the company 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 OBJECTIVES**

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 11 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 Company'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 [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 AND FINANCIAL RESULTS**

**(1) BUSINESS REVIEW**

The ISPCA employs 50 staff (41 full-time and nine 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.

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**DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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The ISPCA operates a National Animal Cruelty helpline (1890 515 515) for members of the public to report an animal in distress or allegations of suspected cruelty. In 2019, over 12,000 calls were received, resulting in over 3,400 allegations of cruelty being investigated by ISPCA Inspectors.



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**DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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The ISPCA has nine Inspectors covering 17 counties, including a Chief Inspector, two Senior Inspectors and six Inspectors, one of whom is part-time.

ISPCA Inspectors have been Authorised Officers under the Animal Health and Welfare Act 2013 (AHWA) since May 2014. In 2019, ISPCA Inspectors submitted 15 case files for offences under the AHWA and seized (or had surrendered to them) over 900 animals, including 511 dogs, 360 cats and 43 equines.

Fifteen prosecutions initiated in previous years were finalised in court. This brings the number of case files submitted under the AHWA since our Inspectors received authorisation to over 140, with over 80 having been finalised in court.

In 2019, the ISPCA continued to operate in accordance with its Strategic Framework 2016-2020, launched in January 2016, which presents the ISPCA's Vision, Mission and outlines key aims and objectives for the period covered. The ISPCA will continue to focus on four Core Animal Welfare Service Pillars:

1. Prevention and Enforcement.
2. Rescue, Rehabilitation and Responsible Rehoming.
3. Education.
4. Advocacy and Engagement.

The Framework also details how the ISPCA will build foundations for the Core Animal Welfare Pillars. These foundations includes:

1. Strengthening and building relationships between the ISPCA and its 17 affiliated member societies.
2. Recognising and acknowledging the commitment, talents and contribution of volunteers.

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

The ISPCA employed a Fundraising Manager until May 2019. The role of Fundraising Manager has been replaced with the new role of Head of Fundraising. This role was filled in December 2019 and the successful candidate joined the ISPCA in January 2020. The 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 will be responsible for developing a new fundraising strategy to compliment the ISPCA Strategic Plan for 2021 – 2025, which will replace the current Strategic Framework 2016-2020.

In 2018, the ISPCA received ex gratia grants totalling €475,000 from the Department of Agriculture, Food, and the Marine, towards the cost of the ISPCA's operational work in 2019. The ISPCA is very grateful to the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine for its continued support.

The ISPCA wishes to thank all the benefactors who kindly remembered us in their wills and from whom we received legacies. The 2019 legacy income of €670,105 represents 23% of our income, and gifts in wills are critical to help us rescue animals suffering from neglect and abuse.

## **(3) ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE**

In 2019, the Minister for Agriculture committed to introduce legislation to phase out fur farming in Ireland following a successful campaign and lobbying by the ISPCA.

In 2019, new Guidelines for Dog Breeding Establishments were introduced following a public consultation to which the ISPCA made a detailed submission and met with the Department of Rural and Community Development to discuss the Guidelines on a number of occasions before the Guidelines were published.



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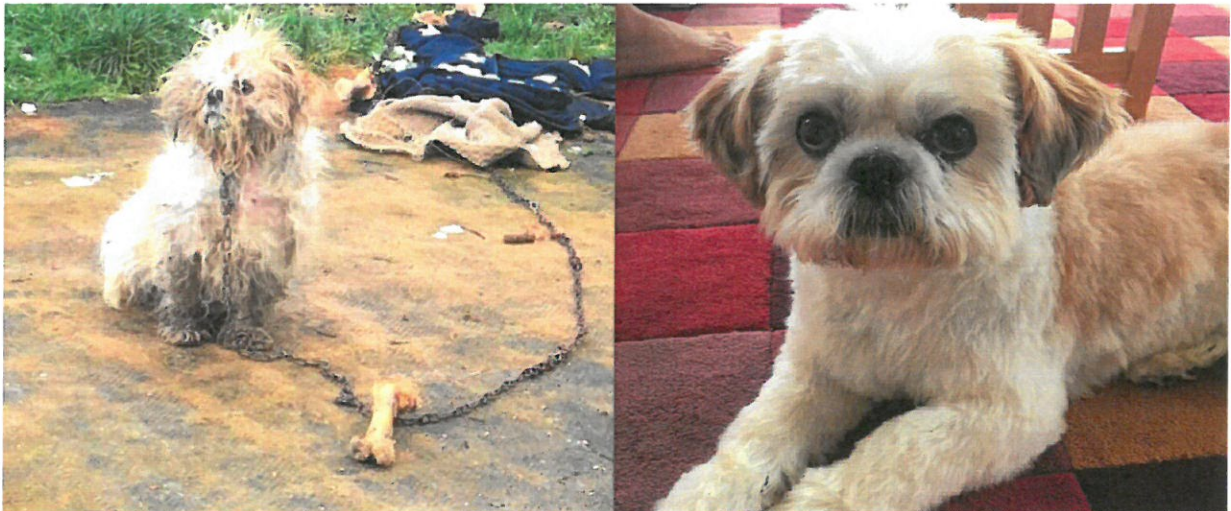
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**DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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In 2019, ISPCA Inspectors investigated over 3,400 allegations of animal cruelty, neglect or abandonment. Whilst the majority of these calls are dealt with by means of advice to the animals' owner, our Inspectors seized over 900 animals including 511 dogs, 360 cats and 43 equines. In the most serious cases, ISPCA Inspectors can initiate a prosecution if an offence has been committed under the Animal Health and Welfare Act. In 2019, ISPCA Inspectors submitted 15 files of evidence to the Department of Agriculture for consideration of prosecution. Fifteen cases from previous years were finalised in court with one offender given a three-year custodial sentence, the most severe penalty handed down for animal welfare offences since the AHWA came into force in 2014.



Rocco pictured above spent his days living outside in all weathers chained to a kennel all day, every day before being rescued by an ISPCA Inspector. Sadly his family circumstances had changed, which meant he was forgotten about and neglected. After some time in ISPCA care, Rocco turned into the sweetest little dog and it's clear to see that he landed on his paws in his new home where he is now well loved and cared for.



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DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)  
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Ben was rescued by an ISPCA Inspector with another dog called Elsie recently. ISPCA Inspector Carroll said: "This is by far the worst case of hair matting I have ever seen. Both dogs smelled so bad of urine and faeces which had soaked so deeply into their coats, it was restricting their ability to move. It was impossible to identify what dog breeds they were under their matted hair. They had to be sedated and completely shaved to relieve their suffering caused by the matted coats pinching their skin". Investigations are continuing. Both dogs are currently in ISPCA care and will be available for rehoming in the coming months.



ISPCA rescued kitten Toby has been adopted by a wonderful family and here is what they had to say: "Toby is getting on just brilliant, he has settled in so much and has really developed his little personality. Our three girls are mad about him and he is spoilt rotten with cuddles from them. He's getting on great with our older 14 year old cat too".



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DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)  
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Two donkeys were recently rescued in County Wicklow suffering from severely overgrown hooves and are currently being cared for at the ISPCA's National Animal Centre in Longford. Daphne and Wilma are reserved and will be going to their new homes soon.

In 2019, the ISPCA rehomed over 500 dogs, over 300 cats and 66 equines

In 2019, the ISPCA neutered 491 Dogs and 206 cats.

#### *Dog Warden Services*

In 2019, the ISPCA operated four dog warden services for local authorities in Donegal, Kildare, Laois and Wicklow. The four dog pounds admitted 717 dogs (443 surrendered, 274 seized or stray), of which 96% were reclaimed, rehomed or passed to approved rescue organisations for rehoming. Works were completed at Donegal dog pound by the local authority to provide an isolation area and exercise areas for dogs admitted to the pound. Works were also completed by the private landlords of Laois dog pound, which is rented by the local authority, which improved the facilities for dogs and improved public access. Works were commenced at Kildare dog pound by the local authority to provide more kennelling space and to improve existing facilities. This work will be completed in 2020.

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**DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**(C) RESERVES POLICY**

The company's available reserves at the period end was €2,347,546 (2018: €2,500,115). Of the available reserves €62,250 (2018: €52,500) are held for restricted purposes, €22,500 relates to funds received from Waterford SPCA for a restricted purpose and the balance of €40,000 relates to funds received in 2019 for use in 2020 from the Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine €37,500, which is held for pig welfare standards and from Mars, €2,500 which is restricted for the better place for pets training programme.

**(D) GOOD GOVERNANCE & TRANSPARENCY**

The ISPCA believes in openness and transparency and provides information on its income and expenditure on a dedicated Governance and Transparency page on its website.

The ISPCA is fully compliant with the Charities Regulator's mandatory Governance Code which was launched in 2018. All charities must be compliant by the end of 2020 and report on compliance in 2021. In November 2019, the ISPCA provided training on the Governance Code for its affiliated members.

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 organisation is a charitable company limited by guarantee. 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 may 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 Articles of Association and managed by a Board of Trustees.

**(F) FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

In 2020, the ISPCA will:

- Develop a new Strategic Plan for 2021 to 2025;
- Develop a new fundraising strategy;
- 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 over the coming years;
- Continue to grow the Inspectorate, dependent on resources;
- Publish its annual Inspectorate Report detailing cases finalised in court in 2019;
- Continue to advocate for all animals in all circumstances and further afield through targeted campaigns, including:
  - o Campaign for better protection for pet animals and equines;
  - o Campaign for animal welfare to be included in the National School Curriculum;
  - o Campaign for a ban on live hare coursing;
  - o Campaign for cages for laying hens to be phased out by 2020 (funded by Eurogroup for Animals);
  - o Ensure that the new government delivers on the previous government's commitment to phase out fur farming in Ireland.

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**DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**(G) PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES**

The Directors have assessed the major risks to which the company is exposed, in particular those related to the operations and finances of the company, 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:

- The charity maintains a risk register and reviews material risks at Board Meetings on a regular basis and
- The charity closely monitors emerging changes to regulations and legislation on an on going basis and takes steps to ensure compliance.

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 company's principal risks is reputational damage. Reputation damage could be caused by an event either within or outside the company'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 company's Risk Register which is reviewed on a regular basis.

Financial Risk – In common with many charities, another of the company's principal risks is lack of sufficient income to cover the costs of delivering its services. In recognition of this the company recruited a new Head of Fundraising in 2019 and is developing a new fundraising strategy. The company's audit committee met regularly to discuss financial issues. In addition a new Reserves Policy was introduced in 2019. These developments are reflected in the company'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 COVID19 crisis has had a significant impact on both the activities and the income of the company. On 12th March the Government announced that all schools and colleges were to close until at least the 29th March and that all employees that could work from home should work from home. As a result the ISPCA implemented its COVID19 contingency plan on 13th March. The three animal centres were closed to the public. Inspectors continued to respond to calls but on an emergency basis only. Animal care staff continued to travel to work at the animal centres as animal care was identified as an essential service by the Government. All administrative staff commenced working from home on 13th March and will do so until further notice.

The COVID19 crisis has had an impact on the operations of the ISPCA. The company registered for and received support from the Government's Income Support Scheme and the Head of Fundraising has developed a number of fundraising initiatives, but it is likely that the company will operate in a challenging fundraising environment in 2020 as a result of COVID19. The Board are developing contingency plans to mitigate the financial impact of the crisis.



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**DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**(J) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

The charity did not undertake any research and development projects during the year.

**(K) POLITICAL CONTRIBUTION**

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

**(L) PAYMENT OF CREDITORS**

The Directors acknowledge their responsibility for ensuring compliance with the provisions of the EC (Late Payment in Commercial Transactions) Regulations 2012. It is the company's policy to agree payment terms with all suppliers and to adhere to those payment terms.

**(M) STATEMENT ON RELEVANT AUDIT INFORMATION**

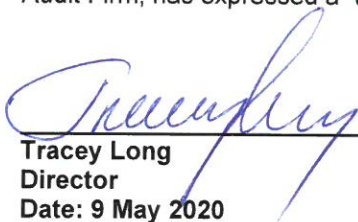
In accordance with Section 330 of the Companies Act 2014, so far as each person who was a Director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware.

Having made enquiries of fellow Directors and the group's auditor, each Director has taken all the steps he/she is obliged to take as a Director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of the information.

- So far as that Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Society's auditor is unaware, and
- That Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Society's auditor is aware of that information.

**(N) INDEPENDENT AUDITORS**

In accordance with Section 383 (2) of the Companies Act 2014, the auditors, RBK Business Advisors, Statutory Audit Firm, has expressed a willingness to continue in office.

  
Tracey Long  
Director  
Date: 9 May 2020

  
Noel O'Donoghue  
Director  
Date: 9 May 2020

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**THE IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**  
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**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and financial statements in accordance with Irish Law and Regulations.

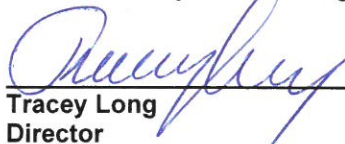
Irish Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law the Directors have elected to prepare financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council (and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland) including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland) as modified by the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" effective 1 January 2019.

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 to the financial year end 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:

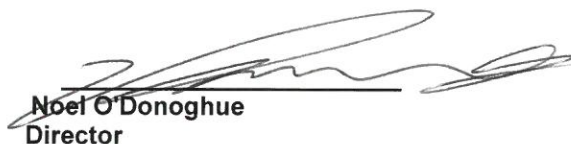
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles of the Charities SORP;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting 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 charitable group will continue in operation.

The Directors are responsible for ensuring the charitable company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the charitable company, enable at any time the assets liabilities, financial position and surplus or deficit of the charitable 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 charitable 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 charity's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions

  
Tracey Long  
Director

Date: 9 May 2020

  
Noel O'Donoghue  
Director

Date: 9 May 2020

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE  
PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**

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**OPINION**

We have audited the financial statements of The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (the 'Charitable company') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise The Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements (including a summary of significant accounting policies).

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable Irish law and Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland as modified by the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" effective 1 January 2019.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure for the year then ended.
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standards 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 charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard as issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Service Authority ("IAASA") Ethical Standard, 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 charitable 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.

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE  
PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**

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**OTHER INFORMATION**

The Directors are responsible for the other information.

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

**OPINION ON OTHER MATTERS PRESCRIBED BY THE COMPANIES ACT 2014**

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

- we have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit
- the accounting records of the Charitable Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited,
- the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records;
- the information given in the Director's Report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Director's Report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

**MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION**

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the Charitable Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of Directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard



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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE  
PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**

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**RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS**

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 charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, where applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

**AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

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

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

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**THE IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**  
**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**

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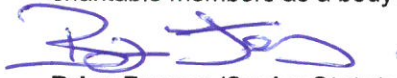
**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE  
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We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

**THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND TO WHO WE OWE RESPONSIBILITY**

This report is made solely to the charitable 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 charitable members those matters that we are required to state to them in the audit report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not except or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity or the charitable members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



**Brian Feeney (Senior Statutory Auditor)**

**for and on behalf of**

**RBK Business Advisers**

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm

RBK House

Irishtown

Athlone

Co. Westmeath

Date: 9 May 2020

**THE IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**  
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Note	Restricted funds 2019 €	Unrestricted funds 2019 €	Total funds 2019 €	Total funds 2018 €
<b>INCOME FROM:</b>					
Government Grants	3	566,300	-	566,300	439,716
Charitable activities	2	-	843,015	843,015	1,590,092
Investments	4	-	1,516	1,516	19,872
Other trading activities	5	-	50,090	50,090	31,102
Donations and legacies	6	-	1,475,945	1,475,945	1,134,217
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>566,300</b>	<b>2,370,566</b>	<b>2,936,866</b>	<b>3,214,999</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE ON:</b>					
Charitable activities	7	566,300	2,554,724	3,121,024	3,137,798
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>566,300</b>	<b>2,554,724</b>	<b>3,121,024</b>	<b>3,137,798</b>
<b>NET INCOME / (EXPENDITURE) BEFORE INVESTMENT GAINS/(LOSSES)</b>					
Net gains/(losses) on investments	10	-	(184,158)	(184,158)	77,201
		-	61,589	61,589	(40,244)
<b>NET INCOME / (EXPENDITURE) BEFORE TRANSFERS</b>					
		-	(122,569)	(122,569)	36,957
Transfers between Funds	21	10,000	(40,000)	(30,000)	(74,736)
<b>NET INCOME / (EXPENDITURE)</b>		<b>10,000</b>	<b>(162,569)</b>	<b>(152,569)</b>	<b>(37,779)</b>
<b>NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS</b>		<b>10,000</b>	<b>(162,569)</b>	<b>(152,569)</b>	<b>(37,779)</b>
<b>RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS:</b>					
Total funds at 1 January 2019		52,500	2,447,615	2,500,115	2,537,894
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019</b>		<b>62,500</b>	<b>2,285,046</b>	<b>2,347,546</b>	<b>2,500,115</b>

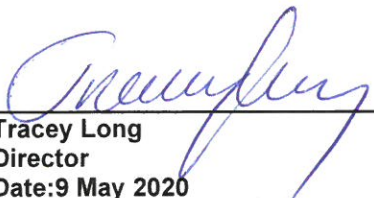
The notes on pages 20 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

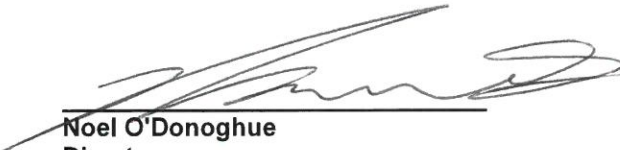
**THE IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**  
**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 460571**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Note	€	2019 €	€	2018 €
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Tangible assets	13		2,168,479		2,244,694
Fixed asset investments	14		-		815,015
			<u>2,168,479</u>		<u>3,059,709</u>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Stocks	15	34,123		37,113	
Debtors	16	105,077		53,213	
Cash at bank and in hand	17	843,104		223,464	
		<u>982,304</u>		<u>313,790</u>	
<b>CREDITORS:</b> amounts falling due within one year	18		<u>(769,044)</u>		<u>(768,713)</u>
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)</b>			<u>213,260</u>		<u>(454,923)</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			<u>2,381,739</u>		<u>2,604,786</u>
<b>CREDITORS:</b> amounts falling due after more than one year	19		<u>(34,193)</u>		<u>(104,671)</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			<u>2,347,546</u>		<u>2,500,115</u>
<b>CHARITY FUNDS</b>					
Restricted funds	21		62,500		52,500
Unrestricted funds	21		2,285,046		2,447,615
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>			<u>2,347,546</u>		<u>2,500,115</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Directors 9 May 2020 and signed on their behalf, by:

  
 Tracey Long  
 Director  
 Date: 9 May 2020

  
 Noel O'Donoghue  
 Director  
 Date: 9 May 2020

The notes on pages 20 to 41 form part of these financial statements.



**THE IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**  
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Note	2019 €	2018 €
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net cash used in operating activities	23	<u>(41,834)</u>	<u>(172,564)</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>			
Sale of property, plant and equipment		2,067	13,778
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(76,521)	(1,023,720)
Sale of investments		815,016	707,137
Purchase of investments		-	(99,447)
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities</b>		<u>740,562</u>	<u>(402,252)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>			
Repayments of borrowings		(125,803)	386,429
New finance lease		46,715	(11,706)
<b>Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities</b>		<u>(79,088)</u>	<u>374,723</u>
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year</b>	24	<b>619,640</b>	<b>(200,093)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents brought forward		<u>223,464</u>	<u>423,557</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents carried forward</b>		<u><u>843,104</u></u>	<u><u>223,464</u></u>

The notes on 20 to 40 form part of these financial statements.

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**THE IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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

**1.1 General Information**

These financial statements comprising the Statements of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement for Cashflows and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of the Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Ireland for the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

The company 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 section 291(3)(4) of the Companies Act 2014, the company has varied the standard formats specified in that Act for the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Statements. 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 sections 4.7, 10.6 and 15.2 of that SORP.

The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is a Company Limited by guarantee incorporated in Ireland with a registered office at Keenagh, Co. Longford and its company registration number is 460571. The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company and applied consistently are as follows:

**1.2 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements**

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council (and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland) as modified by the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" effective 1 January 2019 and the Companies Act 2014.

**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 charitable company can continue in operational existence. In these circumstances the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

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

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**THE IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**  
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**1.3 Income**

All incoming 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. 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 foundation in both revenue and expenditure in the year 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 on 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 company 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.

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**THE IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**1.4 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:

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 trustees and costs linked to the strategic management of the charity including the cost of trustee meetings.

Costs of raising funds comprise the 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 charities 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.

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**THE IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**  
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**1.5 Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation**

**Cost**

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 assets at the date of acquisition

**Depreciation**

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:

Freehold Property	2% straight line on cost
Motor vehicles	20% straight line on cost
Plant & Machinery	12.5% straight line on cost

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic 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 & equipment are retained in the cost of property, plant & equipment and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the SOFA.

**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 of assets.

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**THE IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**1.6 Leases**

*(1) Finance leases*

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred by the lessor are 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 interest method.

*(2) Operating leases*

Leases in which substantially 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 statement of financial activity on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

**1.7 Currency**

*(1) Functional and presentation currency*

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

*(2) Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates 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 and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

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 activity within 'expenditure on charitable activities'

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**THE IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**  
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**1.8 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.

**1.9 Stocks**

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

**1.10 Interest Receivable**

Interest received on the company's investments are recorded as income in the year in which they are earned under the effective interest rate method.

**1.11 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.

**1.12 Cash and Cash Equivalents**

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 statement of financial position.

**1.13 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.

**1.14 Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the company 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.



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**THE IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**1.15 Fund Accounting**

The following funds are operated by the Charity:

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 directors/trustees. Such purposes are within the overall aims of the charity.

Unrestricted Funds includes general funds and designated funds and it represent amounts which are expendable at the discretion of the Directors/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 are unrestricted funds earmarked by the Directors 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.

**1.16 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 company'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.

**1.17 Employee Benefits**

The company 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 Company makes a contribution to the employees' PRSA schemes.

**1.18 Government Grants**

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



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**THE IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**  
**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**1.19 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES**

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.

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

*(1) Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of property, plant and equipment*

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of property, plant and equipment, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

*(2) 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.

THE IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS  
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. INCOME FROM CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	Restricted funds 2019 €	Unrestricted funds 2019 €	Total funds 2019 €	<i>Total funds 2018 €</i>
Dog Warden Service	-	729,630	729,630	723,266
Affiliation fees	-	2,159	2,159	2,159
Animal Donations	-	64,226	64,226	58,598
Subtotal	-	<u>796,015</u>	<u>796,015</u>	<u>784,023</u>
SPCA contributions	-	<u>47,000</u>	<u>47,000</u>	<u>806,069</u>
Net income from income from charitable activities	-	<u><u>843,015</u></u>	<u><u>843,015</u></u>	<u><u>1,590,092</u></u>

In 2018, of total income from dog warden services, affiliation fees, fundraising and donations, all funds were unrestricted.

**THE IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**3. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF GRANTS RECEIVED FROM PUBLIC FUNDS**

The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals gratefully acknowledges with thanks the important contribution made by its funders and sponsors during the year:

<b>Name of Grant Making Agency</b>	<b>Name of Grant Programme</b>	<b>Purpose of Grant</b>	<b>Amount €</b>	<b>Term of Grant</b>
Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine	Ex Gratia Funding to Animal Welfare Organisations	Animal Welfare Activities for the direct care of animals	475,000	12 months
Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government	Local Government Community Services	Operation of the guard dog register, microchipping and neutering	35,000	12 months
DAFM	Voluntary	Pig Welfare	37,500	12 months
Galway County Council	Voluntary	Ballinasloe Horse Fair	3,500	12 months
Euro Group for Animals	Voluntary	End the cage age for laying hens	11,500	12 months
Limerick City and County Council	Voluntary	Animal Welfare Activities	3,800	12 months

In line with circular 13/2014. No capital grants were received during 2019.

In relation to the grant from the Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine this amount is received in December for animal welfare activities provided in the following year, as such €475,000 was released into income in 2019 from deferred income. The Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine also provided in December 2019 a grant of €517,000 for animal welfare activities in 2020 and the December 2019 receipt of €30,000 (Equine Rescue Centre Mallow) and €2,000 (Donegal Animal Rehabilitation Centre) and €485,000 (National Animal Centre, Longford) is deferred until 2020.

Grants received for a specific purpose was used for this purpose and held in restricted income. In accordance with the conditions attaching to certain sponsorship and funding, the ISPCA is required to disclose in line circular 13/2014. Hence this note is not an exhaustive list of all grants received.

**4. INVESTMENT INCOME**

	<b>Restricted funds</b>	<b>Unrestricted funds</b>	<b>Total funds</b>	<i>Total funds</i>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	€	€	€	€
Dividend income	-	1,212	1,212	19,866
Interest income	-	304	304	6
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,516</u>	<u>1,516</u>	<u>19,872</u>

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**5. OTHER TRADING INCOME**

	Restricted funds 2019 €	Unrestricted funds 2019 €	Total funds 2019 €	Total funds 2018 €
Other income	-	50,090	50,090	31,102
<i>Total 2018</i>	-	31,102	31,102	

**6. INCOME FROM DONATIONS AND LEGACIES**

	Restricted funds 2019 €	Unrestricted funds 2019 €	Total funds 2019 €	Total funds 2018 €
Bequest income	-	670,105	670,105	549,276
Other Income	-	191,325	191,325	385
Fundraising and Donations	-	614,515	614,515	584,556
	-	1,475,945	1,475,945	1,134,217

In 2018 €44,544 of other income was restricted.

**7. ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE ON CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES**

	Restricted funds 2019 €	Unrestricted funds 2019 €	Total funds 2019 €	Total funds 2018 €
Head Office *	566,300	1,810,063	2,376,363	2,398,797
Dog Warden Service *	-	744,661	744,661	739,001
	566,300	2,554,724	3,121,024	3,137,798

\* Please see note 7 & 8 for breakdown.

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**8. DIRECT COSTS**

	Head Office €	Dog Warden Service €	Total 2019 €	Total 2018 €
Direct labour salaries	973,269	463,656	1,436,925	1,403,434
Motor costs	108,423	35,113	143,536	135,085
Animal costs	258,819	9,968	268,787	298,749
Veterinary fees	164,294	14,968	179,262	169,728
Telephone	16,111	6,086	22,197	22,892
Uniform and protective clothing	4,763	251	5,014	3,373
Depreciation	93,796	15,432	109,228	119,519
Light & Heat	31,924	5,301	37,225	28,958
Repairs & Maintenance	50,873	3,964	54,837	57,563
Rent & Rates	-	55,724	55,724	55,762
Subscriptions and affiliation fees	1,603	-	1,603	41,034
Animal Welfare Campaigns	19,879	-	19,879	17,545
Rates	3,120	-	3,120	6,344
	<u>1,726,874</u>	<u>610,463</u>	<u>2,337,337</u>	<u>2,359,986</u>

**9. SUPPORT COSTS**

	Head Office €	Dog Warden Service €	Total 2019 €	Total 2018 €
Admin and management charge	(29,046)	29,046	-	-
Staff costs	300,912	61,077	361,989	347,475
Travel and Accommodation	11,841	-	11,841	17,223
Postage, phone & stationery	11,538	9,437	20,975	26,693
Computer and website costs	34,595	541	35,136	47,186
Advertising and promotion	3,244	-	3,244	7,186
Insurance	47,039	19,022	66,061	54,302
Legal and professional fees	55,957	1,808	57,765	48,920
Audit, accountancy and consultancy	13,086	9,000	22,086	22,564
Repairs & Maintenance	12,554	-	12,554	14,830
Rent	48,264	-	48,264	45,717
Light and heat	5,696	-	5,696	7,953
Depreciation	41,443	-	41,443	41,310
Bank interest and leasing	12,162	4,267	16,429	18,355
Subscriptions and affiliation fees	2,396	-	2,396	1,600
Fundraising costs	77,808	-	77,808	76,498
	<u>649,489</u>	<u>134,198</u>	<u>783,687</u>	<u>777,812</u>

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**10. NET INCOMING RESOURCES/(RESOURCES EXPENDED)**

This is stated after charging:

	2019 €	2018 €
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets:		
- owned by the charitable company	119,744	118,141
- held under finance leases	30,925	42,688
Profit/(Loss) on sale of investments	66,685	1,305
Auditor's remuneration	15,900	15,900
	119,744	118,141

**11. STAFF COSTS**

The average monthly number of employees was: 50 (2018: 50) and the average monthly number of employees during the year expressed as full time equivalents was as follows (including casual and part-time staff):

	2019 No.	2018 No.
Administration	11	11
Inspectors	9	9
Animal centres	20	20
Dog warden service	10	10
	50	50

The number of higher paid employees was:

	2019 No.	2018 No.
In the band €60,001 - €70,000	1	2
In the band €70,001 - €80,000	1	1
In the band €90,001 - €100,000	1	1
	3	4

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

The CEO remuneration amounts to €92,478 (2018: €92,478) for the year.

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	Head Office €	Dog Warden Service €	2019 €	2018 €
Wages & Salaries	1,141,061	457,295	1,598,356	1,550,133
Employer PRSI	116,044	48,919	164,963	165,952
Pension Costs	17,077	18,520	35,596	34,824
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,274,182</b>	<b>524,734</b>	<b>1,798,915</b>	<b>1,750,909</b>

During the year, no directors received any remuneration (2018 - €NIL).

During the year, no Director received any benefits in kind (2018 - €Nil)

Expenses directly incurred by the Directors in the discharge of their duties as Directors of The Society are reimbursed, if claimed, and amounted to €548.

**12. INTEREST PAYABLE**

	2019 €	2018 €
Lease finance charges and hire purchase interest	1,161	1,442
Bank interest and charges	15,268	11,557
	<b>16,429</b>	<b>12,999</b>

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**13. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Freehold property €	Plant & machinery €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
<b>COST</b>				
At 1 January 2019	2,574,718	699,557	427,897	3,702,172
Additions	675	-	75,846	76,521
Disposals	-	(580)	(59,355)	(59,935)
At 31 December 2019	<u>2,575,393</u>	<u>698,977</u>	<u>444,388</u>	<u>3,718,758</u>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>				
At 1 January 2019	693,230	490,402	273,846	1,457,478
Charge for the year	34,793	61,473	54,403	150,669
On disposals	-	(578)	(57,290)	(57,868)
At 31 December 2019	<u>728,023</u>	<u>551,297</u>	<u>270,959</u>	<u>1,550,279</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>				
At 31 December 2019	<u>1,847,370</u>	<u>147,680</u>	<u>173,429</u>	<u>2,168,479</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>1,881,488</u>	<u>209,155</u>	<u>154,051</u>	<u>2,244,694</u>

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2019 €	2018 €
Motor vehicles	<u>149,045</u>	<u>132,948</u>

The land and buildings were valued by independent third party Auctioneers during the year on an open market existing use basis. Based on this valuation, no impairment is required.



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**14. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS**

	<b>Listed securities</b> <b>€</b>
<b>MARKET VALUE</b>	
At 1 January 2019	<b>815,015</b>
Movement	<b>(815,015)</b>
At 31 December 2019	<b>-</b>

The movement in the carrying value of the fixed asset investments as shown above is comprised of the following:

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Purchases of listed investments in the period	-	99,447
Disposals of listed investments	<b>(881,700)</b>	<b>(427,622)</b>
Unrealised gain on revaluation of listed investments held	<b>66,685</b>	<b>(43,345)</b>
Impairment write off on listed investments disposed	-	<b>(279,513)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>(815,015)</b>	<b>(651,033)</b>

**15. STOCKS**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Finished goods	<b>34,123</b>	<b>37,113</b>

**16. DEBTORS**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Trade debtors	<b>71,302</b>	<b>23,544</b>
Other debtors	<b>628</b>	-
Prepayments and accrued income	<b>33,147</b>	<b>29,669</b>
	<b>105,077</b>	<b>53,213</b>

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**17. BANK AND CASH**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	€	€
Bank and Cash	<b>843,104</b>	<b>223,464</b>

**18. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	€	€
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	90,848
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	<b>36,703</b>	43,764
Trade creditors	<b>96,235</b>	104,333
PAYE/PRSI	<b>39,754</b>	-
Deferred income	<b>517,000</b>	485,000
Accruals	<b>79,352</b>	44,768
	<b>769,044</b>	<b>768,713</b>

The deferred income relates to grants received but the performance conditions have not been met at the reporting date.

Deferred income in 2018 relates to two grants (€450,000 and €25,000) from the Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine which is for services in 2019. The deferred income for 2019 related to three grants (€485,000, €30,000 and €2,000) from the Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine which is for services in 2020.

**19. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	€	€
Bank loans	-	81,412
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	<b>34,193</b>	23,259
	<b>34,193</b>	<b>104,671</b>

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**19. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR (continued)**

Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts, included above, are payable as follows:

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	€	€
Between one and five years	<b>34,193</b>	<b>23,259</b>

**20. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS**

At 31 December 2019 the total of the group's future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases was:

<b>GROUP</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	€	€
<b>AMOUNTS PAYABLE:</b>		
Within 1 year	<b>50,237</b>	<b>50,237</b>
Between 1 and 5 years	<b>68,237</b>	<b>118,474</b>
Total	<b>118,474</b>	<b>168,711</b>

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**21. STATEMENT OF FUNDS**

	Brought Forward €	Income €	Expenditure €	Transfers in/out €	Gains/ (Losses) €	Carried Forward €
<b>UNRESTRICTED FUNDS</b>						
Unrestricted funds	2,447,615	2,370,566	(2,554,724)	(40,000)	61,589	2,285,046
<b>RESTRICTED FUNDS</b>						
Restricted Fund	52,500	566,300	(566,300)	10,000	-	62,500
Total of funds	<u>2,500,115</u>	<u>2,936,866</u>	<u>(3,121,024)</u>	<u>(30,000)</u>	<u>61,589</u>	<u>2,347,546</u>

The ISPCA holds the following restricted funds:

	2019 €	2018 €
Mars Ireland Charity Partnership	10,000	-
DAFM welfare standards for pigs grant	30,000	-
Waterford SPCA	22,500	52,500
<b>Restricted funds</b>	<u>62,500</u>	<u>52,500</u>

*Restricted funds*

Restricted funds represent income received that can only be used for particular purposes. Such purposes are within the overall aims of the charity. The ISPCA has restricted funds relating to Waterford SPCA and the charity received funds for training and educational programmes for animal welfare and pig welfare grant in 2019 for use in 2020 this is held in restricted funds.

*Unrestricted funds*

General unrestricted funds are for use at the discretion of the Charity in furtherance of its objectives.

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**22. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS**

	Restricted funds 2019 €	Unrestricted funds 2019 €	Total funds 2019 €	Total funds 2018 €
Tangible fixed assets	-	2,168,479	2,168,479	2,244,694
Fixed asset investments	-	-	-	815,015
Current assets	-	982,303	982,303	313,789
Creditors due within one year	-	(769,039)	(769,039)	(768,713)
Creditors due in more than one year	62,500	(96,697)	(34,197)	(104,670)
	<u>62,500</u>	<u>2,285,046</u>	<u>2,347,546</u>	<u>2,500,107</u>

**23. RECONCILIATION OF NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS TO NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**

	2019 €	2018 €
Net expenditure for the year (as per Statement of financial activities)	(152,569)	(37,779)
<b>Adjustment for:</b>		
Depreciation charges	150,669	175,271
Returns on investment and servicing of finance	2,336	3,449
Net gain / (loss) on investments	66,685	41,549
(Increase) / decrease in stock	2,990	(17,205)
(Increase) / decrease in debtors	(51,863)	(242,666)
Increase / (decrease) in creditors	(60,082)	(95,183)
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	<u>(41,834)</u>	<u>(172,564)</u>

**24. ANALYSIS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	2019 €	2018 €
Cash in bank and in hand	843,104	223,464
<b>Total</b>	<u>843,104</u>	<u>223,464</u>



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**25. 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 2019 were as follows:

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	€	€
Donegal SPCA	1,754	817
Kildare SPCA	1,006	456
Limerick SPCA	18,400	-
Longford SPCA	1,802	-
North County Dublin SPCA	380	161
Waterford SPCA	22,500	52,500
Clare SPCA	-	727
Kilkenny SPCA	-	256
Offaly SPCA	-	734
Westmeath SPCA	-	613
Wexford SPCA	-	307
Tipperary Friends of Animals SPCA	-	727

**26. 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.

**27. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS**

There were no capital commitments at the year ended 31 December 2019.

**28. COMPANY STATUS**

The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Ireland is a company limited by guarantee and accordingly does not have a share capital.

Every member of the company undertakes to contribute such amount as may be required not exceeding €1 to the assets of the charitable company in the event of its being wound up while he or she is a member.

**29. SHARE CAPITAL AND MEMBERS LIABILITIES**

The company is limited by guarantee, not having 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 may be required not exceeding one Euro (€1).

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**30. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS**

The COVID19 crisis has had a significant impact on both the activities and the income of the company. On 12th March the Government announced that all schools and colleges were to close until at least the 29th March and that all employees that could work from home should work from home. As a result the ISPCA implemented its COVID19 contingency plan on 13th March. The three animal centres were closed to the public. Inspectors continued to respond to calls but on an emergency basis only. Animal care staff continued to travel to work at the animal centres as animal care was identified as an essential service by the Government. All administrative staff commenced working from home on 13th March and will do so until further notice.

The COVID19 crisis has had an impact on the income of the ISPCA and the company has predicted a reduction in fundraising and donations in 2020. The company registered for and received support from the Government's Income Support Scheme and the Head of Fundraising has developed a number of fundraising initiatives, but it is likely that the company will operate at a deficit for 2020 as a result of COVID19. The Board are developing contingency plans to mitigate the financial impact of the crisis.

**31. CONTROLLING PARTY**

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

**32. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The financial statements were approved by the directors on 9 May 2020.