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

Directors' Report and Audited Financial Statements
For the financial year ended
31 December 2021

Registered Number: 147318 Charity Number: CHY 8529

Charity Registration Number: 20021078

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

Directors' report	1-27
Directors' responsibilities statement	28
Independent auditors' report	29-31
Statement of comprehensive income	32-33
Statement of financial position	34
Statement of cash flows	35
Notes to the financial statements	36- 55

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

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

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

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

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

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

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

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

Activities in support of these aims include:

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

Achievements & performance under strategic goals:

Goal 1: Ensure that victims/survivors of current and historic sexual violence receive the supports that they need to heal

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

Goal 2: Eliminate tolerance of sexual violence in Irish society and support the rights of victims/survivors

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

Goal 3: Be a strong, sustainable organisation

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

Achievements & Performance

Dublin Rape Crisis Centre has three overarching goals under its current plan:

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

Each goal is to be achieved through delivery of relevant strategic objectives. These are laid out below with an account of the organisation's work in each area.

Goal 1: Ensure that victims/survivors of current and historic sexual violence receive the supports that they need to heal

Objective 1: Providing high-quality services to victims/survivors of current and historic sexual violence.

Our services to victims/survivors are delivered through:

- The freephone 24-Hour National Rape Crisis Helpline 1800 778888;
- An Interpreting Service for those wishing to access the National Helpline in a variety of languages;

- · A text service for Deaf and hard of hearing callers;
- Face-to-face counselling and psychotherapy;
- An online chat support programme;
- A client support/welfare service; and
- Survivor accompaniment services

National 24-Hour Rape Crisis Helpline

The freephone 24-Hour National Helpline 1800 77 8888 offers free and confidential listening and support to victims/survivors of sexual violence. Trained Telephone Counsellors are on hand 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, to provide non-judgmental support to anyone affected by sexual violence. The line can also support families and friends of victims/survivors as well as those who work with victims/survivors in their employment or volunteering.

Survivor quote:
"Finally I had a safe space to talk about what happened to me. Everything was positive. From my first anxious phone call to the hotline, to the follow-up care and then the actual therapy - every step of the way, I was treated with care and made to feel safe."

2021 trends: During 2021, there were 14,012 contacts to the National Helpline compared with 13,438 in 2020. Most contacts related to rape (43.5%) followed by Child Sexual Abuse (30%) and adult sexual assault (13.4%). Sexual harassment was cited by 1.1% of callers.

In terms of gender, some 81% percent of callers were women,18.7% percent were men and 0.3% identified as other. Over half (7,871) were first-time contacts to the line. In terms of age, a significant cohort were those aged 50-59, at about 20.8% of contacts. Some 36.9% of contacts were from young adults aged under 30 years.

The line was at its busiest in September and November. These two months were also the busiest for first-time callers with 767 contacts in September and 745 contacts in November. Where identified by callers, contacts were roughly balanced between Dublin (57.7%) and the rest of Ireland (42.3%).

Just under a third of people in 2021 contacted the Helpline for support in relation to abuse they had experienced in childhood, as restrictions on movement due to the pandemic and more time spent at home brought trauma to the surface for them.

Those who had experienced recent rape and assault disclosed additional anxiety around reporting for fear of sanctions for breaking lockdown rules. As restrictions were lifted, more people came forward and so the line was busier in the September to November period.

The closure or severe restrictions in community-based and statutory services during lockdown meant calls to our Helpline were longer and more complex with callers needing more assurances and support. This remained a feature when restrictions were lifting, as doubt and insecurity about the future added to the trauma caused by the sexual abuse they had suffered.

A further trend was for new contacts from older callers with past trauma who had been managing it independently for many years but were left without their usual outlets and support due to restrictions, and needed to reach out.

When restrictions were lifted, we noted a rise in new cases of rape and assault as people returned to colleges and workplaces as well as social outlets. Telephone counsellors noted calls relating to consent, with callers asking for help to understand their experience and their subsequent distress. In most cases, this involved assault or rape, with younger callers in particular struggling to identify this issue.

An older woman living alone who had experienced Child Sexual Abuse in her past, called the Helpline feeling very isolated. She actually declined an option to have her shopping delivered because her time spent queueing at the super market was the only way she could talk to someone. She said ringing the line gave her hope and the feeling of being understood.

Coercive control was another emerging theme, again with callers describing their experiences and asking for help to understand what their experience might actually be. In many cases, these calls were in fact about very abusive situations.

Helpline services

Alongside the 24-Hour Helpline, we provide some additional specialist services for those seeking crisis help (note that these services are closed on Bank Holidays and national Holidays).

- A text service for those who are Deaf or hard of hearing, operating Mon-Fri from 8am to 6:30pm, at 086-8238443 – fielding 600 texts during 2021.
- A Webchat Support Service on our website drcc.ie, Mon-Fri, 10am to 2pm – offering a written mode of communications, particularly helpful to those who cannot verbally articulate their needs or who don't have a private space in which to speak. This service had 415 contacts during the year.

Webchat as pathway to healing
A young woman who had attended
SATU made contact with our webchat,
seeking advice on to what to do next.
Following a chat online with our support
worker, she made a Helpline call and
subsequently became a client of our
crisis counselling service.

• A new live **Helpline Interpreting Service** for those who do not speak English, operating Mon-Fri from 8am to 6:30pm.

Helpline Interpreting Service:

In December, we were very pleased to launch a new service to broaden access for people whose first language is not English.

The Helpline Interpreting Service operates Mon-Fri, 8am-6:30pm. It provides live interpreting over the phone in more than 200 languages.

Case study: Young woman who had been recently raped contacted the Helpline via the interpreting service seeking support and specific information on her particular circumstances. Following information on all services relating to her needs, she was placed on the therapy waiting list. The caller noted it was so good to tell someone of her experience without judgement, in her own language.

Survivor quotes on the National Helpline

- "The 24- Hour Helpline was also something I have utilised and continue to use as it is really reassuring to know that there is someone that will listen at any time.
- "I'm so grateful that I rang the Helpline and got all the help I needed. When I first rang I never expected anything other than someone to just listen to me and I am so grateful that the person that answered the phone to me that morning encouraged me to get the help that I didn't even realise I needed.
- "The voice at the other end of the phone, understands, listens and helps. That is such a powerful support for survivors like me.

Counselling & Therapy

Continuing pandemic restrictions in 2021 meant our team of therapists offered counselling and therapy in a number of ways, depending on clients' needs, either face-to-face, online or over the phone, in our city centre premises or in outreach clinics around Dublin.

As in 2020, anxiety among many of our clients remained high, exacerbated by fears around COVID19, and mirroring general anxiety in the wider population. For some, this anxiety displaced their focus on healing from the trauma of sexual violence, stalling their recovery. In some cases, this meant they required more supports due to the impact on their mental health, while in others the need for therapeutic intervention was prolonged.

The lockdown was particularly tough for clients who experienced sexual violence while socialising during restrictions, and as a result felt unable to speak about what had happened to them. The pandemic also highlighted that abuses can happen through online contacts, which became even more important as a way to connect with others, and one that can be very intense. In some cases sexual violence was inflicted on clients after restrictions were lifted and people could meet in person.

During the year, our therapy teams noted the serious challenge for clients living in difficult home environments or relationships to maintain a space for therapy. Others were very isolated, which exacerbated anxiety and for those who had survived childhood sexual abuse, echoed the loneliness they had suffered as children in that abusive situation.

For some clients, the added options of counselling online or via phone made it easier to access therapy, and the take-up rate was again very high this year. This wider choice of ways to access therapy was thus for some people a positive outcome. The combination of increased need from some existing clients, as well as a greater need for more timely care for those who have joined our waiting list, challenged DRCC in 2021 to review every aspect of our therapeutic services.

In addition to continuing to meet need, we have scrutinised our own services, developments in therapeutic practice and in case management. As a result of this, we began to roll out additional training for staff as well as upgrading our case management systems. We identified and must now address the need to strengthen our infrastructure so as to provide for a quality, specialised sexual violence focused therapy.

Client feedback on therapy:

- "My counsellor has been brilliant unwavering support, help, information invaluable to me. And while I say face-to-face sessions are my preferred method, phone sessions also have their benefits I don't need to travel to and from meetings and also, there's a comfort in being able to talk but not having to be seen, if that makes sense."
- "I'm so grateful for the assistance and support DRCC offers and it has made a massive positive difference since the pandemic started. Thank you for all you do, I hope someday I can offer the overwhelming and phenomenal support like I have received since day one. DRCC has changed my life."
- "I have had a very positive experience with counselling during the pandemic and it has really helped me cope with all aspects of my life and the pandemic/lockdowns etc."

Overview of therapy services in 2021

Appointments delivered: A total of 5,314 appointments were delivered in 2021, down from 6012 in 2020 but up from 4619 in 2019. This was out of a total 6,455 appointments offered, showing a very high take-up rate at 82%. Among these appointments, more than half (54%) were for people who had experienced a recent rape or sexual assault within the previous six months.

Clients seen: DRCC worked with a total of **580 clients** in 2021, up slightly from 570 the previous year. Of these, some 268 (47%) were new clients, with the remaining 302 clients (53%) ongoing from before 2021.

Among clients in 2021, some 91.2% were female and 8.8% male. Twenty clients identified themselves as having a disability. Clients ranged in age from 16 to over 60. The largest age cohort was 18-23 years (making up 26.6% of clients), followed by those aged 30-39 (at 24.1% of clients).

In terms of sexual violence reported by clients, 35% cited rape with another 13% reporting marital or intimate

partner rape, 13% sexual assault, and 1.2% sexual harassment. Smaller numbers indicated they had suffered aggravated sexual assault and suspected drug rape.

Some 37.6% of DRCC clients had been sexually abused as children, and 6% of clients disclosed they had been both raped as adults and sexually abused as children.

Most DRCC clients knew the person who raped or assaulted them, accounting for 94% of childhood abuse incidents and 84% of sexual violence incidents as adults.

Survivor testimony - 'Ben'

"The aftermath of experiencing sexual violence can be an isolating experience, and the Covid-19 pandemic re-awakened some of those feelings due to the physical separation from regular support networks, such as friends. Having the resources of the helpline and counselling from DRCC were invaluable in providing connection, reassurance, and assistance while navigating lockdowns and the pandemic as a whole. I am extremely appreciative of how quickly and effectively the centre was able to adapt to meet the needs of service users as much as possible."

Moving Forward from Sexual Violence programme

In 2021, DRCC progressed use of its e-health initiative, **Moving Forward from Sexual Violence.** Developed in partnership with UK company KRTS International Ltd, it is a unique, blended online and therapist-supported programme, designed specifically to help victims/survivors of sexual violence to understand their experience and trauma and to develop tools and insights that will help them on their journey of recovery.

In 2021, there were 219 information calls and 610 information e-mails about the programme. It was delivered to 119 participants, with 585 coach support calls made and 660 coach support emails sent.

Feedback from participants in Moving Forward from Sexual Violence programme:

- " I learned so much about myself and how to deal with what I've been through. I didn't even know I had any triggers or notice how much I disconnect myself from my life. I really enjoyed the programme
- " It has helped me to understand how the trauma has seriously affected my life years later & given me the tools to allow me to change this and refocus the attention on rebuilding my self-worth
- " I learned about how my brain reacts to trauma and I understand why I'm triggered and why I have reactions to certain things. It's helped my loved ones understand what I'm going through a bit better
- " I would 100% recommend to someone in a similar position

Accompaniment services

While it is important that victims/survivors of sexual violence are able to access health services including counselling, therapy and medical care, they are also entitled to seek justice following sexual violence. Society too has an interest in ensuring that those who commit sexual offences are held to account and stopped from committing further harm. Nonetheless, it can be daunting for someone who has been harmed to engage with the justice system to do so without support, without any idea of how the system works or where to go next.

DRCC accompaniment supporters, primarily volunteers supported by expert staff, are there with victims/survivors of rape and sexual assault when they attend the Sexual Assault Treatment Unit (SATU) at Dublin's Rotunda Hospital, when they report rape or sexual assault to An Garda Síochána, and when they attend court.

Our accompaniment support is available to all victims of sexual assault and rape, and to their families and friends.

SATU accompaniment

Sexual Assault Treatment Units (SATUs) are specialised hospital services offering medical care and forensic examinations to those who have been sexually assaulted or raped. Our specially trained volunteers provide psychological support to victims/survivors attending the SATU at the Rotunda Hospital in Dublin 1.

COVID19 restrictions continued to have a large impact on SATU visiting arrangements in 2021, meaning that DRCC was limited to offering support over the telephone for the early part of the year. However, from late June we were once again able to attend in person and supported 115 people attending SATU, as well as 56 of their friends and family members, amounting to 235 hours in the SATU unit.

To support the work of the SATU, DRCC is part of a liaison committee of the Rotunda Hospital which advises on and monitors services there and DRCC is also represented on the national SATU Implementation Project Team.

Justice system accompaniment

For victims/survivors reporting a sexual offence to the Gardaí or other investigating authority, or who are going through a subsequent trial or other hearing, our service offers the reassurance of having someone knowledgeable and supportive with them. It is very helpful to have access to a person who can answer their specific questions, explain language and structures that are strange to them and help them to navigate what can be a complex criminal legal process. Even for those who have not yet decided to report, the act of talking through the process or voicing their worries may be a first step.

Thanks to increased statutory funding in 2021, we were able to expand our services to provide a dedicated court-based support in Dublin courts, to supplement the existing services. There was a marked increase over the year in the time spent supporting & accompanying clients, especially in relation to those seeking support and information around reporting to the Gardaí for both recent sexual violence and historical cases.

COVID19 restrictions severely impacted sexual offences cases heard in court. Jury trials were suspended for the first months of the year and even where sentencing could take place after a guilty plea, there were substantial delays and adjustments when essential personnel were unavailable due to the virus. As a result, fewer cases took place, many trials lasted longer and several due for hearing in 2021 are still awaiting trial in 2022. Meanwhile, those whose cases could not proceed were supported by DRCC as they coped with the disappointment and the need to keep traumatic memories in their minds while awaiting their trial date.

In 2021, DRCC supported 210 victims/survivors in **garda stations** and other such settings, almost double the 106 people supported in 2020. Of these, 192 were female and 18 were male. The time devoted to such support also rose from 150 hours in 2020 to 255 hours in 2021.

In total, we supported 45 victims/survivors in **court** in 2021, almost the same as 2020 when we supported 44 people. Most were female (41 total). Notably, the amount of time this involved dramatically increased to 348 hours, up 80% from 2020 when we provided 193 hours of support. Venues included the Criminal Courts of Justice, Civil Courts, the Family Courts and the Workplace Relations Commission.

Towards the end of 2021, we were very encouraged to learn that we were to receive funding to expand our accompaniment services. This will allow us to provide greater support to victims/survivors who are considering reporting sexual crime and entering the justice system. This work will take place in 2022 and will provide expanded information on the justice system and structures via DRCC's website.

Client feedback on accompaniment service:

- "When I think back to having to give evidence, I was feeling panicky and overwhelmed...I couldn't think straight. [The accompaniment support worker] just brought me through the simple things...I felt safe with her."
- "The Court Accompaniment was brilliant. The lady who looked after me guarded me fiercely even from my own family. It is a wonderful service and the volunteers are the perfect blend of knowledge and sympathy. They were a great source of strength for me.

Objective 2: Building the capacity of Irish society to better understand and guard against the harm of sexual violence, as well as meet the needs of victims/survivors.

Promoting an appropriate response for victims/survivors through frontline training: We aim to help frontline services and professionals become more trauma-aware and better able to understand and support victims/survivors and their needs. As part of that, DRCC provides specialised training and information to staff and professionals who support those impacted by sexual violence.

Over the course of 2021, we provided 48 training sessions, some of which ran over a number of days. Almost 500 people took part in training courses over the year.

- · Topics included
 - Working with victims of childhood sexual abuse;
 - Offering support after sexual violence
 - o Coping with disclosures; and
 - o Dignity at Work.
- Our courses were attended by many frontline groups, including therapy professionals, social care
 organisations, educators, social workers, community groups and medical staff.

Consultation and guidance on policies and resources:

We worked with other non-governmental organisations, with academic and professional institutions, and with statutory bodies to provide guidance on how to offer support to victims/survivors following sexual violence. We provide a victim-centred and trauma-informed perspective to various organisations developing policies and resources for those impacted by sexual violence.

Training for the Arts sector: In 2021, we facilitated two training sessions with comedians throughout Ireland around awareness and prevention of sexual violence. This was a result of an ongoing partnership with the Comedy Safety Standards group (CSS), which seeks to make the Irish comedy scene a safer, more inclusive and welcoming workplace within which comedians can flourish. We provided guidance and support to CSS during the year as well as giving training and support to other organisations within the Arts Sector.

Training for peer organisations: Thanks to a training grant, we brought together a national sexual violence network made up of Rape Crisis Centres from Rape Crisis Centre Forum Ireland, One in Four and the Men's Development Network. The first network meeting took place at the end of 2021, where themes and practicalities were teased out. Training will be rolled out throughout 2022/23 through facilitators of specialist topics.

Tailored training for specific work areas: Those we trained included religious groups, consular organisations, support services, health care staff, social care and homeless sector staff, student unions, helplines, and college staff from various departments. All of our training is tailored to the needs of the specific organisations.

Youth programmes

We have continued to expand our ability to reach out to young people and develop materials specific to them and their needs in 2021.

Youth Advisory Group: This group of young people aged 18 to 25 years provides invaluable guidance and input on issues relevant to young people for our programme development, as well our campaign work.

One group member took part in a panel discussion as part of the Children's Rights Alliance online safety conference in Autumn. The group also worked on messaging for a youth audience around consent and online safety, and contributed to DRCC's 16 Days Campaign to Eliminate Violence against Women in November. In the latter, two group members created some powerful videos for TikTok to raise awareness about consent and challenge common myths about sexual violence.

Rolling out our flagship BodyRight programme: Our training for BodyRight facilitators is a four-day programme designed to equip school and youth work staff to use the programme with young people to raise awareness of respect and healthy relationships, consent and online safety and to prevent sexual violence. Despite pandemic restrictions, we delivered BodyRight facilitator training on 7 occasions in 2021, training 78 staff to act as facilitators. Thanks to a funding grant, we were able to offer it to participants free of charge.

#LetsGetReal: Increasingly it has become clear we need to educate young people to become more critical in their consumption of advertising, popular culture and pornography. DRCC developed an educational resource for youth workers and school staff called #LetsGetReal. We were able to offer this programme 7 times in 2021, with 82 people trained, free of charge to participants.

Information portal: With grant funding, we began developing a portal for youth programmes alumni which was completed by end of 2021 and will begin operation in 2022. It will allow those who have completed our youth programmes to access relevant online resources and to share best practice.

Educational Outreach: With colleges and schools again closed or very restricted for much of 2021, it was challenging to conduct outreach work in schools to raise awareness and have dialogue with second level students. However, we were delighted to be able to take part in talks on issues like awareness of sexual violence and appropriate handling of disclosures with student bodies in some third-level colleges. Outreach talks kick-started again with school and college events towards the end of 2021, with plans in place to train new outreach volunteers for 2022.

Our Youth Programmes Coordinator was involved in the steering group for the 'Speak Out' anonymous reporting tool, launched by Minister for Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science Simon Harris TD and rolled out in participating third-level colleges in October 2021. This tool, led by Psychological Counsellors in Higher Education Ireland (PCHEI), funded by the Department of Further and Higher Education and supported by the Higher Education Authority, allows college students, staff and visitors in 18 higher education institutions to report incidents of sexual harassment and misconduct on an anonymous basis.

Our Coordinator also participated in the National Advisory Committee (NAC) of the ESHTE project on ending sexual violence and harassment in third level education, This has completed its original work to get colleges to commit to building a culture of zero tolerance for sexual violence on campus, and now maintains an observation brief.

Objective 3: Recognising the diversity of those who are victims/survivors of sexual violence, ensuring our services are available to whoever needs them

DRCC is conscious that those who seek our support may be particularly impacted because of status, disability, poverty or other discrimination or social inclusion factor. Our services are available to all. While those clients who can afford it will make a contribution to therapeutic services, those who cannot are welcome to access the service without charge. Our National 24-Hour Helpline was expanded in 2021 to include an interpretation facility allowing people to access the service in over 200 languages, alongside the existing text line for Deaf and hard of hearing callers. In addition to this, specific services were provided to support those who would benefit from additional supports.

Client Support Service

Many DRCC clients face multiple barriers in managing their lives which are made worse by the impact of trauma. Conversely, it can be difficult for them to effectively address their trauma through counselling and therapy when overwhelmed by practical issues. Our Client Support Service empowers and helps them to access rights and entitlements, find relevant information and seek referral to other services as appropriate. In a holistic way.

A large part of the work carried out involves making representations on behalf of clients to statutory bodies and services to ensure clients are accessing their rights and entitlements and appealing any decisions where they have been refused unfairly. It covers issues such as housing/homelessness, social welfare, health, immigration, the asylum process, education and employment.

Due to a change of personnel, the service was paused temporarily between September and December 2021, therefore the figures below relate to the period January to August 2021. The CSS helped 35 clients with a range of issues and queries. These amounted to 199 interventions covering 304 issues, and 80 contacts with external agencies

Outcomes from this service include:

- Access to Housing Assistance Payment (HAP), priority housing lists and housing transfers
- Access to mental health supports
- Access to the health system
- Securing of emergency accommodation
- ► Asylum process issues
- Immigration issues.

A therapist perspective on the Client Support Service: 'Tanya'

Clients who avail of our Client Support Service may have everyday issues which — because they have been traumatised — can trigger a stress response and take up a lot of their headspace. This prevents them from focusing on their own healing.

The support service can help sort out the practical obstacle, which frees them up mentally and emotionally and allows them to get back on the path to healing. It can really empower people to deal with issues themselves as far as possible, with our support. It is very important – also for their own healing – that they feel they can take things on themselves eventually, even if it is very daunting.

I had one client who was in a vulnerable place and living in a very damp bedsit that was affecting both her physical and mental health. With support from our service, she managed to get onto a medical priority list and find better accommodation. She got help to deal with things like setting up bin charges, find a suitable provider for electricity, and get back her deposit from her former landlord. Practical help allows them to cope better and creates space for therapeutic work. It's a really important, life-enhancing service.

Prioritising support for minority & vulnerable groups: People without homes, those who are suffering from addiction and those who are refugees or seeking asylum are particularly vulnerable as victims of sexual violence, as may be those who come from minority ethnic groups. DRCC aims to ensure that those supporting these groups have appropriate training on the impacts of sexual violence. During 2021, we provided training to 43 attendees working with minority and vulnerable groups, including 6 free training days to those in services working with homeless people or with refugees or asylum-seekers.

Supporting female prisoners: Counselling and therapy play an important role for people in prison, particularly those who have experienced childhood sexual abuse, which may be a factor in some criminal behaviour. During 2021 we were able to maintain cooperation with the Irish Prison Service and work with those confined to a congregated setting in Dóchas, the Irish Women's Prison. The demand for therapy continues to rise and due to the volume of clients, the DRCC has increased their presence to a full day rather than a half day service. There was a short break in our therapist's support while alternative remote contact systems were put in place following the outbreak of the pandemic.

Working with vulnerable communities: DRCC is part of the JUSTISIGNS2 project, a collaboration of experts from Ireland, Belgium, Spain and the UK undertaking research within Deaf, migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking communities to investigate their experiences of domestic, sexual and gender-based violence and their interactions with victim support agencies. Building on the work of the original JUSTISIGNS project, its aims include improving access to support services and the legal process through raising awareness and providing accessible information and resources and training for key actors such as police, interpreters and health workers.

As part of this project, in 2021 we developed training for interpreters on working with those impacted by sexual violence, started work on a handbook for interpreters working with issues of sexual violence among Deaf and migrant communities, and contributed to the development of a training manual on the issues in collaboration with partners in Ireland, the UK and Spain.

Goal 2: Eliminate tolerance of sexual violence in Irish society and support the rights of victims/survivors

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

Objective 4: Building, maintaining and disseminating knowledge and expertise on the topic of sexual violence

A National Strategy against Domestic, Sexual and Gender Based Violence: DRCC remained on the monitoring committee for the 2nd National Strategy and made submissions and consultations towards the audit of services in the Domestic, Sexual and Gender Based Violence (DSGBV) sector carried out by Ellen O'Malley Dunlop & Mary Higgins. The two consultants led the Programme for Government commitment to audit how responsibility for DSGBV is segmented across different government agencies. Their report published in July 2021 provided recommendations on what infrastructure is needed to ensure DSGBV issues are dealt with in the most effective manner possible. Throughout 2021, DRCC made verbal & written contributions to the team drafting the Third National Strategy on Domestic, Sexual and Gender-based Violence. The Department of Justice has pledged that in this strategy, the Government will radically improve services and supports for victims, making it the most ambitious plan to date for publication in June 2022.

Ensuring a reliable evidence base for action: Almost 20 years have passed since the Sexual Abuse and Violence in Ireland (SAVI) report, the last large-scale national survey on the topic of prevalence and trends in sexual violence, commissioned by the DRCC, was published in 2002. As a member of the Sexual Violence Survey (SVS) Liaison Group, DRCC has continued its engagement with the Central Statistics Office which is responsible for the forthcoming national survey, **Sexual Violence Prevalence Survey**. While substantially delayed due to COVID19 restrictions, a pilot survey ran in spring/early summer 2021, informed by the experience of survivors and supported by DRCC. The survey is planned to take place in the second half of 2022.

Working with others

Joining forces for bigger impact: While we aim to build our own organisational capacity and expertise, we recognise that we gain in knowledge and impact when we collaborate with colleagues in other organisations in the community and voluntary sector.

- ▶ DRCC is a committed member of the **National Women's Council** our Policy Manager Shirley Scott is part of the NWC Board and also of the Observatory against Violence against Women, which NWC chairs.
- ▶ We are a member of the Rape Crisis Centre Forum Ireland, a collective of nine of the country's 16 Rape Crisis Centres, which meets regularly for information sharing, pooling of experience, training and expertise and development of mutual objectives.
- ▶ We are also involved in the Victims' Rights Alliance. DRCC participated in a series of webinars in 2021, organised by One In Four for the Alliance, looking at the progress and challenges with the O'Malley Review of Protections for Vulnerable Witnesses in the Investigation and Prosecution of Sexual Offences.
- ▶ DRCC is a member of the **Children's Rights Alliance** and provided feedback and other input to its annual Score Card which evaluates the state's performance in upholding children's rights in Ireland, as well as participating in the CRA-led campaign for law reform and increased safety in online communications, as set out below.
- ▶ DRCC is also a member of **The Wheel**, which represents community & voluntary organisations around Ireland and engages with a wide range of organisations on an ad-hoc basis. In 2021 DRCC was part of The Wheel's

'WeAct' campaign to celebrate the impact of Ireland's charities and community groups as well as engaging in various forums of The Wheel.

- ▶ DRCC is part of the advisory committee to the Familicide Review commissioned by the **Department of Justice**, and is also on the Strategic Human Rights Advisory Committee of **An Garda Siochana**.
- ▶ DRCC participates in the National Advisory Committee to the Sex Offender Risk Assessment and Management group, SORAM.

Campaigning to reduce harassment and abuse: The Department of Justice and Equality continued its *No Excuses* campaign with a new phase in 2021, aiming to increase awareness and reduce incidences of sexual violence and harassment. The campaign was paused by the pandemic, but resumed in Autumn 2021 with new messaging for our lockdown times. *No Excuses* was supported by inputs from DRCC on national and local radio as well as to the Department's stakeholder advisory group.

Highlighting domestic, sexual and gender-based violence support services during COVID19: DRCC continued its partnership in the government's *Still Here* campaign, spearheaded by the Department of Justice. This highlighted state and voluntary support services to people experiencing domestic violence, including sexual violence in a dedicated website at www.stillhere.ie. There was an associated awareness campaign across media to ensure that anyone who needed support knew where to find it.

Working towards a safer online space: The increasing reach of the internet has created huge opportunities for information and knowledge sharing but such opportunities also bring risk. Safer Internet Day, 9 February 2021 saw the commencement of the Harassment, Harmful Communications, and Related Offences Act 2017 also known as 'Coco's Law'. This new law provides legislative protections against those who use their online presence to harass and abuse. We created an online resource to help explain the new law and its implications, and spread awareness of it through our social media channels.

The #1230nlineSafety campaign continued in 2021, led by the Children's Rights Alliance with member organisations including DRCC. The aim was to ensure that children and young people are protected online, with the Online Safety and Media Regulation Bill 2021 as a main focus. Campaign members met Oireachtas members around the need to ensure that the legislation allows for individual complaints when a digital platform fails to correct a fault, appointing a Digital Safety Commissioner and ensuring that digital rights and online safety are central to the next Children and Young People's Strategy; a comprehensive digital literacy programme in formal and non-formal education and effectively resourcing the Gardai to investigate crimes involving images of child sex abuse.

Separately, DRCC worked with digital media platforms including Facebook and TikTok to improve systems to signpost ways for users of such media to remove harmful content or access appropriate supports

Addressing exploitation: In June, DRCC joined with other groups to support a new campaign aimed at ending sexual exploitation in Ireland. 'Beyond Exploitation' is a civil society campaign for equality and freedom from sexual exploitation, led by NWC in partnership with Ruhama and the Immigrant Council of Ireland.

Research support: In 2021 DRCC was joined by Ashley Perry, a PhD student at the Irish Centre for Human Rights at NUIG, as a part-time junior policy analyst. We were also assisted in our policy and research work by interns Ciara Maguire, a postgraduate law and criminology student at the Department of Law in Maynooth University in spring and Camila Rivadeneira, a third-year law student at Suffolk University School of Law, Boston,

USA, in summer. We are also most grateful for expert support we received from other volunteers working with us on a variety of papers and submissions.

Objective 5: Building greater recognition in the law and throughout society on the key role of consent

A national consent project in Irish society: Over several years, DRCC has committed to a sustained focus on the topic of consent in order to identify sexual violence, prevent its occurrence and crucially, recognise that a more in-depth knowledge of consent in sexual behaviour will contribute to a safer society and gender equality.

Philanthropic funding allowed us to progress extensive groundwork for a national campaign in 2021, appointing a consultant to develop the project. In early summer, we organised training for survivors and DRCC staff on working with the media from a survivor perspective, moving the focus to the impact of sexual violence and how to address it

Our ground-breaking quantitative and qualitative research into consent in Ireland, carried out by Language agency, Dr Karen Hand and Opinions Research, was launched in October. We looked at attitudes to and understanding of sexual consent in Ireland across all adult age groups. The findings indicate that there are many reasons behind problems with consent in Ireland – which was acknowledged by 70% of those surveyed – including inhibitions around talking about sex, a belief that consent can be ignored in some instances and lack of understanding around the right to withdraw consent. An overwhelming 84% believe we need age-appropriate sex education in all schools.

DRCC plans to apply and build on these findings with further research and will scale up its consent project from early 2022, across all sectors of society and with crucial input from survivors and other stakeholders to the project. Our vision is of an Ireland where nobody believes that sexual activity without consent is OK, where sexual violence and coercion are eliminated and conversations about consent are totally normal.

Promoting consent at third level: March saw the launch of the PROPEL (*Promoting Consent & Preventing Sexual Violence*) Project, an initiative of the Technological Higher Education Association (THEA). The overall aim of this project is to support the 10 technological higher education institutions in implementing the aims and outcomes described in the national framework for ending sexual violence and harassment in higher education institutions. DRCC had engaged with and provided feedback to Dr. Eavan O'Brien, the project lead.

In addition, DRCC's chief executive officer is a member of the Governing Authority of UCD and represents the Rape Crisis Centre Forum on the Higher Education Authority (HEA) advisory group on GBV and Harassment in higher education institutions. DRCC takes part in consent committees in some of the higher education institutions, as they tackle the issue of sexual violence and harassment.

Reforming education on sex and health relationships: DRCC continues to engage with and contribute to the work of the National Council for Curriculum and Assessment (NCCA) in relation to much needed change and reform of both primary and post-primary school's SPHE/RSE curriculum.

Objective 6: Increasing the incidence of reporting offences of sexual violence

Supporting a Victim's Journey: The Department of Justice published a plan in October 2020 to improve reporting and criminal justice systems for victims and vulnerable witnesses in sexual violence cases. DRCC with other groups have been providing input to implementation of this plan. We are part of sub-groups established to help implement some of the recommendations, notably on advancing specialist training programmes for all those

who deal with victims in sexual offence cases, and on mapping the journey faced by victims as they navigate the reporting and legal system. DRCC also offered feedback to Tusla's mapping exercise to identify the nature, spread and level of Domestic, Sexual and Gender Based Violence (DSGBV) services which they fund.

Reforming legal processes: In June we hosted a webinar on 'The Realities of Rape Trials' where Dr Susan Leahy of the University of Limerick presented her research on the operation of rape trials in Ireland, drawing on the experience and views of legal professionals involved in such proceedings and court accompaniment workers supporting complainants. Recommendations include the need to address delay in the legal system, introduce pre-trial hearings, and provide better legal advice and information for complainants and those considering reporting a sexual offence. Dr Leahy's research was done in partnership with DRCC and with research funding.

Expanding information on accompaniment services: Additional funding received from the Department of Justice will allow us to provide accessible, comprehensive information about accompaniment and support services to those who may be considering reporting. We will build a set of resources which will allow anyone needing it to independently find information and guidance on the process, from visiting the Sexual Assault Treatment Unit to reporting through to the trial and afterwards, what services are provided, and what a victim/survivor and those supporting them should know. These resources will be for those who might not know that accompaniment services exist, those who are considering contacting a service, or even those already engaging with a service, to provide much-needed additional information.

Engagement with legal stakeholders: A key aim in the much-needed reform of our criminal justice system is a better understanding among those working in the system, including legal professionals and Gardai, of the impact on victims/survivors of the experience of sexual violence as well as of reporting, the impact on family law and the potential for re-traumatisation of people through the legal process. During the year, DRCC participated in an events organised by the Judicial Council, to present a picture of the lived experience of complainants in the criminal courts and also presented on the impact of the trauma of sexual violence on clients to law students at the Law Society of Ireland.

Retrospective Reporting of Childhood Sexual Abuse: DRCC, along with One in Four and Rape Crisis Network Ireland, collaborated with Dr Joe Mooney, lecturer in social work in UCD, on research examining adults' experiences of disclosing childhood sexual abuse to child protection services in Ireland. The research report entitled *Pathways or Barriers*, outlined the need for a firm legal underpinning for social workers working in this area and a more robust process of data management and data sharing.

Objective 7: Facilitating victims/survivors in making their voices heard and promoting innovation in strengthening protection for victims/survivors of sexual violence

Engagement with the Citizens Assembly: Although established in 2019 and convened in 2020, the Citizen's Assembly on Gender Equality, chaired by Dr Catherine Day, was impacted by the pandemic. DRCC was one of six organisations working against sexual, domestic & gender based violence which had originally presented to the Assembly in 2020. In April 2021 the Assembly published its findings, including a recognition that Ireland would never have a gender-equal society until we address gender-based violence

The Assembly gave 45 recommendations for action, several of which echoed DRCC's recommendations. A Joint Oireachtas committee on Gender Equality has been formed to follow through on the Assembly's recommendations and DRCC has continued to engage wherever possible to facilitate that work.

Working with law enforcement: In addition to engaging with individual investigating Gardaí who were dealing with our clients, we also engaged with the Garda National Protective Services Bureau during the year to further advance its focus on victims' rights.

Working with survivors: Victims/survivors of sexual violence are a diverse group of people coming from all social and economic strata as well as being of all genders. While they share many common concerns, they also have specific, lived understanding of other challenges and how that may impact on recovery or on seeking justice. Their knowledge and input is essential to addressing sexual violence in its very many settings, and they must be acknowledged, supported and encouraged. During 2021, DRCC sought to support groups in areas such as the comedy sector, the traditional music sector, the wider arts sector, and the defence forces as well as with many individuals who are seeking to use their experience to inform, reform and improve how our society tolerates sexual violence and how it treats its victims.

Devising a strategy to surface and combat sexual harassment in the workplace: DRCC has been exploring the prevalence of sexual harassment in the workplace. This culminated in a working paper issued in October that included the results of a survey we had conducted on people's experience of sexual harassment in the workplace and analysis from law firm A&L Goodbody and solicitor Máille Brady Bates. It found that few people report harassment despite the lack of safety they feel in their workplace.

The paper proposed solutions such as an anonymous helpline to report abuse and offer information and advice, online apps for reporting harassment, and a suggestion to explore other workplace approaches to find effective ways to address the culture of harassment in some workplaces.

A subsequent webinar in November engaged with a variety of key stakeholders across legal, business and trade union communities to identify possible legal solutions to the harassment occurring in workplaces and professional settings. We continue to build on the very useful feedback from the webinar and will continue to research and review possible reforms to strengthen existing mechanisms and promote a zero-tolerance approach to all forms of harassment and abuse in all workplaces in 2022.

Night-Time Economy Taskforce: DRCC made a contribution to the working group convened by the Department of Justice and gave the feedback towards a night-time economy charter, a draft of which was published in September.

DRCC policy submissions during 2021:

- 1. Submission to National Council for Curriculum and Assessment (NCCA) on its Draft Primary Curriculum Framework;
- 2. Submission to the Joint Committee on Justice in relation to Victim's testimony in cases of rape and sexual
- 3. Revised submission on Gender-Based Violence to the Citizen's Assembly on Gender Equality
- 4. Submission to the Joint Oireachtas Committee on Media, Tourism, Arts, Culture, Sport and the Gaeltacht on the General Scheme of the Online Safety and Media Regulation Bill
- 5. Online commentary to the Policing Authority's Strategic Themes 2022-2024;
- Submission in response to Minister Roderic O'Gorman's public consultation on the review of the Equality Acts (Equal Status Acts 2000-2018 and the Employment Equality Acts 1998-2015)
- 7. Submission to Judicial Planning Working Group on efficient administration of justice, development of judicial skills and other themes.

8. Submission to the Department of Justice on the 3rd National Strategy on DSGBV.

Goal 3: Be a strong, sustainable organisation

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

Objective 8: Maintaining and further developing the sustainable financial base for our work

The State has recently ratified Ireland's international human rights obligations in the Council of Europe's Istanbul Convention for preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. This treaty makes clear the State's duty to take all necessary measures to ensure that victims of sexual violence, amongst others, have access to services facilitating their recovery from violence. These include, where necessary, legal and psychological counselling. Victims should have access to health care and social services, and services from trained personnel should be adequately resourced.

For the most part, these health and victim support services are provided by the non-governmental sector, often called the voluntary or charity sector. These services are charities within the meaning of the law, often with volunteers carrying out vital work. Nonetheless, if victims/ survivors are — as a human right - entitled to proper support to enable them to heal and seek justice, then Government must take its funding obligations seriously to identify and consistently meet the total cost of providing services that enable and empower them to do so.

For an organisation like DRCC, government funding does not cover the full cost of services, training and innovating on new ways of working. Therefore DRCC supplements funding by partnering with donors and investors big and small who share our vision of preventing the harm and healing the trauma of rape and other sexual violence, and want to help us achieve it.

You can read more on our funding and finances in the appended financial statements.

Statutory funding: DRCC has two main statutory funders:

- Tusla, the Child and Family Agency, is in turn funded by the Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration, Youth which provides the bulk of our funding for therapy and counselling services.
- The Department of Justice, following an internal review of the level of support for accompaniment services, increased its budget and grants for such services nationwide in 2021 and provided funding for our accompaniment services as well as towards the provision of BodyRight programmes for youth workers.

We were pleased to note that both the Department of Justice and Tusla continued to recognise the additional strain on frontline Sexual and Domestic Violence Services in special need under COVID19 restrictions by way of additional emergency funding in 2021.

Public fundraising:

Restrictions on in-person events meant that again in 2021, our public fundraising work was severely hampered. We moved most activities online and relied on incredible generosity from individuals, groups and corporate donors. That support means so much to us — we could not do our work without it. Some highlights included:

▶ In April DRCC benefitted from an online comedy gig hosted by some of Ireland's funniest performers who very kindly gave up their time in aid of our services, including Maeve Higgins, Jarleth Regan, Eleanor

Tiernan, Gearoid Farrelly, Alison Spittle, Chris Kent, Colm O'Regan, Fred Cooke, Sikisa & MC Eve Darcy. The event was organised by the Comedy Safety Standards group.

- ▶ In May DRCC was shortlisted in the National Lottery Good Causes Awards 2021, and while we did not ultimately win we were delighted to be included with such brilliant charities and initiatives.
- ▶ September saw a return of the Women's Mini-Marathon even if in virtual form with people donning the jersey for DRCC and taking to their local streets to raise money.
- ▶ In October, in lieu of our annual bucket collection, we ran a week-long campaign under #Support4Survivors, highlighting across social media the importance of therapeutic services for survivors and growing demands on the Centre. We were very grateful to the public for their support as well as many more well-known individuals who kindly lent their voice to our campaign.

Other public donations: DRCC is extremely grateful to the many individuals and groups who have put enormous effort and generosity into raising much-needed funds for our work, from birthday fundraisers to cake sales, charity runs, gigs, merchandising, tattoo festivals, 24-hour college events, black-tie galas, head shaves, DJ sessions, and much more. Thank you all so much!

Our Text Donate number is another way for people to easily donate small amounts towards our work

Text DRCC to 50300 to donate €4

Texts cost €4.00. DRCC will receive a minimum of €3.60.

Service Provider: LIKECHARITY. Helpline: 01 481 9311

Or

Text HELP to 50300 to donate €4 per month

This is a subscription service. Text cost €4 per month. DRCC will receive a minimum of €3.60. Service Provider: LIKECHARITY. Helpline: 01 481 9311

Objective 9: Implementing a comprehensive & coherent communications plan

We highlight our services and work in multiple ways to further our aims of broadening understanding of sexual violence and its impacts, promoting our services and supports to victims/survivors, and campaigning for a society with zero tolerance for sexual violence.

- ▶ In 2021, we used our website, drcc.ie, to showcase information on our work, news and press releases as well as campaigns and events. The site hosted our webchat support service which allows people to chat online with a webchat support worker. In particular, we also issued downloadable resources throughout the year, focused on offering survivors information and tools to understand and manage trauma impacts.
- ▶ We issued quarterly online newsletters in 2021 to update those who subscribe on our work, campaigns and other relevant developments. Past issues and subscription at bit.ly/DRCCnl22.
- Our social media channels were active throughout the year, with information and campaigns on Facebook,
 Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, TikTok and YouTube.
- ▶ We work with media to highlight issues of concern and provide insights and evidence from our work. In 2021 we were privileged to facilitate approximately 650 briefings and/or pieces of coverage across media outlets at local and national level.

Campaigning for change: Alongside our larger work on consent, we ran some smaller campaigns, largely online given continuing pandemic restrictions. We highlighted issues such as gender-based violence and online safety, and marked International Women's Day and the 16 Days of Action against Gender-Based Violence.

Our **100consent campaign**, developed with pro bono partner Pluto in 2020, continued to win plaudits in 2021, being shortlisted for an All-Ireland Marketing Award in Best Client/Agency collaboration. In May we were delighted to see it win in two categories as Best Issues-Led Campaign and Best Campaign by a registered charity in the PRCA/PRII Awards for excellence in PR.

Minister Josepha Madigan TD launched our **annual report and statistical supplement for 2020** in an online event on 7 September. Minister Madigan reaffirmed the government's commitment to addressing sexual violence, which she called a scourge on society that was 'oppressive, abusive and inhumane'. DRCC Chairperson Ann Marie Gill, Helpline Manager Michelle Grehan, Head of Clinical Services Angela McCarthy, Policy Manager Shirley Scott and CEO Noeline Blackwell spoke about different aspects of work in 2020. Grainne Henry, a member of our Youth Advisory Panel introduced a new animation, on which the panel had collaborated.

Objective 10: Maintaining a robust and accountable organisational structure

DRCC Staff

Our staff are essential to carrying out the mission and goals of the DRCC. As in the previous year, much was expected of our dedicated personnel in times of pandemic restrictions. Particularly for those who provided face to face services in therapy, volunteer and staff support and in training, much of the year involved online provision and contacts, but when restrictions eased we had to transition back to in-person work in a safe way to protect staff and clients alike.

All our staff have worked extraordinarily hard and with great flexibility and professionalism. They given much of themselves to support survivors of sexual violence in an enormously stressful time. We are very proud of our teams' ability to maintain vital support to those they work with and empower them to progress in their healing journey.

As in many other organisations, we experienced a significant turnover of staff in 2021. In the light of significantly increased demand, recruitment of new staff was a constant theme throughout the year and has carried on into 2022.

Throughout the year, we continued to work on internal structures and systems. We have upgraded our internal databases and conducted reviews of our internal structures across several work areas as well as our bank of policies. We ensured IT and other skills were refreshed and that staff were kept up to date across work areas with our internal bulletin.

DRCC Volunteers

A considerable proportion of DRCC's supports and services depend not just on our committed staff but also on dedicated and passionate volunteers. Our volunteers are essential to delivering Dublin Rape Crisis Centre services to survivors of sexual violence in conjunction with our core staff. Thanks to their commitment and skill, key assistance is provided across a range of areas, including on the National 24-Hour Helpline, and in

accompanying victim/survivors in the justice system, to court and on visits to Garda stations as well as to the Sexual Assault Treatment Unit (SATU) in the Rotunda Hospital. We also benefit from volunteers who offer leadership and ensure governance oversight as Board members and are very fortunate to see many volunteers come forward to assist us in raising funds to support all our work.

Recruitment & training: Helpline and accompaniment volunteers receive extensive training that includes inputs from SATU staff and Garda National Protective Services Bureau personnel. On duty, they are supported by access to expert advice and attend support sessions facilitated by the Volunteer Services team.

Volunteer recruitment and training was impacted by the pandemic and our induction and training were conducted largely online. Nonetheless we were able to transfer the in-depth, professional training we provide to an online format and have been very proud to see those we trained in this 'virtual academy' providing vital supports on the national helpline and at SATU.

My name is Barbara and I have been a DRCC volunteer since spring 2021. I volunteer on the phones and in SATU. My experience as a volunteer has been hugely positive... My hope when applying to be a volunteer with DRCC was to learn the skills to help survivors of sexual trauma and their supporters. One thing that I take away from every volunteer shift is that I have helped at least one person - something I am very proud of.

Our volunteers on the National Helpline and those providing accompaniment continued to display enormous fortitude and commitment in 2021. In another very challenging year, DRCC's volunteers continued to give invaluable support to those seeking help, and in many cases actually took on further duties or extended their commitment. This is an extraordinary gift in extraordinary times. We remain profoundly grateful for their generosity and integrity.

DRCC Board

DRCC is led by a voluntary Board. During 2021, the full DRCC board met in 7 board meetings and one AGM. There are three board sub-committees: Audit & Finance; Human Resources & Remuneration, and Fundraising, which all met as required during the year.

Note: Board members are not remunerated for their services to DRCC, nor are any expenses reimbursed for travelling to/from board meetings.

Meeting governance obligations

DRCC complies with the Charities Governance Code published by the Charities Regulatory Authority.

DRCC continued to meet legal requirements, including the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and Children First, providing relevant training to staff and ensuring all requirements were incorporated in organisational policies. Lobbying returns were submitted in a timely way to the Standards in Public Office Commission.

Satisfying funder duties

DRCC fulfilled its targets and reporting obligations for all funders during the course of the year. The financial accounts attached give a detailed picture of the income, expenditure and activities of the organisation for 2021.

Commitment to best practice: DRCC complies with the standards contained in the Charity Regulator's Guidelines for Charitable Organisations on Fundraising from the Public. The organisation is compliant with the Code of Practice for Good Governance of Community, Voluntary and Charitable Organisations in Ireland (The Governance Code).

Company & Charity Registration: Dublin Rape Crisis Centre (DRCC) is a company limited by guarantee not having a share capital, registered CRO 147318. The DRCC holds charitable tax exemption from the Revenue Commissioners (CHY 8529) and is also registered with the Charities Regulatory Authority (RCN 20021078).

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The directors report the following financial events during the year.

The financial results for the year ended 31 December 2021 are shown in the Statement of Financial activities on pages 32-34 and are considered satisfactory by the Board.

Income has increase by 19% to €2,995,922 (2020: €2,511,718). An analysis of the various income streams is included with the accounts as a supporting schedule.

In accordance with the results, expenditure is up by 22% to €2,881,253 (2020: €2,360,360). Apart from normal expenditure increases, the principal items relating to this increase are wages and salaries increase of €222,750 from last year due to an increase in the level of employees and activities, professional fees increase of €148,261 from last year end consultant fees increase of €128,576 from last year.

RESERVES STRATEGY

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

As at 31 December 2021, the directors have designated reserves of €2,640,421 for specific purposes. An amount of €1,440,627, representing approximately six months day-to-day expenditure, has been reserved to ensure we can continue our core activity during a period of unforeseen difficulty. A sum of €900,000 has been allocated to a capital project regarding the charity's premises. A total of €299,794 has been set aside to cover the Centre's outstanding mortgage balance.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

Governing document

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

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

Directors and secretary and their interests

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

Recruitment and appointment of new directors

Directors are required to stand down at their third Annual General Meeting but may stand for re-election. However, no Director can serve for more than nine consecutive years. During 2020, the board passed a special resolution that provided always that in special circumstances those directors who would ordinarily be required to retire, under Article 46 of the Constitution, shall be eligible for re-election for a further three years. The decision as to what constitutes special circumstances shall be at the discretion of the Board.

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

Induction and training of new directors

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

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANGEMENT (Continued)

Organisational structure

The Directors of the Dublin Rape Crisis Centre, who are also the organisation's only members, are responsible for the running of the organisation. The day-to-day running of Dublin Rape Crisis Centre operations is overseen by the Chief Executive Officer, Noeline Blackwell, to whom all staff report and who, in turn, reports to the Board of Directors. Other senior managers include Head of Clinical Services, Angela McCarthy, Head of operations Suzanne McMullen and Communication and Campaigns Manager, Yvonne Woods.

Principal risks and uncertainties

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

The charity mitigates these risks as follows:

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

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

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

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

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Name of charity The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre (A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Charity number CHY 8529

Charity registration number 20021078

Company number

147318

Address

70 Lower Leeson Street,

Dublin 2.

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

Ann Marie Gill

Aibhlin McCrann

Carol Keane

Cathy O'Donohoe

Grace O'Malley

Keith Herman

Neasa Kane-Fine

John Fanning

Anne Marie James

Siona Cahill

Madeleine McCarthy

Phillip Hyland (resigned 31st March 2022)

Fergus Finlay (appointed 01st September 2022)

Chief Executive and senior management to whom responsibility for the day to day management of the Charity during 2020 was delegated

Chief Executive

Head of Clinical Services

Head of Operations and Administration

Head of Fundraising

Communication and Campaigns Manager

Finance and HR Manager

Noeline Blackwell

Angela McCarthy

Suzanne McMullen Kirsty Cawthron

Yvonne Woods

Naomi Patton

Names and address of professional advisors

Auditors:

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

Solicitors:

LK Shields Solicitors 38 Mount Street, Dublin 2.

Management

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

EXEMPTION FROM DISCLOSURE

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

FUNDS HELD AS CUSTODIAN TRUSTEE ON BEHALF OF OTHERS

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

Likely future developments

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

Post balance sheet events

There were no post reporting date events which require disclosure.

Political donations

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

Accounting Records

The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records are the implementation of necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and the provision of adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the company are located at the charities premises, 70 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin 2.

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

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

Statement on relevant audit information

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

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

(b) each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

In accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014, the auditors, JPA Brenson Lawlor, will continue in office as auditors of the charity.

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

Ann Marie Gill Director

Date:

Keith Herman Director

6 Sept 2022

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Am palah

Ann Marie Gill Director

Date:

Keith Herman

Director

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

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, , the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its surplus for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

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

Other information

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

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

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

We have nothing to report in respect of our obligation under the Companies Act 2014 to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of director's remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

Date: 6 4 33

Thomas McDonald

for and on behalf of JPA Brenson Lawlor Chartered Accountants Argyle Square Morehampton Road Donnybrook Dublin 4 D04 W9W7

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Designated funds €	Unrestricted funds €	Restricted funds €	Total 2021 €	Total 2020 €
Income:					
Donations & Legacies				070.004	500.000
Donations	•	371,094	2,900	373,994	529,289
Fundraising income	-	262,803	-	262,803	328,309
Income from charitable activities					
Government grants	-	400 447	1,706,167	1,706,167	1,496,632
Education, Counselling & other services		138,117	514,841	652,958	157,488
Total income	-	772,014	2,223,908	2,995,922	2,511,718
Expenditure:				!	-
Cost of raising funds	_	184,667	_	184,667	155,217
Expenditure on Charitable activities	_	219,181	2,223,968	2,443,149	2,004,343
Administration & other expenditure	-	253,437	-	253,437	200,800
Total expenditure	-	657,285	2,223,968	2,881,253	2,360,360
Net Income/ (expenditure)		114,729	(60)	114,669	151,358
Transfer to/between funds	226,701	(226,761)	60	-	
Net movement in funds for the year	226,701	(112,032)	-	114,669	151,358
Reconciliation of Funds Total Funds Brought Forward	2,413,720	609,967	-	3,023,687	2,872,329
Total Funds Carried Forward	2,640,421	497,935	•	3,138,356	3,023,687

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Total	Total
	2021	2020
	€	€
Surplus for the financial year	114,669	151,358
Total Comprehensive Income	114,669	151,358

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 €	2020 €
Fixed assets			4 000 507
Tangible assets	10	1,157,027	1,202,567
Current Assets			
Debtors	11	23,005	15,482
Cash at bank and in hand	15	3,639,600	2,755,863
		3,662,605	2,771,345
Creditors: amounts falling due within			(400 447)
One year	12	<u>(155,928)</u>	(138,417)
Net current assets		3,506,677	2,632,928
Total assets less current liabilities		4,663,704	3,835,495
Creditors: amounts falling due after More than one year	13	(1,525,348)	<u>(811,808)</u>
Net Assets		<u>3,138,356</u>	<u>3,023,687</u>
Funds of the Charity	47	497,935	609,967
Accumulated funds – unrestricted Accumulated funds – designated funds	17 17	<u>2,640,421</u>	<u>2,413,720</u>
Total Funds of the Charity		<u>3,138,356</u>	3,023,687

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

Ann Marie Gill Director

Date:

Keith Herman

Director

THE DUBLIN RAPE CRISIS CENTRE (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021		2020
	€	€	€	€
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash generated from operations	24	963,369		477,121
Interest paid		(12,210)		(13,309)
Net cash flows from operating activities		951,159		463,812
Cash flows from investing activities				
Payments for tangible fixed assets	(42,345)		(25,402)	
	<u> </u>			
Net cash flows from investing activities		(42,345)		(25,402)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Bank loan repayments	(27,603)		(26,504)	
Net cash flows from financing activities	,	(27,603)		(26,504)
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents		881,211		411,906
		-		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of fi	nancial year	2,755,740		2,343,834
		4		
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financia	ıl year	3,636,951		2,755,740
Relating to:		0.000.000		0.755.000
Cash at bank and in hand Bank overdrafts included in current creditors		3,639,600 (2,649)		2,755,863 (123)
Sain Overgrand modeled in ourself orealters		(=,)		(.20)

1. General Information

These financial statements comprising the Statement of Financial Activities, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

The Dublin Rape Crisis Centre Ireland is a Charity limited by guarantee and having no share capital, incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The Registered Office is 70 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin 2, which is also the principal place of business of the Charity. The nature of the Charity's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Director's Report on pages 1-27.

2. Going Concern

The charity is substantially dependent on discretionary income to cover its operating expenses and to meet its stated objectives as stated in the director's report. Such income normally takes the form of grants, donations and other funding. The company has secured commitments for most of its funding for 2022. The directors believe that income will continue at an adequate level for the foreseeable future so that the company can continue in operational existence. In these circumstances the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

3. Accounting Policies

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

Basis of Preparation

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

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

Currency

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

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Fund Accounting

The following funds are operated by the charity:

Restricted Funds

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

Unrestricted Funds

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

Designated Funds

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

Income

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

Donations and fundraising income

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

Grants and Donations

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

Fundraising, education & counselling

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

Donated Services and facilities

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

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Expenditure recognition (continued)

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

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

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

Investment income

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

Expenditure Recognition

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

It is categorised under the following headings:

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

Costs of raising funds

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

Expenditure on charitable activities

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

Administration & Other expenditure

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

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Income (continued)

Allocation of support costs

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

Retirement benefit costs

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

Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Depreciation

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

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

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

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

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

Trade and other debtors

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

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

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

Impairment

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Trade and other creditors

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

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Loans and borrowings

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

Deferred Income

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

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

Employee benefits

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

Financial Instruments

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

Judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Going Concern

The directors have prepared budgets and cash flows for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements which demonstrate that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern. On this basis the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Comparative Figures

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

Taxation

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

4. Income

The charity's income is generated in Ireland apart from income from the Moore Family Grant and the John Armitage Grant which is based in the U.K.

	An analysis of the charity's income is as follows:	2021	2020
	•	€	€
	Tusla grants	1,593,046	1,426,486
	Other grants	113,121	70,146
	Fundraising activities	262,803	328,309
	Donations	373,994	529,289
	Education, counselling & other activities	652,958	157,488
		2,995,922	2,511,718
			:
5.	Interest Payable and similar expenses	2021	2020
٠.		€	€
	Interest payable	12,210	13,309
		*	

6. Surplus on ordinary activities before taxation

Surplus on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/ (crediting):

	2021 €	2020 €
Depreciation of tangible assets Audit Remuneration (including VAT)	87,885	82,900
-Audit Fees	15,375	9,708

7. Directors' remuneration and transactions

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

Key Management Personnel

The aggregate total of Key Management Personnel salaries for the year was €302,060 (2020: €284,250), ER PRSI €24,335 (2020: €54,121) in addition to €18,890 (2020: €13,363) which was paid as employer contributions into pension funds on their behalf. Key management personnel include all heads of departments and the CEO.

8. Staff costs

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

	2021	2020
Administration	6	4
Reception	2	6
Policy and Communications	2	2
Therapists	22	18
Volunteer Services	5	4
Telephone counsellors	8	8
Education	4	4
Fundraising	3	3
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 	
	52	49

8. Staff costs (continued)		
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
	2021	2020
	€	€
Wages and salaries	1,782,205	1,581,519
Social security costs	161,487	139,423
Pension Costs	78,455	66,927
Death in service	7,843	5,280
		-
	2,029,990	1,793,149

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

The CEO's gross salary for the year (excluding employer pension and social security costs) was €92,640 (2020: €86,850). Total pension costs for the year for the CEO were €16,442 (2020:€13,020).

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

Salary Band	2021	2020
€60,000 - €70,000	2	1
€70,001 - €80,000	2	2
€80,001 - €90,000	-	1
€90,001 - €100,001	1	-

9. Retirement benefit schemes

Defined Contribution Schemes	2021 €	2020 €
Charge to statement of financial activities	86,298	72,207

Defined contribution scheme

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

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold Land & Building	Long Leasehold	Fixtures & Fittings	Total
	€	€	€	€
Cost or valuation:				
At 1 January 2021	1,214,833	477,234	495,585	2,187,652
Additions			<u>42,345</u>	<u>42,345</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>1,214,833</u>	<u>477,234</u>	<u>537,930</u>	2,229,997
Depreciation:				
At 1 January 2021	121,497	446,233	417,355	985,085
Charge for financial year	24,300	<u>24,600</u>	<u>38,985</u>	<u>87,885</u>
At 31 December 2021	145,797	470,833	456,340	1,072,970
Net Book Value				
At 31 December 2021	<u>1,069,036</u>	<u>6,401</u>	<u>81,590</u>	<u>1,157,027</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>1,093,336</u>	<u>31,001</u>	<u>78,230</u>	<u>1,202,567</u>

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

11. Debtors			
		2021	2020
		€	•
Other debtors		9,372	7,704
Prepayments		13,597	7,778
		22,969	15,482
12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one ye	ear	-	S========
		2021	2020
	Notes	€	€
Bank loans and overdrafts	14	30,252	26,627
Trade creditors		33,924	17,178
Taxation creditors		-	40,832
Other creditors		19,801	2,205
Accruals		71,951	51,575
		155,928	138,417
			-
13. Creditors: amounts falling due after more on	ie year	2021	2020
		2021	2020
Bank loans	14	272,191	300,893
Deferred Income	16	1,253,157	510,915
		.,200,101	
		1,525,348	811,808

14. Bank loans

An analysis of the maturity of the bank loan is given as follows: 2021

€

Amounts falling due within one year

Payable within one year <u>27,603</u>

Amounts falling due between 2 - 5 years

Payable between two and five years <u>159,226</u>

Amounts falling due after 5 years

Payable after five years <u>112,965</u>

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

15. Components of cash and cash equivalents

2021 2020 € €

Cash at bank and in hand 3,639,636 2,755,863

16. Deferred income

	Deferred Income 31 Dec 2020 €	Amount taken to income in 2021 €	Cash received in 2021 €	Deferred Income 31 Dec 2021 €
DOJ Court Accompaniment /SATU	-	(81,970)	280,833	198,863
DOJ Court Accompaniment Communica	tions -	-	150,000	150,000
DOJ Consent Research -	-	-	200,000	200,000
Tusla Staffing Grant 2022	-	-	144,073	144,073
Moore Trust- Admin	95,081	(163,199)	180,000	111,882
DOJ Campaign on Consent	-	-	108,000	108,000
Google E- Health	92,204	-	-	92,204
Tusla Moving Forward	79,000	(12,666)	-	66,334
Tusla Exceptional Once- off	-	-	40,000	40,000
CRH Web Chat/ Staff Training -	-	30,500	30,500	
RTE E- Health	20,000	-	-	20,000
The wheel 2022	-	-	14,474	14,474
E-Health Hospital Saturday Fund	13,500	-	-	13,500
CFI Research & Consent	65,923	(120,041)	65,923	11,805
Tusla Covid-19	10,232	-	-	10,232
DOJ Junior Policy Officer	-	(20,211)	30,000	9,789
ESB Waiting List	-	-	8,000	8,000
Tusla Admin	40,422	(33,246)	-	7,177
SIF- Moving Forward	6,388	-	-	6,388
DOJ- RCC Forums	25,000	(19,380)	-	5,620
SIF- Material Development	3,468	-	-	3,468
Admin Consent	1,040	(191)	-	849
Pobal Sustainability Fund)	49,337	(109,450)	60,113	-
Tides Covid Grants	9,290	(9,290)	-	-
Miscelleneous	30	(30)	-	-
Total	510,915	(569,674)	1,311,916	1,253,157

17. Reserves and funds

	Designated Funds €	Unrestricted Funds €	Restricted Funds €	Total €
Balance at 31 December 2021	2,413,720	609,967	-	3,023,687
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-	114,729	(60)	114,669
Transfer between funds	226,701	(226,761)	<u>60</u>	Ξ
Balance at 31 December 2020	<u>2,640,421</u>	<u>497,935</u>	=	<u>3,138,356</u>

- Restricted funds refer to income received which is restricted for a specific purpose.
- **Designated funds** refer to designated reserves of €2,640,421 for specific purposes. An amount of €1,440,627, representing approximately six months day-to-day expenditure, has been reserved to ensure the Charity can continue its core activity during a period of unforeseen difficulty. A sum of €900,000 has been allocated to a capital project regarding the charity's premises. A total of €299,794 has been set aside to cover the Centre's outstanding mortgage balance.

18. Restricted Funds

	1 Jan 2021	Income	Expenditure	Transfer	31 Dec 2021
	€	€	€	€	€
Project					
Tusla	-	1,593,046	(1,593,124)	(78)	-
Other projects	-	299,024	(299,006)	18	-
Consent- CFI	-	120,232	(120,232)	-	-
Victims of Crime- DOJ	-	81,970	(81,970)	-	-
Consent- DOJ	-	57,500	(57,500)	-	-
BodyRight- DOJ	-	51,925	(51,925)	-	-
Policy officer- DOJ	-	20,211	(20,211)	-	-
			-		\
Total	=	2,223,908	(2,223,968)	<u>60</u>	=

Restricted funds (continued)

	1 Jan 2020	Income	Expenditure	Transfer	31 Dec 2020
	€	€	€	€	€
Project					
Tusla	-	1,353,136	(1,353,136)	-	-
Other projects	-	307,770	(308,588)	818	-
CONTEXT	-	40,868	(40,868)	-	-
SATU	-	25,000	(25,000)	-	-
Power to Recover	-	24,503	(24,503)	-	-
BodyRight	-	23,536	(24,888)	1,352	-
Sexual Harassment Survey	-	3,334	(3,334)	-	-
				8	8
Total	u	<u>1,778,147</u>	(1,780,317)	<u>2,170</u>	=

19. Membership

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

20. Events after the end of the financial year

There were no post reporting date events which require disclosure.

21. Related Parties

There were no transactions with related parties that require disclosure.

22. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments by the company as at the 31st December 2021 which require disclosure. (2020: Nil).

23. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities as at the 31st December 2021 (2020: Nil).

. Cash generated from operating activities			
		2021	2020
		€	€
Surplus for the financial year		114,669	151,358
Loan interest		12,210	13,309
Depreciation on tangible assets		87,885	82,900
Increase in debtors		(7,487)	9,818
Increase in creditors		13,850	15,568
Increase in deferred income		742,242	204,168
Total cashflow generated from operating activities		963,369	477,121
5. Analysis of changes in net funds			
	1 January 2021	Cash flows	31 December 2021
	€	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	2,755,863	883,773	3,639,636
Bank overdrafts	(123)	(2,526)	(2,649)
	2,755,740	881,247	3,636,987
Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(327,397)	27,603	(299,794)
	2,428,343	908,850	3,337,193

26 . Grant Disclosures

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

	Name of Grantor	Actual Name of Each Individual Grant	Purpose for Which Funds Are Applied	Amount and Term of the Total Grant Awarded	The Amount of the Grant taken to final Income in Financial Statements	Amount of Grant deferred to 2022 & details of restrictions
1	Department of Justice	Provision of services supporting victims of crime in the criminal Justice System	Support and accompaniment services for victims of crime through the criminal Justice System via Sexual assault treatment unit, An Garda Siochana and witness in court.	€280,833 Received in 2021 Term: 1 January 2021 to December 2021	€81,970	€198,863 Restrictions: Not outlined
2	Department of Justice	Victims of crime funding 2021	Court accompaniment and communications grant.	€150,000 Received in 2021 Term: 1 January 2021 to December 2021	-	€150,000 Restrictions: Not outlined
3	Department of Justice	Consent Research	Support for consent research 2022	€200,000 Received in 2021 Term: Not specified	-	€200,000 Restrictions: Not outlined
4	Department of Justice	Consent Campaign	Support activities of the DRCC for campaign on consent.	€108,000 Received in 2021 Term: 1 September 2021 to 31 August 2024	-	€108,000 Restrictions: Not outlined

26. Grant disclosures (continued)

	Name of Grantor	Actual Name of Each Individual Grant	Purpose for Which Funds Are Applied	Amount and Term of the Total Grant Awarded	The Amount of the Grant taken to final Income in Financial Statements	Amount of Grant deferred to 2022
5	Department of Justice	Awareness Campaign on Consent	Research and development on awareness campaign on Consent Training	€57,500 Received in 2021 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021	€57,500	-
6	Department of Justice	BodyRight Program	For the further development of the BodyRight Program	€51,925 Received in 2021 Term: 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021	€51,925	-
7	Department of Justice	Junior Policy Officer Grant	Recruitment	€30,000 Received in 2021 Term: 1 February 2021 to 28 February 2022	€20,211	€9,789 Restrictions: Not outlined
8	TUSLA Child and family agency	Service Level Agreement	Funding for the provision of the ongoing services of the charity.	€1,432,136 Received in 2021 Term: 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021	€1,432,136	-

26. Grant disclosures (continued)

	Name of Grantor	Actual Name of Each Individual Grant	Purpose for Which Funds Are Applied	Amount and Term of the Total Grant Awarded	The Amount of the Grant taken to final Income in Financial Statements	Amount of Grant deferred to 2022
9	TUSLA Child and family agency	Waiting List Initiative Funding	To reduce the waiting list for counselling services.	€259,073 Received in 2021 Term: 07 May 2021 -31 December 2022	€115,000	€144,073 As per outlined in Tusla Service Level Agreement
10	TUSLA Child and family agency	Exceptional Funding	Improvements to IT and CRM reporting systems.	€40,000 Received in 2021 Term: 1 October 2021 to 30 September 2022	-	€40,000 As per outlined in Tusla Service Level Agreement
11	TUSLA Child and family agency	Covid-19 Grants	Covid-19 Related expenses	€20,100 Received in 2020 Term: 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021	-	€10,232 As per outlined in Tusla Service Level Agreement
12	TUSLA Child and family agency	Once-off outreach & Activities	Towards various expenditures	€93,678 Received in 2019 Term: Not specified	€33,244	€7,177 As per outlined in Tusla Service Level Agreement

26. Grant disclosures (continued)

	Name of Grantor	Actual Name of Each Individual Grant	Purpose for Which Funds Are Applied	Term of the Total Grant Awarded	The Amount of the Grant taken to final Income in Financial Statements	Amount of Grant deferred to 2022
13	TUSLA Child and family agency	Moving Forward Project	Expenditures towards this specific project	€79,000 Received in 2020 Terms: Ongoing project	€12,666	As per outlined in Tusla Service Level Agreement
14	POBAL	Stability Scheme	To assist in the running costs of the organisation hit by the Covid pandemic	€60,113 Received in	€60,113	-
15	Electricity Supply Board (ESB)	Mental Health Support for victims of sexual violence	To support the activities of the organisation.	€8,000 Received in 2021 Terms: Not specified	-	€8,000 Restrictions: Not outlined
16	Dublin South City Council	Assistance with room hire.	Assistance with room hire.		€2,900	-
Cos	sts		Employer Pension	Overall figure Contributions	for Total Em	ployer Pension
	s figure represer I Death in Servic		ension Contributions	€86,298		

No capital grants were received during the year ended 31 December 2021.

27. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements and authorised them for issue on 🔊 0 1 00 .