THE DUBLIN WELL WOMAN CENTRE CLG

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Registration Number 59290

THE DUBLIN WELL WOMAN CENTRE CLG (A company limited by guarantee)

ANNUAL REPORT
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

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COMPANY INFORMATION
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

DIRECTORS	MS JAN RICHARDS MS EIMEAR FARRELL MS BREENA COOPER MS DEIRDRE DUFFY (Resigned 3 February 2021) MS SUSAN JEAN CLOREN MS KAREN GRIFFIN MS SUSAN LANNIGAN
SECRETARY	BYRNE CURTIN KELLY LIMITED (Resigned 3 September 2020) UHY FDW NOMINEE SERVICES LIMITED (Appointed 3 September 2020)
COMPANY NUMBER	59290
REGISTERED OFFICE	25 CAPEL STREET DUBLIN 1
SOLICITORS	MCGRATH MCGRANE SOLICITORS SUITE 323 THE CAPEL BUILDING MARY'S ABBEY DUBLIN 7
BANKERS	AIB BANK PLC 40/41 CAPEL STREET DUBLIN 1
AUDITORS	GRANT THORNTON CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS & STATUTORY AUDIT FIRM 13-18 CITY QUAY DUBLIN 2
CHARITY NUMBER	CHY6123

DIRECTORS' REPORT
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

The directors submit herewith their report and audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES
The principal activity of the company is the provision of a woman's health care service. No specific developments are planned apart from improved growth in trading levels.

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR AND STATE OF AFFAIRS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020
The Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Financial Position for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 are set out on pages 8 to 9. The profit on ordinary activities before taxation for the year amounted to €234,723 compared to a profit of €86,727 in the previous year. As a result of the foregoing, the profit carried forward to reserves amounts to €234,723. The Directors and management implemented a thorough action plan to combat the impact of Covid-19 during the year and are satisfied with the ultimate financial performance achieved.

IMPORTANT EVENTS SINCE THE YEAR END
Other than the continued impact of Covid-19 on the Company and society as a whole no significant events have occurred post year end. The Directors and management continue to adopt a prudent and proactive approach to dealing with the impact of Covid-19 to ensure the Company continues to provide its vital services to those that need them. The Company remains in a strong and stable financial position and will do for the foreseeable future.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS IN BUSINESS
The company is currently seeking a new premises in order to relocate some of its operations in Dublin. Various scenarios are being considered based on location and viability.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
The company is not currently engaged in the field of research and development.

RISK STATEMENT
The board has adopted a detailed risk register which is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The directors consider that the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the company are in the following categories:

Economic Risk
The extent of the impact of the COVID-19 on the Company's operational and financial performance will depend on future developments, including the duration and spread of the disease, as well as the realisation of the Government’s roadmap to ease COVID -19 restrictions..

Competitor risk
The directors of the company manage competition through close attention to customer levels and quality control.

Financial risk
The company has budgetary and financial reporting procedures, supported by appropriate key performance indicators, to manage credit, liquidity and other financial risk. All key financial figures are monitored on an ongoing basis.

DIRECTORS' REPORT
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

(Continued..........)

PEOPLE IN OUR BUSINESS
The continued success of the company has been achieved by the people working in it. There are many quality members of staff and the relatively low turnover of personnel reflects the general policy of providing good terms and conditions of employment while dealing with staff as well as the other stakeholders in the business, in a fair and consistent manner.

ACCOUNTING RECORDS
The measures taken by the directors to ensure compliance with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014, regarding proper books of account 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 books of account of the company are maintained at 25 Capel Street, Dublin 1.

HEALTH AND SAFETY OF EMPLOYEES
The wellbeing of the company's employees is safeguarded through strict adherence to health and safety standards. Health and safety legislation imposes certain requirements on employers and the company has taken the necessary action to ensure compliance with the legislation, including the adoption of a safety statement.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS
The company will seek to minimise adverse impacts on the environment from its activities, whilst continuing to address health, safety and economic issues. To the best of its knowledge, the company has complied with all applicable legislation and regulations.

STATEMENT OF RELEVANT AUDIT INFORMATION
Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and

- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS
The auditors, Grant Thornton, continue in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

On behalf of the board

MS EIMEAR FARRELL
Director

MS JAN RICHARDS
Director

Date: 15th September 2021

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

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

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year giving a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland and Irish law.

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 for the financial year end date of the profit or loss of the company for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

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

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

This statement was approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:

MS EIMEAR FARRELL
Director

MS JAN RICHARDS
Director

Date: 15th September 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DUBLIN WELL WOMAN CENTRE CLG

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Dublin Well Woman Centre CLG ("the charity") which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity, the Statement of cash flows for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 and the related notes to the annual report, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is Irish law and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland).

In our opinion, The Dublin Well Woman Centre CLG's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2020 and of the financial performance and cash flows for the financial year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) ('ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accountancy Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and the ethical pronouncements established by Chartered Accountants Ireland, applied as determined to be appropriate in the circumstances for the entity. 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 director's use of 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.

Other information

Other information comprises information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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 in the financial statements, 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Act 2014

- 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.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements. Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, in our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

Under the Companies Act 2014 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of those Acts have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, including FRS 102, and for such internal control as they determine 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, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

The auditor communicates with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that may be identified during the audit.

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.

Dan Holland, FCA
For and on behalf of
Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm
13-18 City Quay
Dublin 2

Date: 11th October 2021

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 €	2019 €
INCOME		2,100,780	2,287,540
COST OF SALES		(96,813)	(149,565)
GROSS PROFIT		2,003,967	2,137,975
EXPENSES			
Staff costs	3	(1,562,843)	(1,650,479)
General overheads		(376,118)	(357,721)
Depreciation		(25,921)	(42,159)
		1,964,882	2,050,359
OTHER OPERATING INCOME		195,965	-
OPERATING SURPLUS		235,050	87,616
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(327)	(889)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAX	5	234,723	86,727
TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	6	-	-
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAX		234,723	86,727
RETAINED PROFIT BROUGHT FORWARD		730,022	643,295
RETAINED PROFIT CARRIED FORWARD		964,745	730,022

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2020 (2019: €Nil).

The notes on pages 13 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 €	2019 €
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	7	76,477	75,355
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	8	15,592	14,570
Debtors	9	106,977	81,276
Cash at bank and in hand	10	1,026,859	753,747
		1,149,428	849,593
CREDITORS (amounts falling due within one year)	11	(261,160)	(194,926)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		888,268	654,667
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		964,745	730,022
Financed by:			
RESERVES			
Profit and loss account		964,745	730,022
		964,745	730,022
		964,745	730,022

The notes on pages 13 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

MS EIMEAR FARRELL
Director

MS JAN RICHARDS
Director

Date: 15th September 2021

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
As at 31 December 2020

	Retained Earnings	Total
	€	€
At 1 January 2020	730,022	730,022
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		
Profit for the year	234,723	234,723
At 31 December 2020	964,745	964,745

	Retained Earnings	Total
	€	€
At 1 January 2019	643,295	643,295
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		
Profit for the year	86,727	86,727
At 31 December 2019	730,022	730,022

The notes on pages 13 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

		2020 €		2019 €
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Operating profit	234,723		86,727	
Depreciation	25,921		42,159	
(Increase)/ decrease in trade and other debtors	(25,701)		4,031	
(Increase)/ decrease in stocks	(1,022)		2,595	
Increase in trade creditors	77,042		53,442	
Finance costs	327		889	
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		311,290		189,843
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of tangible assets	(27,043)		(32,424)	
NET CASH GENERATED FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(27,043)		(32,424)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Repayment of finance lease	(10,808)		(11,208)	
Interest paid	(327)		(889)	
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(11,135)		(12,097)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		273,112		145,322
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		753,747		608,425
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		1,026,859		753,747

The notes on pages 13 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1. Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and Irish statute comprising of the Companies Act 2014.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 2).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

1.2. Going concern

The directors have considered the impact the outbreak of Covid 19 will have on the operational performance of the company through 2020/2021. The directors have undertaken a detailed review of the future projections of the company based on a number of best case and worst case scenarios.

Based on this analysis and a number of other considered factors the directors have concluded that sufficient resources will be available to the entity to enable it to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

Based on a consideration of the factors above, despite the uncertainty surrounding the timing and extent of the impact of COVID-19 the directors believe that the going concern basis of preparation is appropriate for the financial statements. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

1.3. Turnover

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably, and;
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

1.4. Depreciation of Tangible Assets

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Leasehold Improvements	-	20-35 years
Fixtures and Fittings	-	10% per annum
Medical Equipment	-	25% per annum
Computer Equipment	-	25% per annum
Leased Equipment	-	10%- 25% per annum

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'other operating income' in the statement of comprehensive income.

1.5. Stocks

Stock are stated at the lower of cost, using the first in first out method, and selling price less costs to complete and sell.

1.6. Grants

Revenue grants are credited to the statement of comprehensive income in the same year in which the related expenditure is incurred.

Capital grants are deferred and credited to the statement of comprehensive income on the same basis as the related fixed assets are depreciated.

1.7. Leased Assets

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset to the group. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised initially at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments) at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation using the effective interest method so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are deducted in measuring profit or loss. Assets held under finance leases are included in tangible fixed assets and depreciated and assessed for impairment losses in the same way as owned assets.

1.8. Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional currency is Euros (€).

Transactions and balances

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

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Income statement within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Income statement within 'other operating income'

2. JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINITY

The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the company that have the most significant effect on the financial statements.

Useful lives of depreciable assets

The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of fair values and residual values. The directors annually review these asset lives and adjust them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of technological change, prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset lives can have significant impact on depreciation charges for the period. It is not practical to quantify the impact of changes in asset lives on an overall basis, as asset lives are individually determined, and there are a significant number of asset lives in use. The impact of any change would vary significantly depending on the individual changes in assets and the classes of assets impacted.

3. EMPLOYEES AND REMUNERATION

The average monthly numbers employed by the company during the year was 37 (2019: 36) as follows:

	2020	2019
Medical	14	16
Administration	18	18
Counselling	3	3
	35	37

The staff costs are comprised of:	€	€
Wages and salaries	1,417,621	1,488,594
Social Welfare costs	135,961	152,790
Pension	9,261	9,095
	1,562,843	1,650,479

4. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	2020	2019
	€	€
Finance lease interest	327	889
Merchant services and other bank charges	6,408	6,859
	6,735	7,748

5. PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION

	2020	2019
	€	€
Auditors' remuneration	11,685	11,685
Depreciation	25,921	42,159

6. TAXATION ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

Charitable status has been granted to the company with effect from 31 January 1990.

7. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Leasehold Improvements	Fixtures & Fittings	Medical Equipment	Leased Equipment	Computer Equipment	Total
	€	€	€	€	€	€
COST						
At 1 January 2020	454,607	212,731	119,114	405,692	317,775	1,509,919
Additions	-	351	9,088	-	17,604	27,043
At 31 December 2020	454,607	213,082	128,202	405,692	335,379	1,536,962
DEPRECIATION						
At 1 January 2020	421,005	190,183	113,852	405,691	303,833	1,434,564
Charge for year	3,506	2,521	4,122	1	15,771	25,921
At 31 December 2020	424,511	192,704	117,974	405,692	319,604	1,460,485
NET BOOK VALUES						
At 31 December 2020	30,096	20,378	10,228	-	15,775	76,477
At 31 December 2019	33,602	22,548	5,262	1	13,942	75,355

During 2016, the Dublin Well Woman Centre CLG received a donation of software at a reduced rate from Microsoft. The fair value of this donation was valued at €40,526. This income was classed as deferred income when the software was received. In 2020, €10,181 (2019: €10,131) was recognised as miscellaneous income in the statement of comprehensive income in line with the depreciation of the software.

8. STOCKS

	2020	2019
	€	€
Goods for resale	15,592	14,570

The replacement cost of stocks did not differ materially from the figure shown above.

9. DEBTORS

	2020	2019
	€	€
Debtors and prepayments	106,977	81,276

All amounts are recoverable within one year.

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2020	2019
	€	€
Cash and cash equivalents	1,026,859	753,747

11. CREDITORS (amounts falling due within one year)

	2020	**2019**
	€	**€**
Trade and other creditors	15,421	15,852
Accruals	31,368	36,697
Deferred income	166,762	88,841
PAYE/PRSI	47,609	42,728
Finance lease obligations	-	10,808
	261,160	194,926

Trade and other creditors are payable at various dates over the coming months in accordance with the suppliers' usual and customary credit terms.

12. GRANTS RECEIVABLE

The company received the following revenue grants, which are not repayable to the relevant Health Service Executive or Agency, and they have already been matched with the related expenditure towards which they are intended to contribute.

	2020	**2019**
	€	**€**
Pregnancy funding, Crisis Pregnancy Agency	200,000	215,830
Medical Services Funding via CHO 9 Health Service Executive	392,829	394,552
Part-time clinic nurse, Coolock, Health Service Executive	22,697	22,697
Bayer Grant	40,000	-
Microsoft Donations	10,181	10,131
Pobal – Department of Rural and Community Development Covid-19 Stability Funding	109,910	-
Covid wage subsidy	86,055	-
	861,672	643,210

On the 14th of September 2020, the Dublin Well Woman Centre CLG was notified by Pobal and the Department of Rural and Community Development that based on their application, and the terms and conditions of the scheme, they have qualified for an award in the amount of €166,640 under the Covid -19 Stability Scheme for Community and Voluntary, Charity and Social Enterprise Organisations.

The Dublin Well Woman Centre CLG gladly accepted this offer. In December 2020, they were advised that the grant agreement was extended out until 30th of June 2021. As such, the original offer of funding is being recognised over the term of the grant agreement.

During the year, €109,910 was recognised as income, with the balance of €56,730 deferred to the 2021 period to be utilised before the expiry of the grant agreement on 30th of June 2021.

13. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

The company is limited by guarantee and not having a share capital.

14. LEASING COMMITMENTS

Finance lease commitments

The company's future minimum finance lease payments are as follows:

	2020	**2019**
	€	**€**
Within one year	-	10,187
Between one and five years	-	-

Operating lease commitments: Equipment

The company's future minimum operating lease payments are as follows:

	2020	**2019**
	€	**€**
Within one year	886	886
Between one and five years	221	1,107

Operating lease commitments: Property

The company's future minimum operating lease payments are as follows:

	2020	**2019**
	€	**€**
Within one year	34,500	34,500
Between one and five years	104,167	118,667
More than 5 years	85,000	105,000

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year, 12 (2019: 14) key management personnel within the company, were in receipt of combined employee benefits of €988,347(2019: €980,757).

16. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Other than the continued impact of Covid-19 on the Company and society as a whole no significant events have occurred post year end. The Directors and management continue to adopt a prudent and proactive approach to dealing with the impact of Covid-19 to ensure the Company continues to provide its vital services to those that need them. The Company remains in a strong and stable financial position and will do for the foreseeable future.

17. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the directors on 15th September 2021.