Company registration number: 539058

MY LOVELY HORSE ANIMAL RESCUE COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING SHARE CAPITAL)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

MY LOVELY HORSE ANIMAL RESCUE COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING SHARE CAPITAL)

CONTENTS

MY LOVELY HORSE ANIMAL RESCUE COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
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DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors	Eoin Cullen Deborah Kenny Alexandra Davey Sharon Lyons Denise Kehoe Jenny Spring Janice Shanahan Dorothy Collins (Resigned 19/09/22)
Secretary	Deborah Kenny
Company number	539058
Registered office	Grafton Buildings 34 Grafton Street Dublin 2
Business address	Old Mill House Moyvalley Enfield Co Kildare
Auditor	Hayden Brown Grafton Buildings 34 Grafton Street Dublin 2
Bankers	Allied Irish Banks plc Cornelscourt Dublin 18
Solicitors	Peter Doyle Solicitors 24 Sundrive Road Kimmage Dublin 12 D12 HK73
Charity Number	CHY22528

DIRECTORS REPORT

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

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

Eoin Cullen
Deborah Kenny
Alexandra Davey
Sharon Lyons
Denise Kehoe
Jenny Spring
Janice Shanahan
Dorothy Collins (Resigned 19/09/22)

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company is to set up, finance, promote and operate animal rescue and refuge facilities on a not for profit basis. The company is a registered charity.

Development and performance
The profit for the financial year after providing for depreciation and taxation amounted to €70,081 (2021 - €14,865).

Principal risks and uncertainties
The company faces risks and uncertainties which would include but are not limited to the ongoing recovery from world and local economic downturn, its effect on collections and donations in the area of this company's principal activity and its effect on discretionary consumer spending in general. The directors of the company manage these risks by ensuring that the company has adequate current financial resources which is achieved by matching income with expenditure through fund raising and cost control measures.

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 13 Palmerstown Avenue, Palmerstown, Dublin 20.

Relevant audit information
In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved in accordance with section 332 of Companies Act 2014:
- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company’s statutory auditors are unaware, and
- each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company’s statutory auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors, Hayden Brown, have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

This report was approved by the board of directors on .... and signed on behalf of the board

Eoin Cullen	Deborah Kenny
Director	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 MY LOVELY HORSE ANIMAL RESCUE COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of My Lovely Horse Animal Rescue Company Limited By Guarantee (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the profit and loss account, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity 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 2022 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 the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note 9 to the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

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.

Stephen Brown

For and on behalf of
Hayden Brown
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Grafton Buildings
34 Grafton Street
Dublin 2

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 €	2021 €
Turnover		822,034	534,978
Gross profit		822,034	534,978
Administrative expenses		(901,311)	(552,813)
Other operating income		149,358	32,700
Operating profit		70,081	14,865
Profit before taxation		70,081	14,865
Tax on profit		-	-
Profit for the financial year		70,081	14,865

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 12 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

MY LOVELY HORSE ANIMAL RESCUE COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING SHARE CAPITAL)

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 €	2022 €	2021 €	2021 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7	29,223		21,200	
			29,223		21,200
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		174,269		69,728	
		174,269		69,728	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(65,383)		(22,900)	
Net current assets			108,886		46,828
Total assets less current liabilities			138,109		68,028
Net assets			138,109		68,028
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account			138,109		68,028
Members funds			138,109		68,028

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 10 August 2023 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Eoin Cullen
Director

Deborah Kenny
Director

The notes on pages 12 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Profit and loss account	**Total**
	€	**€**
At 1 January 2021	53,163	53,163
Profit for the financial year	14,865	14,865
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	14,865	14,865
At 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	68,028	68,028
Profit for the financial year	70,081	70,081
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	70,081	70,081
At 31 December 2022	138,109	138,109

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Grafton Buildings, 34 Grafton Street, Dublin 2.

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 and income

Turnover and income are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax (where applicable).

Turnover and income are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account only when the Company is legally entitled to the income, the amounts involved can be measured with sufficient reliability and it is probable that the income will be received by the Company. All income is recorded on a gross basis. Where income has been received in advance, it is deferred until the conditions (for recognising this income) are met. Where income has not yet been received, but all criteria for recognition has been satisfied, the income is accrued as a debtor in the balance sheet. The value of volunteer time is not included in these financial statements.

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.

Taxation

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

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

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

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:

Motor vehicles	-	20%	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 are 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 liability of the members is limited. Every member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up while he or she is a member or within one year afterward, for the payment of debts and liabilities of the company contracted before he or she ceases to be a member and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up and for the adjustment of the rights of contributories among themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding €1.00.

5. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 6 (2021: 2).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2022	2021
	€	€
Wages and salaries	111,573	25,636
Social insurance costs	11,646	2,438
	123,219	28,074

6. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2022	2021
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	68,028	53,163
Profit for the financial year	70,081	14,865
At the end of the financial year	138,109	68,028

7. Tangible assets

	Motor vehicles	**Total**
	€	**€**
Cost		
At 1 January 2022	26,500	26,500
Additions	16,654	16,654
At 31 December 2022	43,154	43,154
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2022	5,300	5,300
Charge for the financial year	8,631	8,631
At 31 December 2022	13,931	13,931
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2022	29,223	29,223
At 31 December 2021	21,200	21,200

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	€	€
Trade creditors	49,104	-
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	1,948	2,860
Accruals	14,331	20,040
	65,383	22,900

9. Ethical standard - provisions available for small entities

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature we use our auditors to prepare and submit returns to the tax authorities and assist with the preparation of the financial statements. We also use our auditors to provide tax advice and to represent us, as necessary, at tax tribunals.

10. Controlling party

The company is controlled by the directors on behalf of the members.

11. Government, local authority and other funding

During the year, the company received a grant totalling €50,063 from the grantor, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, under the grant programme "Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine Animal Welfare Grant" for the purpose of animal welfare. This grant was for 2022 and the company recognised the full amount of this funding in the income of the company for that year. There were no employees in receipt of benefits in excess of €60,000 during the year and there were no employer pension contributions during the year.
During the year, the company also received funding totalling €99,295 from entities such as Dublin City Council, Kilkenny County Council and The Ireland Funds for the purpose of assisting with the company's charitable objectives.

12. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 10 August 2023.

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

MY LOVELY HORSE ANIMAL RESCUE COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING SHARE CAPITAL)

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	2022	2021
	€	€
Turnover		
Collections, donations and similar income	640,056	506,330
Bequests (significant)	8,367	-
Shop and similar income	31,096	25,673
Raffle income (net)	134,640	-
Work placements	7,875	2,975
	822,034	534,978
Gross profit	822,034	534,978
Overheads		
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	(111,573)	(25,636)
Employer's PRSI contributions	(11,646)	(2,438)
Shop expenses	(6,078)	(8,328)
Land and field rent	(13,000)	(17,950)
Animal welfare	(14,680)	(8,247)
Feed and similar costs	(201,391)	(128,295)
Insurance	(13,434)	(7,345)
Veterinary and farriers	(233,825)	(117,181)
Fostering	(288)	(3,034)
Light and heat	(21,468)	(10,977)
Equipment and tack	(18,506)	(11,762)
Repairs and maintenance	(83,057)	(99,381)
Passports and subscriptions	(4,579)	(7,060)
Stationery and computers	(2,421)	(1,513)
Telephone and broadband	(5,951)	(6,506)
Computer costs	(3,587)	(2,466)
Motor and transport	(43,886)	(31,208)
Work and farm subsistence	(43,115)	(44,036)
Legal and professional	(6,045)	-
Auditors remuneration	(1,615)	(1,250)
Bank charges	(16,166)	(10,900)
Staff welfare	(3,600)	(2,000)
General expenses	(1,371)	-
Non-recoverable vat	(31,398)	-
Depreciation of tangible assets	(8,631)	(5,300)
	(901,311)	(552,813)
Other operating income		
Government grant income	99,295	6,450
Animal welfare grant funding	50,063	26,250
	149,358	32,700

MY LOVELY HORSE ANIMAL RESCUE COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
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DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (CONTINUED)
FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	2022	2021
	€	€
Operating profit	70,081	14,865
Profit before taxation	70,081	14,865