Company registration number: 370363

Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG
Trading as Donegal Domestic Violence Services Ltd

Financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG

Contents

Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG
Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information

Directors	Andrew Martin McIntyre (Resigned 17/11/2022) Jim McGlynn Anne Boyle (Resigned 15/09/2022) Mary Maguire Maire Magenis Bernadette Walsh Eugene McElroy (Appointed 15/09/2022) Geetika Upadhyah (Appointed 15/09/2022) Maura Hickey (Appointed 09/06/2022) Michael Harrison (Appointed 09/06/2022)
Secretary	Geetika Upadhyah (Appointed 15/09/2022) Anne Boyle (Resigned 15/09/2022)
Company number	370363
Registered office	Gloria House Lismonaghan Letterkenny Co. Donegal
Business address	Gloria House Lismonaghan Letterkenny Co. Donegal
Auditor	SMC Chartered Accountants Ltd Unit 3 1st Floor Glenview Business Park, Mountain Top Letterkenny Co. Donegal
Accountants	SMC Chartered Accountants Ltd Unit 3 1st Floor Glenview Business Park, Mountain Top Letterkenny Co. Donegal

Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG
Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information (continued)

Bankers	Bank of Ireland Main Street Letterkenny Co. Donegal
Solicitors	Lanigan Clarke Solicitors Mc Kendrick Place Pearse Road Letterkenny Co. Donegal

Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG

Directors report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

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

Andrew Martin McIntyre
Jim McGlynn
Anne Boyle
Mary Maguire
Maire Magenis
Bernadette Walsh

Principal activities
The company is a voluntary organisation providing information, support and temporary refuge to victims of domestic violence and their families.

Likely future developments
The directors are making plans and strategies to address the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the company's business. The directors will continue to take steps to monitor all funding income and review expenditure to safeguard the future of the company's business with a view to the company being able to return to a normal activity pattern once the government restrictions imposed on our business as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic are fully lifted.

Dividends
During the financial year the directors have not paid any dividends or recommended payment of a final dividend.

Accounting records
The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records are the implementation of necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and the provision of adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the company are located at Gloria House, Lismonaghan, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal.

Relevant audit information
In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved in accordance with section 332 of Companies Act 2014:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's statutory auditors are unaware, and
- each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors
In accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014, the auditors, SMC Chartered Accountants Ltd, will continue in office.

Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG

Directors report (continued)

This report was approved by the board of directors on 17 November 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Andrew Martin McIntyre
Director

Maire Magenis
Director

Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG

Directors responsibilities statement

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

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

Andrew Martin-McIntyre	M Magenis
	Maire Magenis
Director	**Director**

Independent auditor's report to the members of Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the profit and loss account, statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 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.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG (continued)**

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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

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

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG (continued)

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or 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 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 on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Our report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG (continued)

James G. Devine

James G. Devine (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
SMC Chartered Accountants Ltd
Unit 3 1st Floor
Glenview Business Park, Mountain Top
Letterkenny
Co. Donegal

17 November 2022

Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG

Income and expenditure account
Financial year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 €	2020 €
Income		683,052	624,696
Gross surplus		683,052	624,696
Administrative expenses		(648,460)	(606,593)
Operating surplus		34,592	18,103
Surplus before taxation		34,592	18,103
Tax on surplus	5	-	-
Surplus for the financial year		34,592	18,103

The company has no other recognised items of income and expenses other than the results for the financial year as set out above.

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG

Statement of income and retained earnings
Financial year ended 31 December 2021

	2021	2020
	€	€
Surplus for the financial year	34,592	18,103
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year	22,672	4,569
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	57,264	22,672

Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG

Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 €	€	2020 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7	18,157		11,265	
			18,157		11,265
Current assets					
Debtors	8	18,708		25,355	
Cash at bank and in hand		57,791		35,412	
		76,499		60,767	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(37,392)		(49,360)	
Net current liabilities			39,107		11,407
Total assets less current liabilities			57,264		22,672
Net assets			57,264		22,672
Capital and reserves					
Income and expenditure account			57,264		22,672
Company funds			57,264		22,672

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 17 November 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Andrew Martin McIntyre
Director

M Magenis

Maire Magenis
Director

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG

Notes to the financial statements
Financial year ended 31 December 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in Republic of Ireland. The address of the registered office is Gloria House, Lismonaghan, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal.

2. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable Irish accounting standards, including "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants. In applying FRS 102, the directors have opted to avail of the disclosure exemptions as set out in Section 1A of FRS 102. The directors have done so on the basis that the company qualifies as a small company in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and therefore is entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

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

Income

Income is measure at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable that has been funded to the company through government bodies. The company is a registered charity and not registered for Value Added Tax.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2021

Tangible assets
Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation
Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	15%	straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

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

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

Financial instruments
A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans
Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

3. Limited by guarantee

The company is limited by guarantee. In the event of the company being wound up the liability of each member is limited to €1.

Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2021

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 16 (2020: 16).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2021	2020
	€	€
Wages and salaries	444,524	444,082
Other retirement benefit costs	36,967	36,715
	481,491	480,797

5. Tax on profit

As a registered charity, Donegal Domestic Violences Services CLG has been granted charitable exemption by the Revenue Commissioner under reference CHY16539.

6. Appropriations of income and expenditure account

	2021	2020
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	22,672	4,569
Surplus for the financial year	34,592	18,103
At the end of the financial year	57,264	22,672

Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2021

7. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	**Total**
	€	**€**
Cost		
At 1 January 2021	60,050	60,050
Additions	11,220	11,220
At 31 December 2021	71,270	71,270
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2021	48,785	48,785
Charge for the financial year	4,328	4,328
At 31 December 2021	53,113	53,113
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2021	18,157	18,157
At 31 December 2020	11,265	11,265

8. Debtors

	2021	2020
	€	€
Other debtors	5,002	11,711
Prepayments	13,706	13,644
	18,708	25,355

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	6,847	18,523
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	10,430	10,325
Accruals	20,115	20,512
	37,392	49,360

10. Ethical standards

In common with many other companies of our size and nature we use our auditors to prepare and submit returns to the Revenue Commissioners and to assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2021

11. Controlling party

The company is limited by guarantee and there is no ultimate controlling party.

12. Going Concern

As described in the directors' report on pages 3 - 4, The World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a pandemic on March 11, 2020, causing huge impact on people's lives, families, communities, and businesses across the world. In line with the Irish Government's objective of mitigating the spread of Covid-19, the government of Ireland introduced restrictions on citizens and businesses. These restrictions included the temporary closure of many businesses and requesting all citizens to stay at home except in a limited number of permitted circumstances. As at the date of approval of these financial statements, some restrictions remain in place.

Covid-19 and the economic impact of the virus on the Irish economy is unprecedented. As at the date of approval of these financial statements the economic impact arising from the pandemic is only becoming clear and it is not possible to identify the precise impact of this uncertainty for the company. The activities of the company are largely financed by grant aid from Government agencies and the continued support of same is unknown at present.

The directors consider that the current unprecedented economic situation presents significant challenges for the company now and into the immediate future as they are dependent on the exchequer for revenue which is made available to the various Government agencies for funding the voluntary sector. Reductions in exchequer funding for such activities is expected in 2021. These developments may result in a reduction or abolition in the grant supports received by the company from Government agencies in the future. The directors believe that it would be impossible for the company to continue in operational existence without the continued support of the Government agencies. These circumstances create material uncertainties over the future of the company. Nevertheless, after making enquiries and considering the uncertainties described above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue to receive an adequate level of financial support from the Government agencies to allow it to continue in the future. For these reasons, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2021

13. Income

The whole of the income is derived from Ireland. An analysis of income is given below:

Grants and assisantance - 13.(A)	670,942	603,290
Fundraising and donations	12,110	20,906
Rent receivable and other income	-	500
	683,052	624,696

13. (A)Grants and assisstance

Tusla Child and Family Agency	621,982	561,527
The Community Foundation of Ireland	-	5,030
Donegal ETB	-	1,030
Commission for the Support of Victims of Crime	19,200	17,000
Safe Ireland	19,760	18,703
Womens Aid	10,000	
	670,942	603,290

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2021

Sponsoring Government Department	Grant Programme	Grant Received in year €	Period of Grant	Grant to income in year	Amounts Deferred	Grant Expires	Purpose of grant
TUSLA - Child and Family Agency	Domestic Sexual and Gender Based Violence Services Programme	541,508	To 31 Dec 2021	541,508	-	31 Dec 2021	Operating costs
TUSLA - Child and Family Agency	Covid Aids	50,475	To 31 Dec 2021	50,475	-	31 Dec 2021	Operating costs
TUSLA - Child and Family Agency	TLC Kids Co Or	20,000	To 31 Dec 2021	20,000	-	31 Dec 2021	Operating costs
Safe Ireland	Domestic abuse responses funding	19,760	To 31 Dec 2021	19,760	-	31 Dec 2026	Operating costs
Womens Aid	Domestic abuse funding	10,000	To 31 Dec 2021	10,000	-	31 Dec 2021	Operating costs
Community Support Victims Crime	Services for supporting victims	19,200	To 31 Dec 2021	19,200	-	31 Dec 2021	Operating costs

Tax clearance is compliant with the circulars including Circular 44/2006 "Tax Clearance Procedures Grants, Subsidies and similar type payments". No capital grants were received in 2021.

The total staff costs of the company are referred to in Note 9. The number of employees whose total employee benefits (including employer pension costs) for the reporting period fell within each band of €10,000 from €60,000 upwards is nil.

Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2021

15. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 17 November 2022.

Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG

The following pages do not form part of the statutory accounts.

Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG

Detailed profit and loss account
Financial year ended 31 December 2021

	2021 €	2020 €
Income		
TUSLA	621,982	561,527
Donations	12,110	20,906
Community Foundation - Programmes	-	5,030
Donegal ETB	-	1,030
Comm Support Victims Crime	19,200	17,000
Safe Ireland	19,760	18,703
Womens Aid	10,000	-
Rent receivable	-	500
	683,052	624,696
Gross surplus	683,052	624,696
Gross surplus percentage	100.0%	100.0%
Overheads		
Administrative expenses	(648,460)	(606,593)
	(648,460)	(606,593)
Operating surplus	34,592	18,103
Operating surplus percentage	5.1%	2.9%
Surplus before taxation	34,592	18,103

Donegal Domestic Violence Services CLG

Detailed income and expenditure account (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2021

	2021	2020
	€	€
Overheads		
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	(444,524)	(444,082)
Staff pension costs - other	(36,967)	(36,715)
Staff training	(280)	(55)
Journey to Freedom Programme	-	(166)
Programme costs	(12,330)	(2,502)
Therapy Play	-	(3,845)
Homeless Support	(47,133)	(6,954)
Insurance	(4,844)	(1,316)
Clinical supervision	(8,270)	(10,218)
Light and heat	(27,252)	(21,892)
Cleaning	-	(4,235)
Repairs and maintenance	(19,729)	(14,677)
Printing, postage and stationery	(2,440)	(2,780)
Advertising	(4,220)	(2,090)
Telephone	(11,579)	(11,331)
Computer costs	(3,726)	(11,403)
Motor & travel expenses	(7,995)	(12,328)
Legal and professional	(2,746)	(4,276)
Auditors remuneration	(1,722)	(1,722)
Bank charges	(465)	(647)
General expenses	(4,156)	(5,666)
Subscriptions	(3,754)	(3,340)
Depreciation of tangible assets	(4,328)	(4,353)
	(648,460)	(606,593)