Company registration number: 555237

Wildlife Rehabilitation Ireland
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

Wildlife Rehabilitation Ireland
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

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Wildlife Rehabilitation Ireland
Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information

Directors	Michael Gunn Emma Higgs Aidan Lynch David Duffy Sharon Murphy (Resigned 22 June 2023) Ciaran Fitzgibbons (Resigned 23 May 2023) Sean Conlon Ciaran Brennan (Resigned 23 July 2023) Karen Mahon (Appointed 21 July 2023) Aoife Corcoran Mark Muir (Appointed 24 November 2023)
Secretary	Cormac O'Connor
Company number	555237
Charity Number	20991
Registered office	10 High Meadows Duleek Co.Meath
Auditor	McEvoy Craig The Haymarket Dyer Street Drogheda Co. Louth
Bankers	AIB Dyer Street Drogheda Co.Louth

Directors report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

Directors

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

Michael Gunn
Emma Higgs
Aidan Lynch
David Duffy
Sharon Murphy (Resigned 22 June 2023)
Ciaran Fitzgibbons (Resigned 23 May 2023)
Sean Conlon
Ciaran Brennan (Resigned 23 July 2023)
Karen Mahon (Appointed 21 July 2023)
Aoife Corcoran

Mark Muir (Appointed 23 November 2023)

Principal activities

The charities objects and principal activities are:

(1) Support, extend and improve wildlife rehabilitation resources in Ireland;
(2) Promote awareness and education about Irish wildlife for the general public and for professionals working in this and adjacent fields;
(3) Take any other action that will improve wildlife welfare and conservation in Ireland

Business review

The surplus for the financial year after providing for depreciation amounted to €11,888 (2022: Deficit of €12,142).
At the end of the financial year, the company has net assets of €144,602 (2022: €132,714).

Future Developments

WRI plans to continue delivering a variety of in person and online educational and outreach events in 2024. Additionally to continue our efforts to establish a Wildlife Hospital and Nature Education Centre.

Organisation and Governance

The Company is classified as a Type B organization. We comply with the Governance Code for the Community, Voluntary and Charitable Sector in Ireland. We reviewed our organisations compliance with the principles in the code during the period. We based this review on an assessment of our organizational practice against the recommended actions for each principle. Our review sets out actions and completion dates for any issues that the assessment identifies needs to be addressed

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

Events after the end of the reporting period
There have been no significant events since the year end which are required to be disclosed in the financial statements.

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 registered office.

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 330 of Companies Act 2014:
- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's statutory auditors are unaware, and
- each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 16 May 2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Emma Higgs
Director

Aidan Lynch
Director

Directors responsibilities statement

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

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

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

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

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of
Wildlife Rehabilitation Ireland

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wildlife Rehabilitation Ireland (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the profit and loss account, statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2023 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other Information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

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

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Matters

The current year financial statements were subject to statutory audit , the comparative figures were not.

Gail McEvoy

For and on behalf of
McEvoy Craig
Statutory Audit Firm
The Haymarket
Dyer Street
Drogheda
Co. Louth

16 May 2025

Wildlife Rehabilitation Ireland
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Profit and loss account
Financial year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 €	2022 €
Turnover		71,862	53,928
Cost of sales		(19,290)	(34,932)
Gross profit		52,572	18,996
Administrative expenses		(90,196)	(88,504)
Other operating income		49,512	57,366
Operating profit/(loss)		11,888	(12,142)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		11,888	(12,142)
Tax on profit/(loss)		-	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		11,888	(12,142)

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

The notes on pages 13 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Wildlife Rehabilitation Ireland
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Statement of income and retained earnings
Financial year ended 31 December 2023

	2023	2022
	€	€
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	11,888	(12,142)
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year	132,714	144,856
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	144,602	132,714

Wildlife Rehabilitation Ireland
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Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 €	2023 €	2022 €	2022 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**7**	63,663		85,479	
			63,663		85,479
Current assets					
Debtors	**8**	-		25	
Cash at bank and in hand		95,636		68,409	
		95,636		68,434	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**9**	(14,697)		(21,199)	
Net current assets			80,939		47,235
Total assets less current liabilities			144,602		132,714
Net assets			144,602		132,714
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account			144,602		132,714
Members funds			144,602		132,714

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

The notes on pages 13 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31 December 2023

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 16 May 2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Emma Higgs
Director

Aidan Lynch
Director

The notes on pages 13 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is 10 High Meadows, Duleek, Co.Meath.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Tangible assets

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

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

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

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

Plant and machinery	- 12.5% straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 12.5% straight line

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

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

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

Government grants
Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

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

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

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Limited by guarantee

The company is one limited by guarantee not having a share capital. The liability of each member, in the event of the company being wound up is €1.27.

5. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 1 (2022: 3).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2023	2022
	€	€
Wages and salaries	27,552	34,078
Social insurance costs	3,045	3,987
	30,597	38,065

There were no employees paid in excess of €60,000 during the year.

6. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2023	2022
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	132,714	144,856
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	11,888	(12,142)
At the end of the financial year	144,602	132,714

7. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	€	**€**
Cost		
At 1 January 2023	107,837	107,837
Disposals	(2,541)	(2,541)
At 31 December 2023	105,296	105,296
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2023	22,358	22,358
Charge for the financial year	19,275	19,275
At 31 December 2023	41,633	41,633
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2023	63,663	63,663
At 31 December 2022	85,479	85,479

8. Debtors

	2023	2022
	€	€
Trade debtors	-	25

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	€	€
Trade creditors	75	9,600
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	5,308	11,374
Accruals	9,314	225
	14,697	21,199

10. Government grants

	2023	2022
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	-	20,000
Grants received or receivable	47,512	37,366
Released to profit or loss	(47,512)	(57,366)
At the end of the financial year	-	-

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

	2023	2022
	€	€
Recognised in other operating income:		
Government grants recognised directly in income	49,512	57,366

State Funding

Agency	**Irish Environmental Network**
Government Department	Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications
Grant Programme	Core funding
Purpose of the Grant	Support of core activities of the Company
Term	2023
Total Fund	43,575
Expenditure	43,575
Fund deferred or due at financial year	NIL
Received in the financial year	43,575
Restriction on use	N/A

State Funding

Government Department	Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
Grant Programme	Donation
Purpose of the Grant	Support for wildlife crime conference
Term	2023
Total Fund	2,200
Expenditure	2,200
Fund deferred or due at financial year	NIL
Received in the financial year	2,200
Restriction on use	Expenditure on the above conference

State Funding

Agency	**Irish Environmental Network**
Government Department	Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications
Grant Programme	IEN Connectivity and Digitalisation Fund
Purpose of the Grant	Purchase of IT equipment
Term	2023
Total Fund	1,719
Expenditure	1,719
Fund deferred or due at financial year	NIL
Received in the financial year	1,719
Restriction on use	Purchase of IT equipment.

Agency	***Meath County Council***
Government Department	N/A
Grant Programme	N/A
Purpose of the Grant	Community Heritage Grant
Term	2023
Total Fund	2,018
Expenditure	2,018
Fund deferred or due at financial year	NIL
Received in the financial year	2,018
Restriction on use	Community Heritage fund

11. Events after the end of the reporting period

There were no significant events since the year end which required to be disclosed in the financial statements.

12. Controlling party

The directors are the controlling party.

13. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 16 May 2025.

Wildlife Rehabilitation Ireland
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

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

Wildlife Rehabilitation Ireland
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Detailed profit and loss account
Financial year ended 31 December 2023

	2023	2022
	€	€
Turnover		
Donations	65,759	46,769
Vet Course	450	1,600
Fundraising	-	4,359
Teaching Income	50	1,200
Conference Income	5,602	-
Other income	1	-
	71,862	53,928
Cost of sales		
Direct Costs	(19,290)	(34,932)
	(19,290)	(34,932)
Gross profit	52,572	18,996
Gross profit percentage	73.2%	35.2%
Overheads		
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	(27,552)	(34,078)
Employer's PRSI contributions	(3,045)	(3,987)
Staff training	(75)	(500)
Rent payable	(6,500)	(6,810)
Rates	-	(910)
Insurance	(1,441)	(1,441)
Course and conference expenses	(3,928)	(3,519)
Light and heat	(476)	(2,180)
Cleaning	-	(68)
Repairs and maintenance	(107)	(393)
Printing, postage and stationery	(1,190)	(904)
Advertising	-	(833)
Telephone	(195)	(2,047)
Computer costs	(1,568)	(3,417)
Travelling expenses	(12,446)	(684)
Entertaining	(140)	(365)
Legal and professional	(1,944)	-
Consultancy Fees	-	(883)
Audit and Accountancy	(6,100)	(2,763)
Bank charges	(1,713)	(391)
Profit on exchange	(173)	-
General expenses	(2,115)	(3,989)
Subscriptions	(181)	(400)
Formation expenses	(32)	-

Wildlife Rehabilitation Ireland
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)

Detailed profit and loss account (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2023

	2023	2022
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	(19,275)	(17,942)
	(90,196)	(88,504)
Other operating income		
Grant income	49,512	57,366
	49,512	57,366
Operating profit/(loss)	11,888	(12,142)
Operating profit/(loss) percentage	16.5%	22.5%
Profit/(loss) before taxation	11,888	(12,142)