The City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity

Trustees' Report and Financial Statements

Financial Year Ended 31 December 2022

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LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Reference and administration information

Charity name: The City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity

Revenue Commissioner Charity Number: CHY 3655

Charity registered number: 20004620

Secretary and registered office:
C Ryan
Charity Office
Charles Institute
University College Dublin
Belfield
Dublin 4

Directors (Trustees) at 31 December 2022
P Walsh (Chair)
K Erwin (Deputy Chair)
S Walsh (Honorary Treasurer)
C Ryan (Honorary Secretary)
B White
M MacDonagh-Byrne
P Ormond
E Lynch
P O'Cearbhaill
F Browne
C Feighery
J O'Dwyer
Right Hon Lord Mayor C Conroy
Carmel Blake
P Duffy (appointed September 2022)

Solicitors
Matheson
70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
One Spencer Dock
North Wall Quay
Dublin 1

Bankers

Bank of Ireland Plc
50/55 Lower Baggot Street
Dublin 2

AIB Bank Plc
1 Lower Baggot Street
Dublin 2

Permanent TSB
56-59 St Stephen's Green
Dublin 2

Deutsche Bank (Schweiz) AG
Prime Tower Hardstrasse
201CH-8005 Zurich
Switzerland

DIRECTORS' (TRUSTEES') REPORT

The Directors of The City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity are its Trustees for the purpose of Charity Law. The Directors (Trustees) present their report and audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022. The Statement of Recommended Practice for Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the financial reporting standard applicable in the Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) is not yet mandatory in the Republic of Ireland and the Irish Charity Regulator has not yet prescribed accounting regulations for Irish Charities. In the absence of such prescriptive guidance, the Directors (Trustees) have adopted the Charity SORP (FRS 102) as it is considered best practice.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Legal status and governing document

The City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity was established in 2006 following the closure of The City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital. It is governed by a Royal Charter. It is a registered Charity, registration number CHY3655 and is registered with the Charities Regulatory Authority, registration number 20004620.

The City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity's Board of Directors (Trustees) and Management

The City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity is governed by a Board of Director (Trustees) who are proposed for election. The Board meets at least four times a year and has overall responsibility for the governance and management of the charity. Board members do not receive any remuneration in respect of their services to the Charity.

The Board delegates the day-to-day management of The City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity to the Executive Committee.

Directors (Trustees)		**Board meetings**	
		A	**B**
P Walsh	(Chair)	4	4
K Erwin	(Deputy Chair)	4	3
S Walsh	(Honorary Treasurer)	4	4
C Ryan	(Honorary Treasurer)	4	3
B White		4	3
E Lynch		4	4
P Ormond		4	4
M MacDonagh-Byrne		4	0
P O'Cearbhaill		4	4
F Browne		4	3
C Feighery		4	3
J O'Dwyer		4	4
Right Hon Lord Mayor C Conroy	(appointed July2022)	2	0
Right Hon Lord Mayor A Gilliland	(resigned June 2022)	2	0
C Blake		4	3
P Duffy	(appointed September 2022)	0	0

Column A indicates the number of meetings held during the period in which the Director (Trustee) was a member of the Board.

Column B indicates the number of meetings attended during the period in which the Director (Trustee) was a member of the Board.

DIRECTORS' (TRUSTEES') REPORT - continued

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Objectives of the Charity

The main objective of the City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity is to provide support into research of skin ailments and their treatments both here in Ireland and internationally.

Principal activities

The Charity was founded by Charter and ran as a Hospital up until 2006 when the buildings were sold. The main activities of the Charity are to endow and support, on a national and international level, research into diseases of the skin and their treatments, all aspects of the development and improvement of therapies and treatments of such diseases, including the training of healthcare staff in the provision of such therapies and treatments, the promotion of awareness of diseases of the skin and their treatments, all programmes or projects supporting those suffering from diseases of the skin and their carers, and to endow and support charities and individuals on a national and international level promoting these or similar objects.

Mission

"To create an environment to promote, endow, support and advance scientific research into diseases of the skin and the maintenance of skin health, and to facilitate the timely application of the resulting knowledge for the benefit of Society, consistent with the objects of the Charity."

The City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity is dedicated to perpetuating the ethos and tradition that are a tribute to the surgeon founder of the original Hospital, Andrew Charles, and the many doctors, nurses, paramedical and general staff, and the many board members who were associated with the Hospital from its foundation to its closure. In keeping with the ethos of translational medicine to bring scientific advances from the research laboratories to the patients with skin ailments as expeditiously as possible, the Charity has provided financial support to establish the Charles Institute at University College Dublin, the Charles Centre at St. Vincent's University Hospital Dublin, the Irish Skin Foundation and the Charles Centre at University Hospital Limerick.

Financial review

The financial results for the year to 31 December 2022 are outlined in the Statement of Financial Activities (page 11), the Balance Sheet (page 12) and the Cash Flow statement (page 13) and are further explained in the notes to the accounts on pages 15 to 24.

The City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity received income of €34,012 in the financial year to December 2022 (2021: €114,088). Income was derived from deposit interest, dividends and prize bond winnings as well as records and storage income. In addition to income generated in the year, the Charity's statement of financial activities shows a net loss of €3,194,228 (2021: gain €2,796,892) relating to realised/unrealised (losses)/gains on the investment portfolio in the year. Net (expenditure)/income after investment losses for the year amounts to (€3,696,921); (2021: €726,278).

Total resources expended amounted to €536,704 (2021: €2,184,702) and reflects spending of 69% on charitable activities and 31% on the costs of raising funds. Grants made to other charities and institutions in the year to further the overall mission of the City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity amounted to €322,621, comprising of €256,156 to the Charles Institute of Dermatology in UCD Belfield, €1,000 to the UCD Foundation, €45,000 to the Irish Association of Dermatologists, €10,000 to The Irish Dermatology Nurses Association.

An amount of €2,300,000 was included in expenditure falling due after more than one year. This represented amounts of €1,800,000 committed but not yet paid to NISR, and €500,000 committed, but not yet paid to the ISF. Amounts committed to NISR are payable over the next 5 years in equal instalments and to the ISF over the next 2 years in equal instalments. Other commitments are payable between 1 to 3 years.

Charitable activities include all direct expenditure associated with running the Charity and the necessary support costs to facilitate this. It also includes allocated support costs. These are detailed in note 7.

DIRECTORS' (TRUSTEES') REPORT –continued

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

Fund balances	2022 €	2021 €
Net outgoing resources before gains/losses on investments	(502,692)	(2,070,614)
Net realized/unrealised (losses)/gains on investments (note 11)	(3,194,228)	2,796,892
Funds at beginning of year	23,505,040	22,778,762
Funds at end of year	19,808,120	23,505,040

Investment policy
All funds that are not immediately required for operational purposes are invested in a mixture of short- and medium-term deposits and medium to long-term investments that are externally managed.

Risk management and going concern
The Trustees are responsible for the management of risks faced by the Charity and have examined the major strategic business, operational and financial risks to which the Charity is and may be exposed. They are satisfied that the systems and controls are in place to mitigate and manage exposure to such major risks identified by the Trustees. They continue to review current processes recognising that systems and processes can only provide reasonable but not absolute assurance that major risks have been managed. The lifting of COVID 19 restrictions in early 2022 has been followed by a slow return to in-person forums.

Management is comfortable that cash-flows are sufficient to meet the Charity's obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from signing the financial statements. The directors are satisfied that appropriate measures can be taken to ensure the Charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have considered the situation arising from the invasion of Ukraine by Russia, and the consequent sanctions imposed on the latter. These sanctions are generating impacts on the global economy that, at the date of preparation of these financial statements, are unpredictable.

In this new context, the world economy is affected by increases in the prices of certain goods, particularly energy, as well as by growing tensions in the supply chain and impacts on financial markets. At the time of finalisation of these financial statements, the main impact on the organisation was the volatility experienced by investments in the period, which resulted in a significant reduction in the value of investments in the year amounting to €3.7m. The directors will continue to monitor the impacts of same on costs, budgets and cash flow projection.

Directors (Trustees)
The names of the persons who served as Directors (Trustees) at any time during the year are set out below. Other than as indicated they served as Directors (Trustees) for the entire year.

P Walsh	(Chair)
K Erwin	(Deputy Chair)
S Walsh	(Honorary Treasurer)
C Ryan	(Honorary Secretary)
M MacDonagh-Byrne	
B White	
P Ormond	
E Lynch	
P O'Cearbhaill	
F Browne	
C Feighery	
J O'Dwyer	
Right Hon Lord Mayor C Conroy	(appointed July 2022)
Right Hon Lord Mayor A Gilliland	(resigned June 2022)
C Blake	
P Duffy	(appointed September 2022)

DIRECTORS' (TRUSTEES') REPORT - continued

Future developments
The Directors (Trustees) will continue to look for suitable projects to support in the future in keeping with the overall mission and objectives of the Charity's Charter.

Accounting records
The measures taken by the Directors (Trustees) to secure compliance with the Charity's obligation to keep adequate accounting records are the use of appropriate systems and procedures and employment of competent persons. The accounting records are kept at the Charity Office, Charles Institute, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4.

Events since the end of the financial year
There are no significant or material subsequent events affecting the Charity since the year end.

Disclosure of information to auditors
The Directors (Trustees) in office at the date of this report have each confirmed that:

- as far as he/she is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the charity's statutory auditors are unaware; and
- he/she has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a Director (Trustee) to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors
The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

On behalf of the board

JOHN O'DWYER

PAUL WALSH

11 May 2023

DIRECTORS' (TRUSTEES') RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors (Trustees) are responsible for preparing the Directors (Trustees) report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law.

Irish law requires the Directors (Trustees) to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the Charity's assets, liabilities, and financial position as at the end of the financial year and of the net expenditure or net income of the Charity for the financial year. Under that law the Directors (Trustees) have prepared the financial statements in accordance with Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (accounting standards issued by the UK Financial Reporting Council, including Financial Reporting standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and Irish law).

Under Irish law the Directors (Trustees) shall not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the Charity's assets, liabilities, and financial position as at the end of the financial year and the net expenditure or net income of the Charity for the financial year.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors (Trustees) are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently.
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and identify the standards in question, subject to any material departures from those standards being disclosed and explained in the notes to the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Charity will continue in business.

The Directors (Trustees) are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to:

- correctly record and explain the transactions of the Charity; and
- enable, at any time, the assets, liabilities, financial position and net expenditure or net income of the Charity to be determined with reasonable accuracy.

The Directors (Trustees) are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the board

JOHN O'DWYER

PAUL WALSH

11 May 2023

Independent auditors' report to the Members of The City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, The City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its net expenditure and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council of the UK, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland").

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Charity Trustees' Report and Financial Statements, which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022;
- the statement of financial activities for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flow for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in funds for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements[, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) ("ISAs (Ireland)"). Our responsibilities under ISAs (Ireland) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, which includes IAASA's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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 charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date on which the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Charity Trustees' Report and Financial Statements other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the trustees for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of trustees responsibilities set out on page 8, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The trustees are also responsible for such internal control as they 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 trustees are responsible for assessing the charity'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 trustees either intend to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Our audit testing might include testing complete populations of certain transactions and balances, possibly using data auditing techniques. However, it typically involves selecting a limited number of items for testing, rather than testing complete populations. We will often seek to target particular items for testing based on their size or risk characteristics. In other cases, we will use audit sampling to enable us to draw a conclusion about the population from which the sample is selected.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf.

This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the trustees and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come, including without limitation under any contractual obligations of the charity, save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.



PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants
Dublin
11 May 2023

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
Financial Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Note	Unrestricted funds 2022 €	Unrestricted funds 2021 €
Income and endowments from:			
Investment income	4	26,012	106,088
Records storage income	4	8,000	8,000
Total income and endowments		34,012	114,088
Expenditure on			
Raising funds	5	(166,122)	(183,234)
Charitable activities	6	(370,582)	(2,001,468)
Total Expenditure		(536,704)	(2,184,702)
Net expenditure before investment (losses)/gains		(502,692)	(2,070,614)
Net (losses)/gains on investments	11	(3,194,228)	2,796,892
Net (expenditure)/income		(3,696,920)	726,278
Total accumulated funds brought forward		23,505,040	22,778,762
Total accumulated funds carried forward		**19,808,120**	23,505,040

On behalf of the Board

JOHN DWYER

PAUL WALSH

11 May 2023

BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December 2022

	Note	Unrestricted funds Total 2022 €	Unrestricted funds Total 2021 €
Fixed assets			
Investments	11	21,300,211	24,618,172
Current assets			
Debtors	12	485	-
Cash at bank and in hand	13	2,438,190	3,531,437
		2,438,675	3,531,437
Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(1,630,766)	(1,644,569)
Net current assets		807,909	1,886,868
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	(2,300,000)	(3,000,000)
Total net assets		19,808,120	23,505,040
Funds of the Charity:			
Unrestricted funds		19,808,120	23,505,040
Total unrestricted funds		19,808,120	23,505,040
Total Charity funds		19,808,120	23,505,040

On behalf of the board

JOHN O' DWYER

PAUL WALSH

11 May 2023

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
Financial Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Note	Unrestricted funds Total 2022 €	Unrestricted funds Total 2021 €
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash used in operating activities	16	(1,067,235)	(304,203)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Dividends, interest, and income from Investments		(26,012)	106,088
Net cash provided by investing activities		(26,012)	106,088
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting year		(1,093,247)	(198,115)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting year		3,531,437	3,729,552
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year	17	2,438,190	3,531,437

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
Financial Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Unrestricted	Total
	€	€
At 1 January 2021	22,778,762	22,778,762
Net expenditure for the year before investment gains	(2,070,614)	(2,070,614)
Net gains on investments	2,796,892	2,796,892
At 31 December 2021	23,505,040	23,505,040
At 1 January 2022	23,505,040	23,505,040
Net expenditure for the year before investment losses	(502,692)	(502,692)
Net losses on investments	(3,194,228)	(3,194,228)
At 31 December 2022	19,808,120	19,808,120

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Statement of compliance

The Charity's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with accounting standards issued by the UK financial Reporting Council and the Companies Act 2014. The Charity's financial statements comply with Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102). The financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Statement of Recommended Practice (Charities SORP) applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the Charity's financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all financial years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date. It also requires the Directors (Trustees) to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Charity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or areas where assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed in note 3.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (Charities SORP), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

The City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note(s).

Historical cost convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except that investments are stated at fair value.

Going concern

The Charity meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its cash balances and investments. The Charity's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonable changes in operating performance, show that the Charity should be able to operate for the foreseeable future. After making enquiries, the Board has a reasonable expectation that the Charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and can continue to meet its obligations as they fall due for the period of at least 12 months from authorising the financial statements. Therefore, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Income

Income comprises deposit interest and dividends as derived from the investment of the proceeds of the sale of the Hospital in 2006. Dividend income is recognised in the period in which it is received. Income may include donations received from other Charities and individuals to further the overall objectives of the Charity. The Charity has a service level agreement with the HSE for the external storage of old patient records.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

Income – continued

Investment income

Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Realised gains and losses and movements in unrealised gains and losses are recognized in the statement of financial activities. Movements in fair value are recorded in the statement of financial activities at each valuation date.

Donations income

Income from donations or grants is recognised when there is evidence of entitlement to the gift, receipt is probable, and its amount can be measured reliably. Donations or grants that are subject to terms or performance related conditions or other conditions that must be met before there is unconditional entitlement to the gifted resources are recognised when the related performance conditions are satisfied.

Legacy income

For legacies, entitlement is taken as the earlier of the date on which either: the Charity is aware that probate has been granted, the estate has been finalised and notification has been made by the executor(s) to the Charity that a distribution will be made, or when a distribution is received from the estate. Receipt of a legacy, in whole or in part, is only considered probable when the amount can be measured reliably, and the Charity has been notified of the executor's intention to make a distribution. Where legacies have been notified to the Charity, or the Charity is aware of the granting of probate, and the criteria for income recognition have not been met, then the legacy is a treated as a contingent asset and disclosed if material.

Funds

All transactions of the charity have been recorded and reported as income into or expenditure from funds which are designated as "restricted," "endowment" or "unrestricted."

Income is treated as restricted where the donor has specified that it may only be used for a particular purpose or where it has been raised for a particular purpose. All other income is treated as unrestricted. Expenditure is treated as being made from restricted funds to the extent that it meets the criteria specified by the donoror the terms under which it was raised. All other expenditure is treated as unrestricted.

The balance on each restricted fund at the end of the year represents the asset held by the Charity for purposes specified by the donors. The balance of the unrestricted fund at the end of the year represents the assets held by the charity for general use in furtherance of its work. Endowment fund represents amounts held for investment purpose. Income from these principal amounts will either be (a) unrestricted and used for general purposes, or (b) restricted by the donor or by the Board.

Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required, and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is classified under the following activity headings:

- Costs of raising funds comprise the costs incurred by City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity in raising funds for its charitable/research purposes. It includes pre-dominantly investment management costs incurred in managing the investment portfolio.
- Expenditure on charitable activities includes the costs incurred in undertaking the various charitable activities which are performed for the benefit of City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity beneficiaries, including those support costs and costs relating to the governance of the Charity apportioned to charitable activities. It also includes the costs of grants made to other charitable organisations.
- Other expenditure represents those items not falling into any other heading.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

2 Summary of significant accounting policies - 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 Charity's programmes and activities. These costs have been allocated between cost of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities. The bases on which support costs have been allocated are set out in note 6.

Interest receivable
Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the Charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the Bank.

Foreign currencies
Normal exchange differences arising on revenue transactions are reflected in the result for the year. Purchases and sales of investments are translated at the rate ruling at the relevant transaction date. Bank balances are translated at the year-end rate.

(i) Functional and presentation currency
The Charity's functional presentation currency is the Euro, denominated by the symbol '€.'

(ii) 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 to Euro 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 activity 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 statement of activity.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Deferred Expenditure
Grants relating to expenditure to be incurred in a future accounting period are deferred and recognised in the period to which they relate.

Financial instruments
The charity has chosen to apply the provisions of Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 to account for all its financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets
Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, short-term deposits, and investments in corporate bonds, are initially recognised at transaction price (including transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial asset is initially measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

2 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

Financial instruments - continued

(i) Financial assets – continued

Trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, investments in corporate bonds and financial assets from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each financial year financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence that a financial asset measured at amortised cost is impaired an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities. The impairment loss is the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the present value of the financial asset's estimated cash inflows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

If, in a subsequent financial year, the amount of an impairment loss decreases, and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment loss not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the statement of financial activities.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates, or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value. Fair value is "the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction other than in a forced or liquidation sale." Estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on market conditions and information about the financial instrument.

Such financial assets subsequently measured at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities, except those investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Realised gains and losses on disposal of investments are the difference between sales proceeds receivable and carrying value. Unrealised gains and losses are the difference between market value at year end and carrying value.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the financial asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the financial asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial liability is initially measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other creditors are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

2 Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

Provisions and contingencies
Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount.

Provisions are recognised when the Charity has a present legal or constructive obligation because of past events; it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Contingent liabilities, arising because of past events, are not recognised as a liability because (i) it is not probable that the Charity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement of the obligation, or the amount cannot be reliably measured at the end of the financial year. Possible but uncertain obligations are not recognised as liabilities but are contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Related party transactions
The charity discloses all transactions with related parties.

3 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements made in the process of preparing the Charity's Financial Statements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

There were no critical judgements involving estimates in the financial statements.

4 Investment income

	Unrestricted funds	Total
	€	€
2022		
Interest receivable	1,414	1,414
Prize Bonds winnings	3,500	3,500
Dividends	21,098	21,098
HSE records storage income	8,000	8,000
	34,012	34,012
2021		
Interest received	210	210
Prize Bonds winnings	3,450	3,450
Dividends	102,428	102,428
HSE records storage income	8,000	8,000
	114,088	114,088

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

5 Expenditure on raising funds	Unrestricted funds	Total
	€	€
2022		
Investment management fees	140,656	140,656
Support costs (note 7)	19,434	19,434
Governance costs (note 7)	6,032	6,032
	166,122	166,122
2021		
Investment management fees	162,586	162,586
Support costs (note 7)	15,107	15,107
Governance costs (note 7)	5,541	5,541
	183,234	183,234

6 Expenditure on charitable activities	€
2022	
Grant funding to other charities	322,621
Accounting support costs (note 7)	19,434
Software maintenance	3,045
Insurance	5,009
Office support costs	14,243
Bank charges and legal fees	197
Governance costs (see note 7)	6,033
Total	370,582
2021	
Grant funding to other charities	1,958,949
Accounting support costs (note 7)	15,107
Software maintenance	2,730
Insurance	4,250
Office support costs	14,545
Bank charges and legal fees	346
Governance costs (see note 7)	5,541
Total	2,001,468

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

7 Analysis of governance and support costs

	Charitable activities		Raising funds			
	General support	Governance function	General support	Governance function	Total	Basis of allocation
	€	€	€	€	€	
2022						
Accounting support	19,434	-	19,434	-	38,868	Allocated 50:50
Audit fee	-	6,033	-	6,032	12,065	Allocated 50:50
Function/activity total	19,434	6,033	19,434	6,032	50,933	
2021						
Accounting support	15,107		15,107	-	30,214	Allocated 50:50
Audit fee	-	- 5,541	-	5,541	11,082	Allocated 50:50
Function/activity total	15,107	5,541	15,107	5,541	41,296	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

8 Statutory and other information

	2022 €	2021 €
The net expenditure for the year has been arrived at after charging/(crediting):		
Auditors' remuneration (including expenses) for statutory audit	12,065	11,082
Interest income	(1,414)	(210)

9 Particulars of staff

The Charity had no employees during the year or the previous year, and the Charity had no key management benefits (2021: €nil).

Trustees received no remuneration (2021: €nil) or expenses (2021: €nil) during the reporting period.

10 Taxation

There is no income tax or corporation tax as the Charity has been granted charitable exemption by the Revenue Commissioners.

11 Investments

	Funds €	Funds €
Valuation at 1 January 2021	22,757,133	22,757,133
Withdrawals from the sale of investments	(935,853)	(935,853)
Realised gains	960,720	960,720
Unrealised gains	1,836,172	1,836,172
Valuation at 31 December 2021	24,618,172	24,618,172
Valuation at 1 January 2022	24,618,172	24,618,172
Sale of investments	(6,536,410)	(6,536,410)
Purchase of investments	6,532,235	6,532,235
Dividend income	21,098	21,098
Management fees	(140,656)	(140,656)
Realised losses	(588,028)	(588,028)
Unrealised losses	(2,606,200)	(2,606,200)
Valuation at 31 December 2022	21,300,211	21,300,211

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – continued

12 Debtors

	2022 €	2021 €
Prepayments	485	-

13 Cash at bank and in hand

	2022 €	2021 €
Unrestricted cash	2,438,190	3,531,437

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 €	2021 €
Trade creditors	70	16,463
Accruals	11,962	23,213
Deferred expenditure	1,618,734	1,604,893
	1,630,766	1,644,569

Trade creditors and other creditors are payable at various date in the three months after the end of the financial year in accordance with the creditors usual and customary credit terms.

15 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 €	2021 €
Deferred expenditure	2,300,000	3,000,000
	2,300,000	3,000,000

16 Reconciliation of net expenditure to cash flow from operating activities

	2022 €	2021 €
Net expenditure for the reporting period (per SOFA)	(3,696,920)	726,278
Adjustments for:		
Non-cash investment movements	3,334,884	(2,796,892)
Sale of Investments	6,536,410	935,853
Purchase of Investments	(6,532,235)	-
Interest, and prize bond dividends	4,914	(106,088)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(485)	19
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(713,803)	936,627
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,067,235)	(304,203)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – continued

17 Analysis of changes in net funds

	At 1 January 2022 €	Cash flows €	At 31 December 2022 €
Cash	3,531,437	(1,093,247)	2,438,190

18 Financial Instruments

The carrying value of the charity's financial assets and liabilities are summarised by category below:

	2022 €	2021 €
Financial Assets		
Measured at undiscounted amount receivable		
Debtors (see note 12)	485	-
Investments	21,300,211	24,618,172
Financial Liabilities		
Measured at undiscounted amount payable		
Trade and other creditors (see note 14 and 15)	3,930,766	4,644,569

19 Related party transactions

The Irish Skin Foundation is associated with the City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital Charity by virtue of the fact that they have a common Director (Trustee). At the balance sheet date, the Charity had a commitment of €1,190,670 to the Irish Skin Foundation to be paid in the period to the 31 December 2025.

20 Gift in kind

The Charity receives the use of a room as part of the 2008/2010 agreement with UCD which is used to administer the Charity. The Directors (Trustees) estimate that the value of this to the Charity is €12,000 (2021: €12,000) per annum. This facility is not included in either income or expenditure in the accounts.

21 Subsequent Events

There are no significant or material subsequent events affecting the charity since the year end.

22 Approval of financial statements

The Trustees approved the financial statements on 11 May 2023.